
Catalogue of the Japanese Coin Collection (pre-Meiji) at the British Museum

with special reference to
Kutsuki Masatsuna

Shin'ichi Sakuraki, Helen Wang and Peter Kornicki,
with Nobuhisa Furuta, Timon Screech and Joe Cribb

British Museum Research Publication no. 174

Publishers

The British Museum
Great Russell Street
London WC1B 3DG

Managing Editor

Dr Josephine Turquet

Distributors

The British Museum Press
46 Bloomsbury Street
London WC1B 3QQ

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ISBN 978 086159 174 9
ISSN 1747-3640

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Some corrections have been made to the catalogue section since
publication in 2010

Front cover: Gold oban, c.1860
(1947,0604.3 presented by E.T. Sykes)

Printed and bound in the UK by Latimer Trend

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Acknowledgements

Many of the finest East Asian coins in the British Museum collection rest on small tickets that provide the concise, almost cryptic, provenance ‘Wills (ex-Tamba)’. This catalogue is the result of a long investigation into the history and importance of the Tamba collection.

With the help of Le Baron de Chaudoir’s *Recueil de monnaies de la Chine, du Japon, de la Corée, d’Annam, et de Java* (St Petersburg, 1842), ‘Tamba’ was easily identified as the renowned Japanese numismatist, Kutsuki Masatsuna. In late 1998 Mari Ohnuki of the Currency Museum, Bank of Japan, Tokyo, provided a short biography of Masatsuna in Japanese, which I showed to Tim Clark, Head of the Japanese Collections, British Museum. He then brought Timon Screech, Department of Art and Archaeology at the School of Oriental and African Studies, London, to see the collection. In the first week of March 1999 the news broke in the Japanese press that the long lost collection of Kutsuki Masatsuna had been found in the British Museum, with articles appearing in *Asahi Shimbun*, *Nihon Keizai Shimbun*, *Tokyo Shimbun* and *Kyoto Shimbun*.

A steady stream of Japanese coin collectors, numismatists and historians came to the Department of Coins and Medals to see the collection for themselves. Most notable among them was Shin’ichi Sakuraki of Shimonoseki University, who made regular visits over several summers to record the collection. In time, we agreed to work together on a catalogue.

Peter Kornicki of Cambridge University joined us, initially at Professor Sakuraki’s modest suggestion that it might be

helpful for communicating in English (but possibly also a euphemism for my limited knowledge of Japan and Japanese). Peter has played a key role, not only contributing a paper of his own, but also translating the papers by Professor Sakuraki and Professor Furuta, and editing my work on the catalogue section, which had been prepared in Japanese. Timon Screech provided a vivid biography of Kutsuki Masatsuna with illustrations. Joe Cribb has watched the project grow and, many years after he first sorted the Japanese coins into their current order at the British Museum, provided the Foreword to this volume. The catalogue has thus been a collaborative project from start to finish.

We would like to thank colleagues at the British Museum for their help: Amanda Gregory, Louisa Selby, Tom Hockenhull and Owain Morris for help with practical matters; Kirstin Leighton-Boyce for checking sources and images; Pippa Pearce for conservation; and Joe Cribb, Elizabeth Errington, Tim Clark and Hiromi Uchida for their ongoing support throughout.

Finally, we are very grateful to Richard Hodges, who scanned the coins and provided the plates; and to Rosina Buckland, Senior Curator (Japan) at the National Museum of Scotland, and Josephine Turquet, Series Editor, who both made very helpful suggestions after reading the manuscript.

Helen Wang

Department of Coins and Medals
The British Museum

Foreword

Joe Cribb

This first catalogue of the British Museum's collection of Japanese coins to be published will make a lasting contribution to the study of Japan's monetary history, as it is probably the most important one in a public institution outside Japan. The reasons for this are threefold: firstly, the collection provides an excellent broad coverage from Japan's adoption of Chinese style coinage in the 7th century AD down to the final issues in this tradition in the early years of the Meiji Imperial restoration, before their replacement by European style coinage from 1870. Secondly, the history of the collection is an important record of numismatic collecting and research in Japan, for at its centre is a selection from the collection of Japan's pioneer numismatist Kutsuki Masatsuna (1750–1802). Thirdly, alongside this new catalogue, the British Museum's holdings are accessible to all interested parties. Subject to a simple appointment procedure, the coins can be examined directly in the Study Room of the Department of Coins and Medals, and through the internet, via the British Museum's online database http://www.britishmuseum.org/research/search_the_collection_database.aspx.

The catalogue is designed to show the range and quality of the coins in the British Museum and to highlight their place in the study of Japanese monetary history and numismatics. In its preparation, the Museum has had the benefit of close collaboration with two leading numismatists from Japan, Professor Shin'ichi Sakuraki (University of Shimonoseki) and Professor Nobuhisa Furuta (former Chief Researcher, Institute for Oriental Currency) and two European Japanologists specializing in Japan's early encounters with European scholarship, Professor Peter Kornicki of Cambridge University and Professor Timon Screech of the School of Oriental and African Studies, London University, working together with the British Museum's curator of East Asian money, Helen Wang.

In 1884 the British Museum had the good fortune to have the first pick of Masatsuna's collection, probably the most important one ever assembled of Japan's copper coinage. The choices transformed the Museum's holdings in this field. A large part of the residue made its way to the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford, via the University of Oxford's Indian Institute. Despite the immense contribution to our present studies achieved through the acquisition of key parts of this collection by these two institutions, we can regret the past practices of not acquiring 'duplicates' and even of their disposal, because we now know that a better outcome would have resulted from the preservation of the collection intact. The loss of the 'duplicates' represents a loss of part of our understanding of Masatsuna's collecting practice, and the range of his understanding of the importance of minor

variations in the study of Japanese coins. Fortunately his publications also survive to throw some light on this. Masatsuna took advantage of the huge quantities of traditional coinage circulating in 18th-century Japan to build an extensive collection. He also took advantage of the frequently found hoards and treasuries containing older coins to acquire representative examples of all the coins which had circulated in Japan since the 7th century. The British Museum was not only able to select a representative sample of coins throughout Japanese history down to Masatsuna's time, but also of the imported foreign coins from China, Korea and Vietnam which made up the bulk of Japan's currencies from the 10th to 16th centuries, and the local imitation coins of these imports made in medieval Japan. So it is also from Masatsuna's collection that the rarest Chinese, Korean and Vietnamese coins, all collected in Japan, were acquired.

Masatsuna's collecting also led him to publish studies of the coins he had collected. His initial influence for his publications was the Chinese coin catalogue *Quan Zhi* 泉志, written in the 12th century. This had been republished in Japan in 1695 (a copy of this reprint is in the British Museum's Department of Coins and Medals library), as Japanese scholars began to study their own coinages. Masatsuna adopted its historical framework, listing coins chronologically and linking them to surviving historical records. His collection, however, opened up to him new avenues of research as he studied the authenticity of the coins he collected, the weight standards used in their production and the meaning of variations in their designs (all parts of the methodology of present-day numismatics).

Masatsuna's interest in coins also extended to those he encountered through his contacts with European scholars working in Japan as officials of the Dutch East India Company. The library of the British Museum's Department of Coins and Medals is fortunate in possessing both the full and abbreviated editions of his catalogue of European coins, *Seiyō senpu* 西洋錢譜 (1787), introducing his fellow countrymen to the strange and exotic currencies of European and American nations. Masatsuna's engagement with western scholarship has given him a widely respected reputation as an important contributor to intellectual development in Japan. The publication of this catalogue gives equal weight to his pioneering role as a scientific researcher into the monetary history of Eastern Asia by making his collection available to a wider public.

Joe Cribb

Research Keeper, Department of Coins and Medals
The British Museum

Japanese Numismatics – Bibliographic Sources

A very small selection of standard numismatic reference works have been used in this catalogue (see Sakuraki, p. 25 and Furuta's Guide to the Catalogue, p. 59). More extensive bibliographies of works on Japanese numismatics are listed in the following publications in chronological order:

- Coole, A.B., 1967. *An Encyclopaedia of Chinese Coins, vol. I: A Bibliography on Far Eastern Numismatology and a Coin Index* (published by the author; printed in Mission, Kansas). See especially 'Section C. Numismatic Works in Japanese' by Hitoshi Kozoni, pp. 149–273, and 'D. Numismatic Works in Western Languages', pp. 274–392.
- Miles, G.C., 1967. 'Far East' in K. Skaare and G.C. Miles (eds), *A Survey of Numismatic Research 1960–1965* (International Numismatic Commission, Copenhagen), vol. II, pp. 288–9.
- Brown, H.W.M., 1973. 'Japan' in J. Yvon and H.W.M. Brown (eds), *A Survey of Numismatic Research 1966–1971* (International Numismatic Commission, New York), vol. II, p. 341.
- Cribb, J.E., 1979. 'Japan', in R. Carson, P. Berghaus, N. Lowick (eds), *A Survey of Numismatic Research, 1972–1977* (International Numismatic Commission, and International Association of Professional Numismatists Publication 5, Berne), p. 488.
- Cribb, J.E., 1986. 'Japan', in M. Price, E. Besley, D. Macdowall, M. Jones, A. Oddy (eds), *A Survey of Numismatic Research, 1978–1984* (International Numismatic Commission, and International Association of Professional Numismatists Special Publication 9, London), vol. II, pp. 820–22.
- Cribb, J., 1991. 'Japan', in T. Hackens, P. Naster, M. Colaert, R. van Laere, G. Moucharte, F. de Callatay, V. van Driessche (eds), *A Survey of Numismatic Research, 1985–1990* (International Numismatic Commission, and International Association of Professional Numismatists Special Publication 12, Brussels), vol. II, pp. 698–701.
- Ohkubo Takashi, 1997. 'Japan', in C. Morrisson, B. Kluge (eds), *A Survey of Numismatic Research 1990–1995* (International Numismatic Commission, and International Association of Professional Numismatists Special Publication 13, Berlin), pp. 807–9.
- Sakuraki Shin'ichi, 2009. 'New Developments in Japanese Numismatic History', in M. Amandry and D. Bateson (eds), *A Survey of Numismatic Research 2002–2007* (International Numismatic Commission, and International Association of Professional Numismatists Special Publication 15, Glasgow), pp. 578–81.

A History of the Japanese Coin Collection at the British Museum

Helen Wang

Introduction

The initial collections of the British Museum, founded in 1753, were acquired under the provisions of Sir Hans Sloane's will, and included over 20,000 coins and medals from all over the world. As inscribed objects, the coins and medals were regarded as 'metal manuscripts' and were housed within the Department of Manuscripts. In 1807, they were moved to the Department of Antiquities. In 1860, a separate Department of Coins and Medals was created, where the coins and medals have been ever since. The entire collection of coins and medals was removed for safekeeping during the second world war, but the Department was badly damaged and its gallery, offices and much archival material were destroyed.¹

Although there were probably a few East Asian coins in the founding collections of the British Museum in 1753, very little attention was paid to them at first. Indeed, the earliest mention of 'Chinese coins' (probably a catch-all term for any cast coins with a square hole in the middle and a Chinese-looking inscription) is associated with the employment in January 1836 of Samuel Birch (1813–85). Birch had studied Chinese at school with the hope of joining the diplomatic service, but when this did not materialise he joined the British Museum, where one of his first tasks was to work on the 'Chinese coins'.² East Asian coins were not well understood in Europe at that time, and Birch soon turned his attention to Egyptology, a field in which he became a very distinguished figure.³ The development of British Museum's collection of East Asian coins would take far longer.

The history of the Japanese coin collection at the British Museum is part of the history of the East Asian coin collection. Unfortunately, this series is couched in imprecise terminology such as 'Chinese coins' (see above), and 'Oriental coins' used generally and inconsistently to refer to coins from almost anywhere east of Europe. For example, in a summary document of December 1870 entitled 'The Department of Coins and Medals. II. Acquisitions', it is recorded that 3,695 'Oriental coins' were acquired that year, including 'Twelve copper Chinese coins' donated by Ernest Satow.⁴ These were, in fact, Japanese coins. At the time, no one at the British Museum had a detailed knowledge of East Asian coins, and in 1880 Terrien de Lacouperie was employed on a temporary basis to put the collection of 'Chinese coins' in order and record the new acquisitions (there was a backlog from 1865) in a newly created separate register for East Asian coins. The following account of the history of the Japanese coin collection is based on the archival records, and for the reasons given above, is a little inconsistent in places. The most important archival records are transcribed at the end of this chapter.

Today, the Japanese coin collection at the British Museum consists of over 1,500 Japanese coins, from the earliest issues to contemporary coins. This is the first catalogue of the Japanese

coin collection at the British Museum to have been produced.⁵ It focuses on the coins of the pre-Meiji period, with special reference to the renowned Japanese collector Kutsuki Masatsuna. During the Meiji era (1868–1912) Japan underwent a period of modernization that included a reform of the currency. The New Currency Act of 1871 introduced the yen (originally based on silver dollar coins) and a decimal system, wherein 1 yen 圓 = 100 sen 錢 = 1,000 rin 厘. The new coins were round and machine-struck as in the West, and replaced the previous forms of the pre-Meiji period. The later coins, as well as Japanese coin-shaped charms, paper money, ephemera, badges and medals are not covered in this volume, but will be available on the British Museum's online database.⁶

The provenance of the Japanese coin collection in the 19th century

The first Japanese coins to arrive at the British Museum have the provenance 'General Collection' as recorded in the East Asian Coin Register. The entries in this register are in the hand of Terrien de Lacouperie, who was employed in the 1880s, and 'General Collection' (abbreviated to G.C.) is probably a later appellation.⁷

Although we cannot be sure, it seems reasonable to suppose that some of the first Japanese coins came as part of Sir Hans Sloane's collection and that he acquired them from Engelbert Kaempfer (1651–1716), a physician working for the Dutch East India Company. Kaempfer went to Nagasaki in 1690, and accompanied two embassies to the Shogun in Edo (Tokyo) in 1691 and 1692. Sloane's library included over 50 Chinese and Japanese books, some of which had come from Kaempfer's collection. For someone who did not read Chinese and Japanese, these covered an impressive range of subjects, including philosophy, history, language, religion, art and medicine.⁸

A small number of Japanese coins arrived in the early 19th century, most notably from the collection of William Marsden (1754–1836). Born in Dublin, Marsden joined the East India Company at the age of 16, spent the next eight years in Sumatra, and would research and write about Asia for the rest of his life. He was a member of many of the learned societies of the time, and a founder of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1823.⁹ His book *Numismata Orientalia Illustrata* (1823) marked a watershed in 'oriental numismatics'. In 1834 Marsden donated his entire collection of 'oriental' coins to the British Museum,¹⁰ a gesture that was possibly inspired by the bequest made to the Museum by his friend, Sir Joseph Banks (1743–1820).

Other early acquisitions of Japanese coins were usually as part of a group of East Asian or Southeast Asian coins; the two largest such groups coming from Wilkinson (67 mostly Southeast Asian coins) and Eaton (397 mostly East Asian coins), both names as yet unidentified.¹¹

By the mid-19th century, London was an active centre for the study of coins. The Numismatic Society of London (subsequently the Royal Numismatic Society) was founded in 1836. Major donations to the British Museum, including Marsden's oriental coins, had led to the creation of the Museum's Department of Coins and Medals in 1860, and attracted the attention of collectors and scholars. The Museum's East Asian coin collection began to grow. Archival records indicate that between 1860 and 1900 the Museum acquired Japanese coins from over 20 sources (see Catalogue, p. 52), and declined other offers, mostly notably the offer of about 1,514 Japanese and Chinese coins from Philip Franz von Siebold (1796–1866).¹²

The most significant of these in terms of size were the Morse Collection, the Gardner Collection and the Tamba Collection (purchased from Howel Wills). The other acquisitions were smaller. The earlier acquisitions tended to be gold and silver coins; with the later acquisitions being bronze coins and more modern issues.

A survey of the backgrounds of the donors and vendors of Japanese coins of this time indicates that they were mostly diplomats, officials and doctors who had served in Japan, people who had family connections or a trading background with China or Japan, dealers based in London and collectors. There were also coin collectors who had a broader interest in coins but no specific interest in Japan at all. Some of these people are well known; others are not. Very brief biographical details are given below in chronological order of acquisition.

Mr Eastwood supplied many coins to the Museum, including a gold Japanese coin, but nothing is known about him.

The Hon. Robert Marsham-Townshend (formerly Marsham) (1834–1914) was in the diplomatic service. He had a keen interest in geology, and donated his collection of fossils to the British Museum. His application to become a Fellow of the Royal Geological Society in 1859 was supported by the Earl of Enniskillen (see below).³² He donated a large number of coins from all over the world to the British Museum in the 1860s and 1870s, before the sale of his main collection by Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge, 19 November 1888. His donation of Japanese coins was mainly of gold and silver coins.

Sir (John) Rutherford Alcock (1809–1897)³³ trained in medicine, and subsequently became a diplomat, serving in China and Japan: as British consul at Amoy (Xiamen), Foochow (Fuzhou) from 1844, and then at Shanghai. In 1858 he was appointed the first Consul-General in Japan. He returned to England on leave in 1862, during which time he married and also contributed to the display of Japanese arts and crafts at the 1862 exhibition, and showed his private collection of Japanese art in London in 1863. He returned to Japan in 1864, and in 1865 was appointed Minister-Plenipotentiary at Peking (Beijing). He donated 19 Japanese coins to the Museum in 1865, most of which were gold and silver pieces.

William Willoughby Cole, The 3rd Earl of Enniskillen (1807–86) was an active coin collector, from whom the Museum acquired many coins from around the world, including a donation of some silver Japanese coins in 1865. He was a friend or acquaintance of the Hon. Robert Marsham-Townshend and Dr William Willis who both donated East Asian coins to the Museum.

Nicholas Phillips Kingdon (c.1830–?) was based in Yokohama,³⁴ where he was H.M.F.M. Acting Consul for the Portuguese crown in the 1870s.³⁵ He was also associated with Kingdon, Schwabe & Co., an insurance company in Yokohama; and from about February 1893 to March 1895 was Japan correspondent for *The Times* newspaper (though he was not on *The Times* staff).³⁶ The Museum acquired about 100 East Asian bronze coins and coin-shaped charms from Kingdon in 1865.

H.G. Heath is not known.

Dr William Freudenthal (d.1883) was a medical doctor and coin collector. He built up an enormous collection of almost 19,000 copper coins, tokens and tickets from all over the world, which the Museum purchased from 1870 onwards.³⁷

Mr Cutter is not known.

Sir Ernest Mason Satow (1843–1929) was a diplomat renowned for his career in Thailand, Japan and China: he was H.M. Minister resident in Bangkok 1885–88; minister in Japan 1895–90; and minister in Beijing 1900–6.³⁸ He donated bronze Japanese coins to the Museum in 1870.

Dr William Willis (1837–93) was a medical doctor, who had a long career in Japan. He arrived in Nagasaki and Yokohama in 1862, became President of the Tokyo Medical School in 1869, and founded the Kagoshima Medical School in 1870. He also served in conflicts in Japan. He left Japan in 1877, returning there in 1881 to visit his Japanese family. In 1885 he joined the British Legation in Thailand, returning to Britain in 1892. He was a close friend of the Earl of Enniskillen and of Ernest Satow.³⁹ His coins came to the British Museum through the Earl of Enniskillen.

W.S. Lincoln & Son was a coin dealer, based in London from the 1860s.

Rollin & Feuarent was the name of the coin dealing business of Claude Camille Rollin (1813–83) and Felix Feuarent (1819–1907).

Hosea Ballou Morse (1855–1934) was Commissioner of the Chinese Maritime Customs from 1874 to 1909. Having devoted his retirement to scholarship, at the time of his death he was considered the most important historian of modern China in the English-speaking world.⁴⁰ The Morse Collection, consisting of over 2,000 East Asian coins, was purchased in two groups in 1882 and 1883.

Christopher Thomas Gardner (1842–1914) was H.B.M. Consul at Yichang, China, and a highly regarded collector of East Asian coins.⁴¹ The Gardner Collection of over 3,500 East Asian coins was purchased in 1883.

Mr Howel Wills (c. 1856–1901) was a lawyer, and collector and dealer in antiquarian books. In 1884 he sold part of the Tamba Collection — of the renowned Japanese numismatist and collector, Kutsuki Masatsuna, Lord of Tamba (1750–1802) — to the British Museum (see Wang, pp. 13–16).

Messrs Robert Whyte & Co. was a trading company in London.⁴²

Mrs Glover was possibly associated with George Bunker Glover of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, a renowned collector of East Asian coins. His collection formed the basis for J.H. Stewart Lockhart's *The Currency of the Farther East* (1907)⁴³ and his collection of 2,025 East Asian coins, presented as a bequest to the Smithsonian Institution in 1897, was reported in *The New York Times* as being 'probably the most complete in existence, surpassing those at London and Paris'.⁴⁴ The coins

(Japanese silver and Thai porcelain tokens) from Mrs Glover came to the British Museum care of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank in Lombard Street, London.⁴⁵

Nothing is known about Miss H. Cargill.

Dr William George Kynaston Barnes was a Staff Surgeon on the H.M.S. *Undaunted*, China Station. Along with coins, he also donated a Korean Choson dynasty porcelain vase, and a group of Chinese ceramics to the Museum in 1899.⁴⁶

The expansion of the Oriental Series of coins in the late 19th century

The development of the Japanese coin collection should be seen in the light of the creation of the Department of Coins and Medals and the expansion of the coin collection as a whole in the 19th century. Just as the overall expansion can be seen in the context of the Enlightenment and the scholarly desire to understand the world, so the expansion of the Oriental Series should be seen as part of the scholarly interest in orientalism. Henry Layard's discoveries in Mesopotamia in the 1840s and 50s of what appeared to be the world's earliest civilization, and the presentation and publication of such discoveries stimulated a popular interest in the 'Orient'. As David Wilson would later observe: 'It seems as though a deliberate attempt was being made to get the public to accept cultures other than those of the classical world, which had hitherto so overshadowed the institution.'⁴⁷ Although 'oriental' and 'orientalism' referred mainly to the Middle East, these terms were also used to refer to the whole of Asia in general.

In May 1857 the Museum's Sub-Committee on Antiquities had resolved that 'a complete catalogue of the coins and medals be made with all the expedition that may be consistent with the correct execution of such a work', and that the cataloguing should start with the Greek coins and medals.⁴⁸ This resolution marked the beginning of the highly esteemed British Museum catalogues of coins. The first two catalogues were published while Edward Hawkins (1780–1867) was Keeper (ie Head) of the Department of Antiquities. When he retired in 1860, that Department was split into three new departments: Oriental Antiquities, Greek and Roman Antiquities, and Coins and Medals.⁴⁹ Thereafter the coins were under the care of the new Department of Coins and Medals.

The first Keeper of the new Department of Coins and Medals was William Sandys Vaux (1818–85). He was also involved in the Royal Numismatic Society: as a Member of Council from 1846, Secretary from 1852, President from 1855, and was still in office in 1874. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Society and the Society of Antiquaries. His book *Nineveh and Persepolis: An Historical Account of Ancient Assyria and Persia, with an account of the recent researches in those countries* (London 1850), reflected the 19th-century interest in orientalism, and helped to popularise the discoveries of Henry Layard and others.

The appointment in 1870 of Reginald Stuart Poole (1832–95) as Keeper of the Department of Coins and Medals heralded a renaissance for the Department, and, given Poole's 'oriental' interests, brought unprecedented attention to the 'oriental' series of coins. As a child, Poole had lived in Egypt between the ages of 12 and 18, and had precociously written a book on the chronology of ancient Egypt, which had been published under the patronage of the Duke of Northumberland, himself a

Trustee of the British Museum. Furthermore, Poole had spent most of his working life at the Museum, having joined the Department of Antiquities in 1852, at the age of 20. He had been with the Department of Coins and Medals since its inception, but, more significantly, he had witnessed the massive expansion of the Museum's collections and the growing interest beyond the classical world of Europe.⁵⁰ Under Poole's leadership, the Department expanded its collections, continued to publish catalogues of those collections (many of which remain standard references today) and paid unprecedented attention to the development of the 'oriental series' of coins.

The 1880s were a particularly important decade for the development of the East Asian coin collection. In July 1880 the entire East Asian coin collection consisted of 2,699 coins. Samuel Birch had worked on them in the 1830s, and Barclay Vincent Head (1844–1914) had done some documentation since then, but there was clearly a backlog of work to be done. In 1880 Terrien de Lacouperie (1845–94) was employed to arrange and register the East Asian coins: in December 1880 he registered 420 Chinese coins [at least 20 of which were Japanese] in the General Collection and 300 in the Marsden Collection' and by 27 January 1881 he had almost completed the task.⁵¹ He would continue to work on the East Asian coins for the next few years, although always on a temporary basis, and never as a full member of staff, as Poole would have liked. In November 1881, Poole proposed to the Trustees of the Museum that Terrien de Lacouperie should produce a catalogue of 'Chinese and cognate coins'.⁵² Poole envisioned a total of three East Asian coin catalogues,⁵³ including one devoted to Japanese coins, but only the first volume – on early Chinese coins – was realised.⁵⁴

In October 1881 the Tamba Collection (of Kutsuki Masatsuna, Lord of Tamba), containing an estimated 9,000 coins, was offered to the Museum.⁵⁵ Terrien de Lacouperie was employed to examine the coins and make a selection for the Museum to acquire. By 1882 another three major collections were on offer: the Bramsen Collection, the Morse Collection and the Gardner Collection.

William Bramsen (1850–81) of Denmark, spent his short career working in China and subsequently in Japan.⁵⁶ Bramsen had a substantial collection of Japanese coins – '3,000 coins dating from AD 708 and including numerous varieties specially valuable for a large number of the heaviest gold coins'⁵⁷ – and was known for his publications on Japanese chronology and numismatics. The Japanese company he was working for sent him to London in 1880–81, where he studied English law at Middle Temple. He also met with numismatists and collectors in London. He donated a copy of his *Coins of Japan* (1880) and *Japanese Chronological Tables* (1880) to the British Museum in January and February 1881,⁵⁸ and presented a paper on Japanese iron coins to the Royal Numismatic Society in London on 17 November 1881, but died before the year was out.⁵⁹ While in Europe, he had returned to Denmark, where he was invited to study the Japanese coin collection at the Royal Coin Cabinet. Bramsen's wish was that his Japanese coin collection should be offered to the British Museum for £2,500 (less than he had paid), and if this did not materialise, that it be donated to the Royal Coin Cabinet in Denmark. The British Museum declined the offer,⁶⁰ with Poole expressing his preference for the 'much finer' Tamba Collection (but probably also keeping his eye on

the price as he was hoping to acquire a selection from the Tamba collection for £200).⁶¹ Bramsen's collection was donated to the Royal Coin Cabinet in 1884, now part of the National Museum of Denmark.⁶²

Some details are known of how Bramsen built up his collection in Japan.⁶³ At first, Bramsen would send lists of requests to Japanese coin-dealers, with the help of a French interpreter. He would attach questions to these lists, seeking to clarify the significance of particular marks on coins. As his proficiency in Japanese grew, he read the Japanese numismatic literature for himself and translated it for his own use. He acquired coins from Japanese Government Supply Stock, and from local coin-dealers, in particular Hisakichi, Okamoto and Watatami, and from coin-collectors, such as Yokoyama, Dr Doenitz (probably Walter Dönitz),⁶⁴ and Otto Fr. Krebs (Bramsen's boss). Krebs was in Denmark in 1879–80, during which time the Royal Coin Cabinet acquired his collection of Japanese gold, silver and bronze coins.

The Morse Collection of over 2,000 coins was purchased in two parts in 1882–83. The Gardner Collection of over 3,500 coins was also purchased in 1883. By May 1884, the Museum was ready to purchase '2,524 Japanese and cognate coins, selected from the Tamba collection', including 400 coins of the daimyos, Korea, northern Tibet, temple tokens and coin-shaped charms.⁶⁵ Thus, in the first half of the 1880s, the collection of East Asian coins more than quadrupled in size, leaping from 2,699 coins to well over 10,000 coins. The Tamba, Morse and Gardner collections remain the backbone of the East Asian collection; the Tamba Collection, in particular, of the Japanese collection.

In 1887 the Museum purchased a group of 225 East Asian coins and coin-shaped charms from Messrs R. Whyte & Co.

Terrien de Lacouperie died in 1894, and Poole the year after. The momentum that had seen the development of the East Asian coin collection slowed considerably.

The Japanese coin collection in the 20th century

In 1907 John Allan (1884–1955) joined the Department of Coins and Medals, and, as in the case of Samuel Birch, one of his first tasks was to work on the East Asian coins. By March 1908, the Department was able to report that '864 coins of Japan from the Tamba, 161 from the Gardner and 52 from the Morse collection and 330 from various smaller acquisitions (1407 in all) have been amalgamated with the general collection. These have been divided into three classes: government issues, provincial issues, and the so-called 'picture-*sen*' [coin-shaped charms].'⁶⁶

Allan also appears to have done a good deal of tidying up generally, and acquisitions of East Asian coins in 1908 have annotations to this effect. Such acquisitions including Japanese coins are from: Mr Hampson (donation, 'found in Deposit Cabinet with note that they were brought from Constantinople by Mr S.L. Poole to be offered to BM & then to Mr Franks') [1908,0113];⁶⁷ an unknown source known only as 'found in the "Mine"' [1908,0218];⁶⁸ and Lady Raffles (donation, 'these coins were found in a parcel in Keeper's study and have been transferred from [the] Med.[ieval] and Mod.[ern Series] since 1859' [1908,0605]).⁶⁹ Lady Sophia Raffles was the second wife of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles (1781–1826) of Singapore. These

coins arrived at the Museum some time between 1890–1908.

Other acquisitions of Japanese coins in the 20th century came mainly as donations, increasingly from military and naval personnel and women. The coins tended to come individually or in very small groups, or as part of a much larger general coin collection. The exceptions are the groups of coins donated by E.T. Sykes and C.C. Vermeule (for a full list of the sources see Catalogue, pp. 52–55).

E.T. Sykes, of Ickenham, Middlesex, had lived in China, Korea and Japan. He was based in Yokohama and Tokyo from about 1910 to 1923 as advisor to the Japanese cotton industry, and lecturer on textile science to various Japanese institutions. Sykes was also an active figure in Western-style numismatic societies, together with H.A. Ramsden (see below). He collected coins and antiquities, and presented his collection of Japanese gold and silver coins to the Museum in 1947.⁷⁰

Cornelius C. Vermeule, the renowned classicist and art historian, was Curator of Classical Art at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston (1957–96) and established the Coin Room at Harvard's Fogg Art Museum. Vermeule had learned Japanese with the army, remaining in Japan after the war as a language expert. His book *Japanese Coinage* (co-authored with Norman Jacobs, 1953) and his article 'Japanese Coins at the British Museum' (1954–55) were important contributions to the field.⁷¹

One of the donations (of just one coin) was from H.A. Ramsden, President of the Yokohama Numismatic Society, member of the Numismatic Societies of Tokyo, Osaka and Bingo, and founder of the *Numismatic Journal* of Japan. He was also the General and Foreign Manager of Jun Kobayagawa Co. (a wholesale exporter and dealer in Japanese stamps, coins, cards and antiquities). He wrote a number of papers on Japanese coins, including 'Japan Kwan Ei Tsu Ho Coins' (Barcelona, 1906).⁷²

In 1970 Joe Cribb joined the Department of Coins and Medals. Like Birch and Allan, he began by working on the East Asian coins. The register for 1974 indicates that he, too, sorted out past anomalies, recording all East Asian coins he found as being without registration numbers as CH numbers (with CH being an abbreviation for Chinese and other East and Southeast Asian coins). The majority are from China and Southeast Asia, and the names associated with these coins are as follows, with the page reference noting the first appearance of that name in the CH series in the register: Heath? (p. 71); Hillier (p. 71); Kingdon (p. 72); J. Reeves, donation, 1838 (p. 72); from the fire debris (pp. 72–4); Temple, transferred from Dept of Ethnography, 1923 (p. 74); Cureton (p. 77); 'from the mine' (p. 77); 'from the fountain' – coins thrown into a fountain at the Museum by visitors (p. 78); William Marsden (p. 79); G.C. – General Collection (p. 80); L.A. Lawrence (p. 83); Mr Franklin, donation, Feb. 1839 (p. 83); E. Thomas (p. 84); 'Mr Vaux's table' (p. 85); J. Prinsep (p. 85); Tavoy (p. 89); Wilkinson (p. 91); Mr Skinner, purchase, April 1841 (p. 94); Steuart (p. 95); GRIII – George III Collection (p. 96); Raffles Collection (p. 105); J. Crawford (p. 107); The Rt. Hon. J. Planta, donation, 1843 (p. 112); W. Allen, donation, 1859 (p. 112); IOC – India Office Collection (p. 113).

Acquisitions of Japanese coins since 1970 have mostly been of modern coins.

Notes

- 1 Wilson 2002, pp. 250–4. The collection was temporarily housed as Compton Wynnyates in Warwickshire.
- 2 Wilson 2002, p. 93. Birch published four papers on Chinese money, see Birch 1837, 1845 (two papers), 1850.
- 3 Birch's life is well-known; for further biographical details see *The Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (<http://oxforddnb.com>).
- 4 C&M Reports 1870–72: 'Progress–December 1870. The Department of Coins and Medals', dated 7 December 1870, pp. 49–73: 'oriental coins' on p. 61; 'Chinese coins' on p. 71.
- 5 For an earlier description of the collection, see Vermeule 1954–55, which aimed 'to present types and significant varieties, which had been omitted, or which are listed with certain reservations in Dr Jacobs's lists'. See Jacobs 1953.
- 6 http://www.britishmuseum.org/research/search_the_collection_database.aspx
- 7 East Asian Coins Register, vol. I, pp. 155–6.
- 8 Frances Wood has been researching the Chinese publications in Sloane's library, and I am grateful to her for this information. For further details on Kaempfer see Peter Kornicki's paper in this volume.
- 9 For further biographical details see Cook 2004.
- 10 '...laid before the Board a letter from William Marsden Esquire, presenting to the Museum for the use of the public his very extensive and valuable collections of oriental coins both ancient and modern, of which descriptions are printed in the *Numismata Orientalia Illustrata*. Mr Marsden expressed his wish that these coins should be kept separate from others of a similar class and styled 'The Marsdenian Collection'. A printed copy of the *Numismata Orientalia Illustrata* containing a Catalogue of these coins, presented likewise by Mr Marsden, was laid before the Board.' [BM Central Archive Trustees General Meeting Minutes of 12 July 1834]. Marsden donated his library to King's College, London, which was subsequently transferred to the School of Oriental and African Studies. East Asian Coins Register, vol. I, pp. 114–15.
- 11 East Asian Coins Register, vol. I, pp. 62–63 (Wilkinson) and p. 86 (Eaton).
- 12 BM Central Archives. Report by A.W. Franks to the BM Trustees, 19 Oct. 1868 [c.14/11/68].
- 13 C&M Acquisitions: Coins, vol. 8, 1861–63, p. 96.
- 14 C&M Acquisitions: Coins, vol. 9, 1863–65, pp. 158.
- 15 C&M Acquisitions: Coins, vol. 9, 1863–65, pp. 159.
- 16 C&M East Asian Coins Register, vol. I, p. 4.
- 17 C&M Minutes, vol. II, 1857–70, 14 Dec. 1867. East Asian Coins Register, vol. I, p. 22.
- 18 C&M Minutes, vol. II, 1857–70, 12 July 1868. East Asian Coins Register, vol. I, pp. 55–56.
- 19 East Asian Coins Register, vol. I, p. 31.
- 20 C&M Minutes, vol. II, 1857–70, 11 Dec. 1869. East Asian Coins Register, vol. I, p. 33.
- 21 East Asian Coins Register, vol. I, p. 33.
- 22 C&M Reports, 1875, pp. 126–7, report dated 9 February 1875.
- 23 C&M Minutes, vol. III, 1870–76, 29 April 1876.
- 24 C&M Minutes, vol. III, 1870–76, 5 August 1876.
- 25 East Asian Coins Register, vol. I, p. 195.
- 26 C&M Reports & Minutes, vol. V, 1882–85, p. 48, 10 May 1882.
- 27 C&M Reports & Minutes, vol. V, 1882–85, p. 168, 25 July 1883. East Asian Coins Register, vol. I, p. 190.
- 28 BM Central Archive Trustees Minutes, 10 May 1884 (c.16769).
- 29 East Asian Coins Register, vol. 3 (1884–1929), p. 174.
- 30 East Asian Coins Register, vol. 3 (1884–1929), pp. 175–80.
- 31 East Asian Coins Register, vol. 3 (1884–1929), p. 186–93.
- 32 From the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London*, vol. 72 (1916), Anniversary Address, p. lxi.
- 33 See Douglas, 2004.
- 34 According to the UK Census 1871, Kingdon, 'merchant at Yokohama', was born in London, c. 1830, unmarried, and was staying with his brother John A. Kingdon, 'Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, practising surgery' at 2 New Bank Buildings, St Margaret Lothbury, London.
- 35 See Black 1880, p. 374.
- 36 I am grateful to Eamon Dyas of News International for confirming Kingdon's association with Kingdon, Schwabe & Co. and his work for *The Times*. The name 'Nicholas Phillips Kingdon of Kingdonschwabe [sic] Yokohama' also appears in conveyancy document 5200C-4/91/2 (8 May 1900), held in the Devon Record Office. Kingdon Schwabe & Co. was one of the foreign companies in Yokohama.
- 37 C&M Minutes 1857–70: 12 July 1868. The coins have tickets printed with a large black 'F'. See also Neuman 1863, pp. 17–25, pls 30–34.
- 38 See Brailey 2004.
- 39 See Fusayoshi Murata 2002 and Cortazzi 1985.
- 40 See Fairbank et al. 1995.
- 41 See Coates 1988 and Gardner 1892–93 and 1889.
- 42 Robert Whyte & Co. is listed in the Post Office Directory, London: Streets and Commercial, 88th edition (1887) as 'merchants, 19 Bury Street, St Mary Axe, EC'. The name also appears in correspondence dated 2 Jan. 1882 from Robert Whyte & Co. to Sir William Henry Flower, offering him a monster crab from Japan, in The Royal College of Surgeons of England – Archive of Museum Correspondence Museum Letter Book Series 2, 1857–1906: correspondence (vol. 4, p. 115) (<http://www.rcseng.ac.uk/museums/documents/MLB2-name.pdf> accessed 25 March 2010). The crab was declined.
- 43 See Lockhart 1895, 1907.
- 44 See Anon. 1897, Langley 1898, and the Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, 1897, p. 73.
- 45 C&M Reports, 1888, p. 49: 1 May 1888. East Asian Coins Register, vol. 3, pp. 186–7.
- 46 See Portal 1995–96; Barnes is mentioned on p. 58. The donation came through the Secretary to the Admiralty – in 1899, this post was held by Sir William Ellison-Macartney (1852–1924), who subsequently became Deputy-Master at the Royal Mint, 1903–13 (see <http://www.ukwhoswho.com>, accessed 25 May 2010).
- 47 See Wilson 2002, p. 173.
- 48 C&M Archives, Arc.A.g, 22 May 1857.
- 49 See Wilson 2002, pp. 140–1.
- 50 See Wilson 2002, n. 1.
- 51 BM Central Archive Trustees Minutes, 10 July 1880 [c.15202]; 7 August 1880 [c.15252–3]; 25 June 1881 [c.1567–8]; C&M Reports 1881, 3 Jan. 1881, 27 Jan. 1881.
- 52 C&M Principal Librarian's Letters, 1879–89, 8 Nov. 1882 and 11 Nov. 1882.
- 53 C&M Reports 1881: 22 June 1881.
- 54 See Terrien de Lacouperie 1892.
- 55 C&M Minutes, vol. IV, 1877–81, 52 (12 November 1881). BM Central Archive Original Papers 4317, 5 Oct. 1881. A later record puts the estimate at 10,000 coins, see C&M Minutes, vol. V 1882–85, 117 (10 February 1883).
- 56 There are varying accounts of his life. According to C. Bo Bramsen (2001, pp. 21 and 304), Bramsen worked for the Great Northern Telegraph Company in China, then for Mitsubishi in Tokyo, and that Mitsubishi sent him to London. According to J. Rogala (2001), Bramsen worked for a telephone and telegraph company in China, was transferred by the same company to Nagasaki, and also worked for Dai Nippon Kisen Kaisha (a Japanese shipping company) as a translator and secretary and that this company sent him to London for further training. See also Bramsen's obituary in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1882, 14, no. 1, pp. i, xv–xvii; and Kromann and Jensen 1987. The latter also records that Bramsen had a Japanese 'wife', Taki Kojimi.
- 57 C&M Minutes, vol. V 1882–85, p. 5 (14 January 1882). For details and illustrations, see Kromann and Jensen, op. cit..
- 58 See Bramsen 1879/80 and 1909, also 1880. C&M Minutes 1881, 3 Feb. 1881: Donations; also 11 Feb. 1881: Donations. His address in London was 14 Charlotte Street, Bedford Square.
- 59 See Bramsen 1882. See also Proceedings of the RNS in the same volume, pp. 5 and 21.
- 60 The British Museum has nine porcelain tokens ('pee') from Thailand that came from Bramsen. These have the registration number beginning 1885,0306 which suggests that he probably left them with the Department in 1881 and that they entered the collection as a posthumous donation.
- 61 C&M Minutes vol. V, 1882–1885, p. 5, Bramsen Collection (14 Jan. 1882).
- 62 See *The Danish National Museum General Guide* (n.d.), p. 14; also Kromann and Jensen 1987, n. 56.
- 63 See Kromann and Jensen 1987, n. 56). I am grateful to Gareth Williams for translating this article for me.
- 64 Walter Dönitz (1838–1912) taught anatomy at the Imperial University from 1873 to 1886 and later gave his collection of

- antiquarian books purchased in Japan to the Prussian State Library. See Kornicki 2004, pp. 21–38.
- 65 BM Central Archive Trustees Minutes, 10 May 1884 [c.16769]; C&M Minutes, vol. V, 1882–85 (10 May 1884).
- 66 C&M Report, 3 March 1908.
- 67 East Asian Coins Register, vol. 3, 1884–1929, p. 206.
- 68 East Asian Coins Register, vol. 3, 1884–1929, p. 212.
- 69 East Asian Coins Register, vol. 3, 1884–1929, p. 213.
- 70 The rest of his coin collection was sold by B.A. Seaby Ltd between 1951–53. See Vermeule 1955, pp. 194–5.
- 71 See note 5.
- 72 Listed in the Leland Little Fine & Decorative Arts Auction, 20 March 2010, Lot 1063 [<http://content.liveauctioneers.com/item/2065648>, accessed 19 March 2010].
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Archives relating to the collection of Japanese coins at the British Museum, the acquisition of important collections in the 1880s, the employment of Terrien de Lacouperie, and the plans for a catalogue of Japanese coins

The following list is a selection of key records compiled from Trustees Records (located in the BM Central Archives) and C&M Minutes, Reports and Acquisitions (located in the Department of Coins and Medals). The records are arranged chronologically.

In the archives Kutsuki Masatsuna is referred to as Prince Tamba, and his collection as the Tamba Collection. Albert Étienne Jean Baptiste Terrien de Lacouperie is referred to in various forms in the archives, but for convenience and consistency I have used just two of these forms: Terrien de Lacouperie and de Lacouperie. I have also standardised and abbreviated the signatures that appear in various forms: E.A. Bond for Edward Augustus Bond; R.S. Poole for Reginald Stuart Poole, E.M. Thompson for Edward Maunde Thompson.

25 January 1868 (Siebold Collection – books)

Read a report, dated 14th December from Mr Watts, on the offer made by Mr Alexander von Siebold of the collection of Japanese books formed by his late father, valued at £1200.
[BM Trustees Minutes, c.II,392]

11 July 1868 (Siebold Collection – books)

Read a report, dated 8th July, from Mr Watts, on the offer by Mr Alexander von Siebold of the Japanese Library of his late father, for the sum of £1100. Mr Watts submitted a Catalogue of the Library, and stated that a number of Japanese books and rolls had been sent to the Museum as specimens and were satisfactory. Resolved, that the purchase of Mr von Siebold's library at the price of £1100 be approved, provided that the remaining portions on their arrival at the Museum be found by Mr Watts, Mr Bond and Mr Major to be of the same character as the specimens of printed books, manuscripts, and maps, &c, already received.
[BM Trustees Minutes, c.II,511]

22 July 1868 (Siebold Collection – objects)

Mr Franks has the honour to report with respect to the offer of the late Colonel von Siebold's Collection that it is one of considerable importance having furnished the materials for Siebold's publication 'Nippon'. The price appears to be about £5600 which considering the present state of the relations between Japan & Europe is too high while the collection seems to be bulky.

Mr Franks cannot therefore recommend the Trustees to entertain the purchase but as he is going to Germany he would if possible take an opportunity of examining the Collection & it might perhaps be desirable to inform Mr Heidemann accordingly. – Augustus W. Franks, Dept of British Antiquities

[BM Central Archives, Original Papers, 22 July 1868, P.7501]

25 July 1868 (Siebold Collection – books)

On a report dated 22nd July from Mr Rye, the Trustees sanctioned the immediate payment of £1100 to Mr A. von Siebold for the Japanese Library conditionally purchased at the last Meeting of the Standing Committee; - the remaining portion of it having been received at the Museum, and found to be of the same satisfactory character as the specimens previously received [c.II,511].

[BM Trustees Minutes, c.II,522]

25 July 1868 (Siebold Collection – objects)

Read a report from Mr Franks, dated July 22nd, on an offer for purchase of the collection of Japanese objects formed by Colonel von

Siebold, deceased, - which offer had been made to the Science and Art Department, through Mr H.P. Heidemann, and referred to the British Museum by that Department. Ordered, that Mr Franks be requested to report further in reference to this offer.

[BM Trustees Minutes, c.II,526]

19 October 1868 (Siebold Collection – objects)

Mr Franks has the honour of submitting to the Trustees the following further report on the Japanese Collection offered by Mr von Siebold. The collection itself is at Munich where Mr Franks had hoped to have seen it but the distance of that city is so great & so much time would have been consumed in going there that Mr Franks has not been able to fulfil his intention. He made instead a detour to Wiesbaden, where Mr von Siebold, the present owner, is living & obtained from him various particulars as well as the loan of a detailed description in German which forms the basis of the present report.

From these accounts it would appear that the collection occupies two large & one small room in the Museum of Munich known as the Vereinigten Sammlungen. It is the second collection made by the late Col. Von Siebold, the result of his second visit to Japan & is said to be very much larger & finer than the first collection now in the Museum at the Hague Leyden. The illustrations to von Siebold's unfinished work "Nippon" were however chiefly derived from the latter. The late king of Bavaria had, it is said, agreed to give 60,000 florins (£4800) for the Collection; the sum was afterwards altered to 70,000 florins (£5600) to be paid in instalments extending over several years. The king's death intervened & owing to the state of the Bavarian exchequer in consequence of the war the government has refused to satisfy the purchase.

The Collection has been classified under two heads. Scientific and Industrial or Artistic (though some of the subdivisions seem somewhat arbitrary) & consists of the following sections.

Part I: Scientific

A. Books, Engravings, etc.: 1. Printed Books & Maps [all duplicates of those recently sold by M. von Siebold to the British Museum]; 2. Reproductions of European books & charts; 3. Woodcuts printed in various colours; 4. Copper plate engravings executed in Japan; 5. Nature printed plants

B. Drawings & paintings: 1. National History of animals etc.; 2. Botany; 3. Agriculture; 4. Occupations & Trades; 5. Costumes; 6. Customs & Manners; feasts, punishments, etc; 7. Religious subjects; 8. Historical & votive paintings; 9. A selection to illustrate the state of Art in Japan classed under about 130 numbers; 10. Chinese drawings for comparison

C. Coins both Japanese & Chinese; about 1514 specimens

D. Weights & measures

E. Various instruments, games, watch work, woodblocks

F. Musical instruments

G. Religious objects: 1. Buddhist religion; 2. Kami worship or Sinto.

Part II: Art & Industry of the People

A. Animal substances employed in Japan

B. Vegetable substances employed in Japan

C. Mineral substances employed in Japan

D. Articles made of leather

E. Silk stuffs

F. Cotton stuffs

G. Paper & its products / an extensive collection

H. Basket- & straw-work

I. Wood work & turning

[J is omitted from the list]

K. Marquetries

L. Lacker work (a very large & fine collection)

M. Objects made of tortoise shell

- N. Ivory & wood carvings (including a number of the curious carved buttons like those bequeathed by Mr Slade)
- O. Vessels of metal
- P. Flower vases
- Q. Writing implements
- R. Household implements
- S. Toilet apparatus
- T. Metal inlayings & Goldsmiths work
- U. Porcelain of various ages
- V. Glass
- W. Dress
- X. Arms & armour
- Y. Models of houses & boats (less extensive than those at Leyden)
- Z. Collection illustrating the ethnography of the neighbouring & less civilised races.

It will be seen that the collection is very extensive & that a considerable space would be required for its proper display. No doubt Mr. von Siebold would be prepared under the circumstances to diminish the price to the sum first agreed to by the king viz £4800 or even lower but to the actual cost of the collection much be added the very heavy expenses of packing & of carriage from a place so far inland as Munich. Without therefore at all undervaluing the collection or the great interest that it would have for the general public Mr Franks cannot recommend the Trustees to treat further for the purchase & he would suggest that Mr Heidemann (through whom the offer has come) should be informed of the decision come to by the Trustees.

There is no doubt that if the space at the disposal of the Museum were larger & the finances of the Museum would admit of the outlay of the large sum that it would be very desirable to secure some well selected objects from Japan before the peculiar state of civilisation which has sprung up in those islands, accompanied by great artistic & technical skill, has passed away or become completely altered by the influence of European nations. – Augustus W. Franks, Dresden
[BM Central Archives, Original Papers, 19 October 1868, P.10625]

14 November 1868 (Siebold Collection – objects)

On a report from Mr Franks, dated 19th October, the Trustees declined to purchase the collection of Japanese objects formed by Colonel von Siebold, deceased, the offer of which had been brought under this notice by the Science and Art Department [see c.11,526].
[BM Trustees Minutes, c.11,557]

10 July 1880 (Collection; Terrien de Lacouperie)

On a report, dated the 5th of July, by Mr Poole, with the letter dated the 6th of July, submitting testimonials in favour of Mr Terrien de Lacouperie, the Trustees approved, subject to Treasury sanction, the engagement of Mr de Lacouperie to arrange in scientific order, and to register, the collection of Chinese, Japanese, and cognate coins in the Museum collection, numbering 2,699 specimens: Mr de Lacouperie to be allowed the sum of £150 for the work, to be paid in small sums on certificate that a fixed proportion of work has been completed; the payments to be charged to the Subhead A Salaries and Wages, item VII, Remuneration to persons not on the Museum establishment, any excess this year to be met out of savings on Subhead A generally.
[BM Trustees Minutes, c.15202]

7 August 1880 (Collection; Terrien de Lacouperie)

The Trustees had before them a Treasury letter dated the 24th of July, sanctioning the expenditure of £150 for placing in scientific order by Mr de Lacouperie [c.15202], the Museum collection of Chinese, Japanese, and cognate coins and medals, out of the sum provided in the Estimates for Remuneration to persons not on the Museum establishment; any excess on that item during the current year to be met out of savings on the Subhead A Salaries &c, generally.
[BM Trustees Minutes, c.15252–3]

27 January 1881 (Terrien de Lacouperie; Collection)

Mr Poole has the honour to report that M. Terrien de Lacouperie who has been engaged since last July in arranging in scientific order and registering the Chinese, Japanese and cognate coins has now almost completed the 2699 coins reported 5 July 1880 as the sum of this part of the National Collection.
Mr Poole would now beg to state that the total above specified does not cover the whole of the branch in question. It has been found necessary

to include in it the Javanese, and the other coinages, and certain Chinese specimens hitherto not considered worthy of incorporation have been added to the regular series. The aggregate of these additions is about 1500 specimens. Mr Poole would ask the Trustees in order that the Register of Chinese and cognate coins shall be complete to authorize the employment of M. de Lacouperie for this additional number of about 1500 at the charge of £5 per hundred coins, if funds can be provided for this purpose. - R.S. Poole
[C&M Minutes 1881, pp. 19–22]

28 January 1881 (Collection; Terrien de Lacouperie)

Mr Poole has the honour to report that M. Terrien de Lacouperie who has been engaged since last July in arranging in scientific order and registering the Chinese and cognate coins has now almost completed the 2699 coins reported 5 July 1880 as the sum of this part of the National Collection.

Mr Poole would now beg to state that it is desirable that M. de Lacouperie's engagement should be extended in order that he may register certain coins not included in the previous estimate. These are:

472 Chinese coins in the Raffles Collection, hitherto kept in the Department of British and Mediaeval Antiquities, which the Keeper of that Department has only recently placed in Mr Poole's custody.
630 coins of the Marsden Collection, not considered worthy of incorporation by previous Keepers, and the major part of which, formerly thought to be Duplicates, have been shown by M. de Lacouperie to be of high interest.
Certain groups of coins which Mr Poole did not include in the Chinese and cognate class, not being aware that M. de Lacouperie was able to class them scientifically.

Borneo	6
Java	29
Burmah	13
Malacca	302

350

The aggregate of these additions is 1452 specimens.
Mr Poole would therefore request the Trustees, in order that the Register of Chinese and cognate coins shall be complete, to authorize the engagement of M. de Lacouperie for the additional number of 1452 coins at the rate of five pounds (£5) per hundred coins according to the terms of the previous engagement. Should the Trustees approve of this recommendation payment could be made out of the balance for the grant for coin catalogues for the current financial year. - R.S. Poole
[C&M Reports 1881, pp. 23–26]

22 June 1881 (Terrien de Lacouperie; Catalogue)

Mr Poole has the honour to report that the registration of the Chinese and cognate coins by M. Terrien de Lacouperie being now complete, it is desirable that a Catalogue to form part of the regular series of Oriental Catalogues should at once be undertaken. The ground for the Catalogue has been prepared by the production of the Register, which is a record necessary for identification and security. In Mr Poole's judgement the Catalogue should be entrusted to the author of the Register, on account of his special knowledge of the language and characters of China and the neighbouring countries.

The extent of the collection with additions immediately expected will be over three thousand specimens. Their description would fill three octavo volumes of the size of the rest of the series, averaging 20 sheets of 16 pages each ... Plates 50 ...

The great interest shown in Chinese and Japanese coins and the success of the Oriental Catalogue as far as already published, the first volume being now out of print, convince Mr Poole that a work such as he proposes is needed and would be eagerly published.

Mr Poole would therefore beg to recommend that authority be given for the production of a Catalogue of Chinese & Cognate Coins, and that the work be entrusted to M. Terrien de Lacouperie. - R.S. Poole
[C&M Reports 1881, pp. 153–55]

25 June 1881 (Catalogue; Terrien de Lacouperie)

Read a report by Mr Poole dated the 22nd of June, recommending the preparation of a Catalogue of Chinese and cognate coins; to be compiled by Mr Terrien de Lacouperie (who had recently arranged and registered the Chinese coins in the Museum collections), at a

remuneration of £7.7.0 per sheet of 16 pages; the annual payment to be spread over three years, and not to exceed £147 a year; the cost of printing being estimated by Messrs Gilbert and Rivington at £5.10.0 per sheet of 16 pages; the binding at about 8½d a copy; and the illustrative plates (50 in number) at £2.12.0 per plate, if 250 copies are printed.

Mr Poole proposed that the work should form part of the regular series of Catalogues of Oriental Coins, to fill three octavo volumes, or a total of 60 sheets. Specimen pages before the Trustees; also (a) A Memorandum by the Principal Librarian, pointing out:- that the total cost of the proposed Catalogue will amount to not less than £1000; that it includes Personal Remuneration to the amount of £440; that a Catalogue of English Medals prepared many years ago by the then Keeper of Coins, Mr Hawkins, was ordered to be printed in the year 1865; and that the previously ordinary grant of £500 for Catalogues of Coins was then raised to £800, on the special representation of the Keeper of the Department of £400 being required for the Catalogue of English medals; (b) A letter from Mr Poole, dated the 25th of June, stating that he learns that no portion of the Catalogue of English Medals can be sent to press during the current year, or, in fact, till the whole work is ready.

The Trustees ordered that the question of the preparation of a Catalogue of Chinese Coins be postponed until the Estimates for 1882–83 are under consideration.

[note in margin] - that Mr Poole report on the Catalogue of English Medals, with a view to its being put to press.

[BM Trustees Minutes, c.15657–8]

8 July 1881 (Lockhart Collection; Catalogue)

Mr Poole has the honour to report with reference to the proposed Catalogue of Chinese Coins which he brought before the Trustees at their last meeting (Report 22 June 1881) that while the printing must be deferred there is a reason why he would recommend that the manuscript should be undertaken at once.

Dr Lockhart, late of Pekin [g], has offered to present to the Trustees all such Chinese coins in his large collection as are wanting in the Museum. These coins cannot be presented until Dr Lockhart's whole cabinet has been classed and examined, which can only be done at his house. For the purpose of making the selection there should be a complete catalogue of the Museum series into which the selected specimens as required should be introduced.

In order that this important acquisition may be made Mr Poole would recommend that M. de Lacouperie should be engaged to draw up the Catalogue at the rate of £4.4/- per sheet of sixteen pages, as estimated from the manuscript by the printers, the number of sheets not to exceed sixty, and the balance of £3.3/- making £7.7/- per sheet, the payment recommended for printed catalogue in Mr Poole's Report of 22 June last & be paid in the event of printing. - R.S. Poole
[C&M Reports 1881, pp. 189–90]

9 July 1881 (Lockhart Collection; Catalogue)

Read a report by Mr Poole, dated the 8th of July, suggesting that, as the printing of the Catalogue of Chinese Coins must be deferred [c.15658], the manuscript should be undertaken at once:- stating that Dr Lockhart had promised to present such Chinese coins in his own collection as are wanting in the Museum cabinets, and that a complete Catalogue of the Museum series should therefore be made before the coins can be selected; and recommending that Mr Lacouperie be engaged to draw up this Catalogue at the rate of £4.4.0 per sheet of 16 pages, the number of sheets not to exceed sixty, and the balance of £3.3.0 (making a total of £7.7.0 per sheet) to be paid to him when the Catalogue is printed [c.15657–8].

The Trustees authorised the employment of Mr de Lacouperie, as proposed by Mr Poole, subject to Treasury sanction.

[BM Trustees Minutes, c.15679]

27 July 1881 (Terrien de Lacouperie; Catalogue)

Dear Mr Poole, I have received a letter from the Treasury, dated the 23rd inst., sanctioning the employment of Mr Terrien de Lacouperie in the preparation of a full catalogue of the collection of Chinese, Japanese and cognate coins and medals, at the rate of payment of £7.7.0 per printed sheet, as proposed; the cost during the current year to be met out of savings on items specially provided for the Department of Coins and Medals on condition that the expenditure for this service

shall not go to the increase of the general estimate. Very truly yours,
E.A. Bond

[C&M Principal Librarian's Letters, 1879–89, 27 July 1881]

5 October 1881 (Tamba Collection)

Mr Poole has the honour to report that having received information that the great collection of Chinese and Japanese coins formed by Prince Tamba is for sale, he requested Mr de Lacouperie to examine it cursorily and ascertain whether a selection of specimens could be made for the National Collection.

Mr Poole can now state that the Tamba Collection was completed before 1783 at which date the Catalogue was printed in Japan. It consists of about nine thousand specimens and is particularly rich in the local coinages of the Daimios, which are very difficult to obtain and of which no specimen exists in the Museum. The Chinese, Korean, Annamese, Tonquinese, and other cognate classes are very well represented, and would furnish important additions to the National Collection.

Mr R. Frenzel, of 6 New Street Bishopsgate Shad, in whose hands the Tamba Collection is placed for disposal, has expressed his willingness to permit a selection to be made for the Museum, and as his estimate of the value of the entire Cabinet is a moderate one, it is desirable in Mr Poole's judgement that this should be done. For this purpose it is necessary to examine the Japanese Catalogue in sixteen volumes comparing the descriptions with the Museum collection and that of Mr Consul Gardner [Christopher Thomas Gardner, 1842–1914] deposited in the Medal Room.

Mr Poole cannot undertake this duty nor delegate it to his colleagues as no one of the staff is a Japanese scholar. In these circumstances he would recommend that M. Terrien de Lacouperie should be engaged to perform the task, his remuneration to be fixed as the Principal Librarian may recommend.

[BM Central Archives, Special Papers 4317, 5 October 1881]

12 October 1881 (Tamba Collection)

Mr Poole has the honour to report that it is desirable that the Chinese and Japanese Collection of Prince Tamba should be examined with a view to making a selection for the National Collection, and that for this purpose he is desirous that M. Terrien de Lacouperie be employed to examine the Collection and compare it with the native catalogue. As this collection contains 9000 specimens the labour would occupy about a fortnight, and Mr Poole would request permission to remunerate Mr de Lacouperie at the rate of five pounds a week, equivalent to the salary of an Assistant of the First Class on appointment. - R.S. Poole

[C&M Reports 1881, p. 249]

12 November 1881 (Tamba Collection)

Reports by Mr Poole (5 and 12 Oct) of the offer for sale of the collection of Prince Tamba, consisting of Chinese, Japanese, Korean, etc., coins, and containing numerous examples of the rare coinage of the local Daimios:

- recommending that Mr Terrien de Lacouperie be employed to compare with the catalogues and select from the collection such specimens as are desirable for the Museum; and
- that he be paid at the rate of £5 per week; the work being estimated to occupy him for two weeks.

At a committee, 12 November, 1881. Apply for Treasury sanction.

E.A. Bond. Principal Librarian.

[C&M Minutes IV, 1877–81, p. 52, Chinese coins &c.]

8 December 1881 (Morse Collection; Tamba Collection)

'Memorandum: ... Provision should be made for the acquisition of two most important Chinese and Japanese Collections, necessary for the Catalogue in progress.' - R.S. Poole

[C&M Reports 1881: 8 Dec 1881, p. 275]

10 December 1881 (Tamba Collection)

Treasury letter, 24th November, assenting to the employment of Mr Terrien de Lacouperie, at a remuneration of £10, to examine the Tamba collection of Chinese and Japanese coins offered for sale, with a view to the selection of specimens for the British Museum [c.15785].

At a committee, 10th December, 1881. Read. E.A. Bond. Principal Librarian.

[C&M Minutes IV, 1877–81, 51, Tamba collection of Japanese coins, &c.]

11 January 1882 (Tamba Collection)

Letter from Mr Poole to Mr Howel Wills 11 Jan 1882. Promising to recommend a selection of about 2500 coins from the Tamba collection for £200 early in 1883.

[C&M Reports 1881: 11 Jan 1882; loose sheet of paper]

13 January 1882 (Bramsen Collection)

Dear Mr Head, Mr Bond would like to know, for the information of the Trustees tomorrow, if possible: - (1) Whether the Executors would allow a selection to be made from the Bramsen collection, if required for the BM collection. (2) Whether Mr Poole has any intention of making a selection? Yours faithfully, T. Nichol

[C&M Principal Librarian's Letters, 1879–89, 13 Jan 1881]

14 January 1882 (Bramsen Collection)

(1) Letters, 31 December, from Mr T Macmillan, on behalf of the Executors of the late Mr William Bramsen of Tokio, Japan, offering to the Trustees as directed in the Will Mr Bramsen's collection of Japanese coins for £2,500.

(2) Letters from Mr Poole, 3 January, stating that he cannot ask for a special grant for the purchase of the Bramsen collection, and that he hopes to secure, for £200, from the much finer Tamba collections all the Japanese coins wanted for the Museum.

(3) Letters from Mr Poole, 10th & 11th January, giving particulars of the Bramsen collection.*

(4) Report by Mr Poole, 12 January, advising that an examination should be made by a competent person of the Bramsen collection of Japanese and Chinese coins; and recommending the employment of Mr Terrien de Lacouperie, who is willing to undertake the work on the same terms as were arranged for the examination of the Tamba collection [c.15785] viz. at the rate of £5 per week; the expenditure not to exceed £10.

At a committee, 14 January, 1882: *Consisting of, say, 3000 coins dating from AD 708 and including numerous varieties specially valuable for a large number of the heaviest gold coins. Declined. E.A. Bond, Principal Librarian.

[C&M Minutes vol. V, 1882–85, p. 5, Bramsen Collection]

13 May 1882 (Morse Collection)

Purchases recommended. Coins. ... Mr B. Morse, of a selection of 2035 Chinese and cognate coins, ranging from the fifth century BC to the present time, for £100. (The selection is of great importance towards the completion of the Museum series, on account of its historical and numismatic interest, and is accompanied by valuable MS. Notes which will be of great use for the Catalogue of Chinese Coins now in progress.)

At a Committee, 13 May 1882. Sanctioned. E.A. Bond, Principal Librarian.

On a separate piece of paper: Mr Poole proposes that half the sum of £100 be paid in the current financial year and half in 1883–84.

[C&M Minutes V, 1882–85, p. 48]

8 November 1882 (Terrien de Lacouperie)

Dear Mr Poole, I think the Trustees will require something more definite than is given in your report of the assistance you propose to obtain by the permanent engagement of M. Terrien de Lacouperie's services.

Provision has already been made for cataloguing certain of the Oriental coins, including the Chinese. What is wanted in support of your recommendation is a statement of the sections in the Oriental series for which no such provision has been made, & of the number of coins in each.

To this should be added information of M. Terrien's knowledge of several languages of these sections. Very truly yours, E.A. Bond

[C&M Principal Librarian's Letters, 1879–89, 8 Nov 1882]

10 November 1882 (Terrien de Lacouperie)

Dear Mr Poole, You seem to not to have understood as I intended that part of my letter of yesterday in which I begged you to note how far M. Terrien de Lacouperie had a knowledge of the several languages of the coins you wished to be catalogued, and I am sorry you have taken the

trouble of collecting general testimonials – all I want is yes or no to the question in each of the items of the collections of coins whether M. Terrien de Lacouperie is prepared to describe it. Very truly yours, E.A. Bond.

Do the Gardner, Tamba & Morse collections belong to the Trustees? [C&M Principal Librarian's Letters, 1879–89, 10 Nov 1882]

11 November 1882 (Terrien de Lacouperie)

Read (i) Report by Mr Poole, dated the 7th of November, recommending the appointment of Mr Terrien de Lacouperie to an additional First-Class Assistantship in the Department of Coins and Medals, on the ground of his knowledge of Oriental philology; calling attention to the growth of the oriental collections, especially by the addition of the India Office Collection, and to the catalogues in progress, or in contemplation, of the Arab, Indian and Chinese coins, and the money of Siam, Burmah, Cambodia, Java, &c; stating that Mr de Lacouperie, who is already engaged on the Catalogue of Chinese Coins, is acquainted with the Eastern half of the ethnographical district, the western half of which is dealt with by Mr Poole, and can render great help in the classification of coins that must precede cataloguing; that a permanent addition to the staff is not proposed, but that the vacancy next occurring might be left unfilled: that the cost of an additional First-Class Assistant would be partially met by savings on 'Personal Remuneration'; that Mr de Lacouperie could be occasionally spared to assist other departments, such as those of Printed Books and Oriental MSS, so long as the Coin Room staff is in excess of its present strength.

(2) Letter from Mr Bullen, supporting Mr Poole's proposal, and stating that there are in the Museum library about 680 books in Burmese, Siamese, Malayan, Thibetan, Mongolian and Manchu, which are uncatalogued owing to there being no-one in the Department of Printed Books who is acquainted with those languages; and that the services of Mr de Lacouperie would be of great value in dealing with these books.

(3) Letters from Dr Rieu, pointing out that the Chinese, Japanese, Manchu, Mongolian, and Thibetan MSS. (395 in number) are either undescribed, or described inadequately, owing to want of the linguistic knowledge which Mr de Lacouperie possesses, and of which Dr Rieu has availed himself occasionally when MSS. of the above classes have been offered to the Museum; adding (in reply to an inquiry of the Principal Librarian) that the Chinese and Japanese MSS. have already been described by Professor Douglas and his predecessors.

(4) Further report by Dr Poole, dated the 10th of November, stating that the coins of the Further East, exclusive of China and Japan, which require classing and cataloguing, are 4,511 in number, which would necessitate the employment for several years of a non-official compiler, if Mr de Lacouperie be not placed on the establishment; that Mr de Lacouperie's aid is further required to attend to visitors to answer inquiries as to the Chinese coins; and submitting testimonials from Mr E.C. Baber, Dr Rost, Revd. A.H. Sayce, Mr E. Thomas, and Colonel Yule, certifying Mr de Lacouperie's knowledge of Oriental languages and acquaintance with Asiatic Ethnography.

(5) Report by the Principal Librarian, dated the 11th of November, submitting the following considerations: - (a) that no question can be raised as to Mr de Lacouperie's attainments in the study of the Chinese and cognate languages, and, therefore, as to his general usefulness in the Department of Coins; but that what is proper is to consider whether there is a legitimate demand for the creation of a First-Class Assistantship for the Department of Coins and Medals; (b) that as lately as October last [c.16108] the Board had under consideration a report from Mr Poole for the preparation of a series of Catalogues of Coins, including Oriental, the carrying out of which would extend to two financial years; (c) that in August, 1880, Mr de Lacouperie, on Mr Poole's recommendation, was engaged to catalogue the Chinese coins. Until this work is performed, it will be premature to make other arrangements; (d) that the present proposal is in a measure based on unreal grounds appears from the recommendations in support of it obtained from the Keepers of the Departments of Oriental MSS. and Printed Books. In the former Department only 40 MSS. are in languages which Mr de Lacouperie would be required to give assistance; in the latter 680 books (in Burmese, Siamese &c). These could obviously be dealt with by temporary engagement; (e) that if it is found desirable at any future time to engage a specialist for languages of the extreme East, other than Chinese, it may be expected that a

young student suitable for training to this branch of service may be obtained from one of the Universities.

The Trustees declined to adopt Mr Poole's recommendations.

[BM Trustees Minutes, c.16156–59]

10 February 1883 (Tamba Collection)

The Trustees had before them a report by Mr Poole, dated the 5th of February, recommending that Mr Terrien de Lacouperie, who was employed with Treasury sanction, in 1881, to examine the Tamba Collection of Chinese, Japanese, and cognate coins, with a view to making a selection of specimens desirable for the Museum, be now engaged to make the selection at a remuneration of £60, the work being expected to extend over three months, and to include the preparation of such a list of the selected coins as would serve for the usual departmental register.

The Trustees approved Mr Poole's recommendation, subject to Treasury sanction being obtained for the re-employment of Mr de Lacouperie.

[BM Trustees Minutes, c.16267]

10 February 1883 (Tamba Collection)

Report by Mr Poole, 5 February, recommending that Mr Terrien de Lacouperie, who was employed, with Treasury sanction, in 1881, to examine the Tamba collection of Chinese, Japanese and cognate coins, with a view to making a selection of specimens desirable for the Museum, be now engaged to make the selection at a remuneration of £5 a week or £60 in all; the work being expected to occupy three months and to include such a list of the selected coins as would serve for the usual departmental register.

The collection has meanwhile been purchased by Mr H. Wills, who has arranged with Mr Poole for a selection being made as proposed.

The 10,000 coins of which the collection consists must be compared, coin by coin, with the Museum series, the Gardner collection and part of the Morse collection, as yet unpurchased.

In Mr Poole's judgement, the work can only be done by Mr de Lacouperie.

At a committee, 10 February 1883. Employment of Mr de Lacouperie approved, at remuneration of £60. Application to be made for Treasury sanction. E.A. Bond. Principal Librarian.

[C&M Minutes V 1882–85, p. 117, Tamba collection]

10 March 1883 (Tamba Collection)

The following Treasury letters were before the Board, viz:- (a, b) Dated the 22nd of February and 3rd of March, authorising an expenditure of £60 in the employment of M. Terrien de Lacouperie to select and catalogue Coins from the Tamba Collection [c.16267], provided that the cost can be met out of the provision in the Estimates for 1883–84 for Catalogues of Coins.

Mr Poole, in a letter dated the 5th of March, represented the inconvenience of withdrawing any portion of the Catalogue fund, but recommended, under the circumstances, the acceptance of the Treasury conditions.

[BM Trustees Minutes, c.16305]

10 March 1883 (Tamba Collection)

Treasury letters, 22 February and 3 March, authorizing expenditure of £60 in employment of Mr Terrien de Lacouperie to select and catalogue coins from Tamba collection [c.16267], provided that the cost can be met out of provision in Estimate 1883–1884 for catalogues of coins.

At a committee, 10 March 1883. Read. E.A. Bond. Principal Librarian.

[C&M Minutes V, 1882–85, p. 127, Tamba collection]

17 July 1883 (Morse Collection)

Dear Mr Poole, I return Mr Morse's letter – An order for £50 has been sent to the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation as requested by Mr Morse. You will probably inform him of the fact if you should know his present address. Yours ever truly, [illegible signature]

[C&M Principal Librarian's Letters, 1879–89, 17 July 1883]

28 July 1883 (Gardner Collection)

Purchases recommended. Gardner Collection of Coins. Report by Mr Poole, 25 July, recommending the purchase from Mr Christopher Gardner, H.B.M. Consul, Ichang, China, of a collection of 3575 Chinese

and cognate coins, and 215 medals, &c, dating from the origin of money in China in the 6th century BC, including examples of Corea, Japan, Annam and Tonquin. The price is £250.

At a committee, 28 July 1883. Approved ; but selection to be made , if possible. E.A. Bond, Principal Librarian.

[C&M Minutes V, 1882–85, p. 168]

10 May 1884 (Tamba Collection)

Report by Mr Poole, 8 May, recommending the purchase from Mr Howard Wills of 2524 Japanese and cognate coins, selected from the Tamba collection, and including 400 coins of the Daimios, specimens of Korean coinage hitherto unknown, coins of Northern Thibet with writing not yet deciphered, temple medals, tokens and amulets for £200.

- The price is very moderate; the selection of great value for historical, geographical, religious, and philological interest.

Balance of proposed grant: £946.5.0. At a committee, 10 May 1884.

Sanctioned. Payment to be made when funds are available. E.A. Bond. Principal Librarian.

[C&M Minutes V, 1882–85, p. 229, Purchases recommended: Japanese coins]

10 May 1884 (Tamba Collection)

The Trustees sanctioned the following purchases recommended, viz:- ... (4) on a further report from Mr Poole, dated the 8th of May, from Mr Howel Wills, of 2,524 Japanese and cognate coins, selected from the Tamba collection, and including 400 coins of the Daimios, specimens of Korean coinage, coins of northern Thibet, Temple medals, tokens and amulets; for £200, payment to be made when funds should become available.

[BM Trustees Minutes, c.16769]

8 April 1885 (Catalogue)

Dear Mr Head, The arrangement for the Catalogue of Chinese Coins seems to have got into confusion. The change of size of the octavo sheet for the printing alone disturbs the calculation submitted to the Trustees for sanction. The extent of the collection to be included in the printed catalogue is undefined. The cognate collections of Japanese, Korean & other coins have been left out of consideration. The state of the whole collection, as to incorporation and registration, has not been clearly represented. Mr Poole is on vacation until the 17th Inst. In the meantime Mr de Lacouperie ought to be proceeding with the printing of the part of the catalogue for which the Trustees' sanction has been obtained. But the uncertainty in the arrangement makes it necessary that the whole subject should be fully reported on before further progress is made with any part of the work. I must ask you therefore to draw up a particular statement for submission to the Trustees on the 18th. Yours truly, E.A. Bond

[C&M Principal Librarian's Letters, 1879–89, 8 April 1885]

7 May 1887 (R. Whyte & Co.)

Mr Poole has the honour to submit to the Trustees a collection of Japanese gold, silver and copper coins and medals offered by Messrs Robert Whyte and Co., 19 Bury Street, St Mary Axe, ec. The collection comprises the following 209 pieces: 2 large gold obangs, one medieval, the others more recent; 3 small gold cobangs, 4 rare round gold coins of the 17th cent[ury]; 1 silver cobang, 2 oblong gold and 2 oblong silver coins, modern; 4 gold, 5 silver and 4 copper coins of the new coinage; 103 small copper coins (semi pieces) and medalets; 79 larger medals. Of the above the following may be specially noticed. The large obang pieces are now very rare and being much sought after by native collectors are seldom offered for sale in this country. The small round gold coins of the 17th cent. were issued in very small numbers and on more than one occasion Mr Poole has failed to secure them for the Museum when they have occurred in sales. The smaller copper coins (semi pieces) illustrate the history of the native coinage from the 8th cent. to almost recent times, ie before the introduction of the coinage now in use in Japan. The 79 larger medals have been selected with great care and represent a number of special forms and types not found in the national collection. These last pieces are now seldom met with even in Japan and their acquisition would form a very desirable addition to the Museum series which is now the most representative in Europe.

The price asked for the collection is one hundred pounds (£100) which, as the metal balance of the gold alone amounts to nearly £40 and the selling value to £60, Mr Poole considers very reasonable and on that account strongly recommends the purchase. – R.S. Poole. [C&M Reports 1887, pp. 87–9]

7 June 1887 (Catalogue)

Dear Poole, The Trustees will want explanation on the following points in your report on the Chinese catalogue. (1) The large number of recent acquisitions of coins, particularly as far as regards acquisitions since Treasury sanction for the publication of the catalogue was asked for. (2) Cost of succeeding volumes – an approximate estimate ought to be given to enable the Trustees to judge for approving of continuing the work. (3) Terms of engagement with M.de Lacouperie – the Trustees must be informed to what extent they are pledged to employ him on the completion of the work. The [No?] correspondence with him should be submitted. Yours very truly, E.A. Bond
[C&M Principal Librarian's Letters, 1879–89, 7 June 1887]

11 June 1887 (Catalogue)

Report by Mr Poole, 3 June, explaining that the Catalogue of Chinese coins cannot be completed in the form intended (3 vols of 20 sheets each) for the sum of £1513 sanctioned by the Treasury, owing to the large number of recent acquisitions of Chinese coins [note: 1054], and to the heavy cost of the illustrations. ... Mr Poole proposes to complete 31 sheets, which will form a volume containing the whole of the Ancient Chinese Money; and to postpone the catalogue of the more modern Chinese coinage and the Japanese coins and medals until it shall have been ascertained whether the demand for the catalogue will justify the publication of a further part. ...

In July 1881, the Trustees applied for Treasury sanction to publication of a Catalogue of Chinese & Japanese Coins and Medals, at a total estimated cost for printing and illustrating of £573 besides Compiler's remuneration at £7.7.0 per sheet [note: afterwards doubled owing to alteration of sheets, making a total of £114.6.0]
In May 1885, a correspondence ensued with the Treasury on the subject of the catalogue, resulting in a limit of expense being placed on the publication, viz. £1513.

At present 20 sheets have been printed off, with illustrations at a cost of printing & illustrating of £446.10.9. Eleven other sheets are stated to be at press, estimated to cost for printing & illustrating £194.13.3. M. de Lacouperie has received full payment (£14.14.0) on 23½ sheets and part payment (£8.8.0) on 6½ sheets. Three courses may be proposed to the Treasury: (1) Stopping publication with the 1st volume of 31 sheets. (2) Continuing work, with exclusion of Japanese coins and all medals. (3) Continuing work as originally proposed.

No reliable estimate has been formed of the cost of the future volumes. *At a Committee, 11 June 1887: Consideration postponed until next meeting for detailed estimate by Mr Poole of cost of completing the catalogue as proposed to the Treasury in 1885. E.A. Bond.*
[C&M Minutes 1885–1900: Publications, pp. 24–29]

4 July 1887 (Catalogue)

Mr Poole has the honour to report in reference to the Minute of the Trustees under date 11 June 1887 that he herewith submits the nearest estimate which he can obtain of the cost of completing an entire Catalogue of Chinese and Cognate coins and medals. ... The Japanese coins, should the Trustees still decide to proceed with the Catalogue, will have to be postponed to a future volume, owing to the very large increase in this portion of the collection. ... Vol. III: Coins of Japan, Annam, Tangut Liao, Corea, Cochin China, Toking and Formosa (coins 3840) ... The illustrations in this volume would probably not exceed 300, exclusive of special types. ... Vol. V: Medals & tokens of China, Japan &c. (939 specimens) ... Illustrations ? The illustrations of this volume cannot be estimated for at present as the rapid improvements in the processes of photogravure render it quite uncertain what method it may be advisable to adopt, as the most suitable & economical for illustrating this class of medals. Mr Poole will not be prepared to recommend the compilation of this volume for

at least six years to come. – R.S. Poole.
[C&M Reports 1887, pp. 142–45]

9 July 1887 (Catalogue)

Report by Mr Poole, 6 July, submitting an estimate of cost of completing the catalogue of Chinese coins as proposed to the Treasury in 1885, viz. –
Vol. II Chinese modern coins ...
Vol. III Coins of Japan, Annam, &c. ...
Mr Poole takes no responsibility for the foregoing estimate which has been prepared by M. de Lacouperie: no one but a Chinese and Japanese scholar being competent to judge the necessary details of space for descriptions &c. ...
Mr Poole recommends that nothing more be undertaken at present. ... Should, however, the catalogue be proceeded with, the Japanese coins would have to be postponed to a later volume, owing to the recent increase of the collection by nearly 1000 coins of these classes, and to the extension of the first volume of the catalogue, now in the press, by descriptions of coins not in the Museum collection, inserted by permission of the Trustees [c.17155] in order to make the work as complete as possible. ...
At a Committee, 9 July 1887. Read, together with previous report of 3rd June and other documents, the consideration of which was postponed from last meeting. Ordered: Application to Treasury for funds to complete the Catalogue of Chinese Coins, with explanation of cause of excess on first estimate. Offer of Messrs Gilbert and Rivington as made on grounds stated in their letter to be declined. A fresh estimate to be obtained for Vol. II of the Catalogue. E.A. Bond. Principal Librarian.
[C&M Minutes 1885–1900: Publications, pp. 31–34]

2 September 1887 (Collection)

Mr Head has the honour to report that the following work has taken place in the Department of Coins and Medals during the month of August 1887: ... 844 coins of China and the Far East from recent purchases have been placed together in one cabinet so as to be ready for registration. – B.V. Head
[C&M Reports 1887, pp. 227–28]

8 October 1887 (Catalogue)

... Treasury letter, 1 October, declining for the present to sanction any further excess on cost, as first proposed, of Catalogue of Chinese Coins: and observing that estimates successively submitted have proved insufficient and that the proposal to catalogue the Japanese coins was 'somewhat premature'. ...
At a Committee, 8 October 1887. Read. E.A. Bond. Principal Librarian.
[C&M Minutes 1885–1900: Publications, pp. 36–37]

13 October 1888 (Catalogue)

... (b) Report by Mr Poole, 1 October, expressing satisfaction with Treasury proposal as to purchase of Sir A. Cunningham's Indian coins, and observing that the opinion of the Lords Commissioners in reference of the Catalogue of Chinese Coins coincide with his own, expressed in 1887, viz:- that after publication of Vol. I, an interval be allowed, before proceeding with Vol. II, in order to ascertain by the demand for the first volume which deals with ancient Chinese money and is complete in itself, whether the publication of a continuation describing modern Chinese coinages and Japanese coins and medals would be desirable.
At a Committee, 13 October 1888. (a) Read. (b) Read. Approved. E.M. Thompson. Principal Librarian.
[C&M Minutes 1885–1900: Publications, p. 58]

26 November 1892 (Catalogue)

Report by Mr Poole, 5 November, recommending that the Catalogue of Chinese Coins be presented to the Keeper and Assistant Keeper of Coins and Medals, Mr Douglas, Mr Grueber, Mr Terrien de Lacouperie, General Sir A. Cunningham, Sir H.H. Howorth, M.P., and to six British officials in China and other gentlemen who have assisted in the compilation of the Oriental coin catalogues.
At a Committee, 26 November 1892. Presentations sanctioned. E.M. Thompson. Principal Librarian.
[C&M Minutes 1885–1900: Publications, p. 115]

How did Kutsuki Masatsuna's Coins Come to the British Museum?

Helen Wang

Introduction

Kutsuki Masatsuna's coin collection of 9,000 coins was offered to the British Museum in October 1881.¹ The coins have always been known as the Tamba Collection, referring to Masatsuna by title — 'Lord of Tamba' or 'Prince Tamba' — rather than by his personal name.² (Today this would be romanized as Tanba.) The nomenclature followed the European aristocratic tradition, and conveniently rendered his name in a way that was short and easy for non-Japanese speakers to remember. At that time, the collection, and possibly also a multi-volume catalogue, was owned by a London-based silk merchant, Rudolph Frentzel. The coins were brought to the British Museum, and Terrien de Lacouperie, of University College, London, was employed to examine them and make a selection for the Museum to acquire. At some stage between October 1881 and February 1883 Frentzel sold the collection to a Mr Howel Wills. The sale, or discussion about the sale, may have taken place as early as January 1882 as a note in the archives records a letter from Reginald Stuart Poole to Howel Wills, dated 11 January 1882, promising to recommend a selection of 2,500 coins from the Tamba collection for £200 early in 1883.³ Eventually, in May 1884, the Museum did indeed purchase over 2,500 coins from the Tamba Collection from Wills for £200.⁴

Although it has not been possible to trace the route of this important collection from Japan to London, an investigation of various sources can allow us to reconstruct part of its history in London. The key names in the following account are Rudolph Frentzel, Howel Wills, Terrien de Lacouperie, and, of course, Reginald Stuart Poole, who sought to develop the 'oriental' collection within the Museum's Department of Coins and Medals. The following details are presented in the hope that one day they may provide enough of a lead to trace the journey back to Japan.

Although any cabinets or packaging related to the Tamba Collection have long since disappeared, some of the coins in the Tamba Collection still have collector's labels written in a Japanese hand (see Catalogue, pp. 56–58).

Who was Rudolph Frentzel?

George Rudolph Nicolaus Frentzel was born in Hamburg on 9 June 1835.⁵ By the age of 25, he was living in London and was employed as a merchant's clerk and buyer of raw silks. He and his wife Elizabeth were lodgers at the home of Abraham and Betsey Phillips, 47 Clifton Street, Shoreditch. As Mr Phillips (born in Danzig [Gdansk]) was a silk merchant himself, and Mrs Phillips was a general dealer in a bank, there may have been a connection between Frentzel's work and residence.⁶ According to the UK Census records, Frentzel's occupation remained similar throughout his life: silk and general merchant (1871), silk merchant (1881), China merchant (1891) and silk merchant (1901).⁷ His divorce hearing reported in *The*

Times, 15 May 1879, noted that he was a general merchant and commission agent, based in Great Winchester Street, London.⁸

Frentzel remarried in September 1885. His new wife was Agnes Taylor Hillocks (b. 1855/6 in Forfarshire, Scotland), with whom he had five children: two daughters and three sons.⁹

As a silk or China merchant, Frentzel would have had associates and contacts among traders in East Asia. He also had contacts in the academic world. His father-in-law James Hillocks (c. 1829–1904) was a Lecturer in Social Science, and later a Congregational Minister. In addition to his business life, Frentzel also had a keen interest in coins, being a Fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society for 47 years from 1868 continuously until his death in 1915.¹⁰ The most vivid records of his coin collecting are from the year 1881, when he offered the Tamba Collection to the British Museum and apparently sold the rest of his collection at auction. The catalogue for the Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge sale, London, 19–22 December 1881, was promoted as 'a valuable collection of coins and medals, including the Cabinets of the Rev. W. Reynell, B.D., R. Frentzel, Esq., who is relinquishing the pursuit; and of a lady'. Frentzel's collection was sold over the first two days and comprised over 33,000 pieces: British coins, coins of George IV, Victoria, Ireland, fun money, Scotland, Isle of Man, 18th- and 19th-century tokens, and pieces from New Zealand and the USA. There was no mention of any East Asian coins in this sale.

Contrary to the statement in the auction catalogue, Frentzel did not 'relinquish the pursuit', but remained a member of the RNS, and continued to collect coins, as confirmed in the Schulman sale, Amsterdam, 23 April 1907, of the collection of 'Monsieur R. Frentzel à Londres'.¹¹ There was also a sale of his books 'Bibliothèques Numismatiques. J.-J. Van Doorninck, Dr L. White King et R. Frentzel', by Schulman, in Amsterdam, 28 May 1906.

Frentzel was also a keen philatelist, and in late 1885 acquired a very large quantity of Mexican stamps 'almost a complete collection of the 1874–83 issues, which he exhibited at the Philatelic Society's International Exhibition in 1897'.¹²

Although we do not know the exact circumstances in which Frentzel came to acquire the Tamba Collection, it would seem likely that he came across them either through his East Asian trading contacts or through numismatic and philatelic circles. Similarly, we do not know the exact arrangements by which he sold them to Howel Wills.

Who was Howel Wills?

Howel Wills was born in Shanghai in 1854, a British subject, the only son of Charles Wills (1816–57, born in Devon) and Nellie Wills (born c. 1820, of Chinese descent).¹³ He came to Britain as a child and was educated at Clifton College, Bristol,¹⁴ then at Corpus Christi College (1873–75) and Balliol College (1875–77), Oxford, graduating in Classical Moderations (2nd class, 1875)

and Literae Humaniores (3rd class, 1877).¹⁵

Wills then embarked upon a legal career. He was admitted as a Member of the Inner Temple in 1875, aged 21, and was called to the bar in 1882. He was on the Western Circuit in 1883 (equity, draughtsman, conveyancer), and his address for the years 1884–95 was 1 King's Bench, Temple. The name of Howel Wills remained in the Law List until 1901, the year of his death, but with no address after 1896.¹⁶

Howel Wills died in Verona on 7 December 1901, unmarried and without issue. He is best known for his interest in antiquarian books, fine art and other antiquities. Indeed, in February 1894 Christie, Manson and Woods arranged three sales of collections belonging to Mr Howel Wills, of Florence: 'collection of engravings, etchings, drawings by and after old and modern masters' (13–14 February); 'collection of antiquities and objects of art' (15–16 February); 'collection of pictures by old masters' (17 February).¹⁷ In July that year, 'the great sale of the library of Mr Howel Wills, of Florence ... the principal book sale of the season' took place at Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, 11–17 July 1894, realizing a total of £8,204 11s.¹⁸ His collections were essentially European, and he does not appear to have had any notable interest in 'oriental' antiquities.

There is no mention of a spectacular East Asian coin collection, or a coin collection of any sort, in the records relating to Wills. Nor is there any mention of Howel Wills as a coin collector or dealer in the numismatic literature. The only relevant evidence is in the collections and archives at the British Museum and subsequently at the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford (see below). Perhaps Frenzel had wanted or needed to sell sooner than the British Museum was ready to buy, and Wills had conveniently stepped in with the funds, thereby allowing the Tamba Collection to remain at the Museum? As Wills had bought the Tamba Collection without necessarily showing much interest in its contents, it seems likely that he either saw his purchase as an investment or as a means by which the Collection could remain at the Museum.

Who was Terrien de Lacouperie?

Like Frenzel, Albert Étienne Jean Baptiste Terrien de Lacouperie (1845–94) had started out as a silk merchant, following in his father's business. However, he abandoned the commercial world for more scholarly pursuits. In 1884 he was appointed as Professor of Indo-Chinese Philology at University College, London, and was also editor of the *Babylonian and Oriental Record*. His work on the history of the Chinese script, and in particular his view that early Chinese civilization originated in Babylonia and Elam, earned him both esteem and ridicule.¹⁹ In the 1880s, as Reginald Stuart Poole was actively developing the 'oriental' series within the British Museum's Department of Coins and Medals, he employed Terrien de Lacouperie on several short-term arrangements to work on the East Asian coins. Poole wanted to employ him as a full-time member of staff, but this never materialised.²⁰ However, he did arrange for him to write a Catalogue of Chinese and Cognate Coins in three volumes: the first on early Chinese coins, the second on later Chinese coins, the third on Japanese coins. But the process was long-drawn out, problematic and expensive for the Museum and only the first volume was completed. Terrien de Lacouperie's *Catalogue of Chinese Coins from the VIIIth*

Century BC to AD 621 including the series in the British Museum was eventually published in 1892.²¹ In his introduction, Terrien de Lacouperie stated that he was 'particularly indebted for help to my friend Howel Wills, Esq., barrister-at-law'. There is nothing to suggest that Wills had any numismatic expertise, and it may well be that by allowing the Tamba Collection to remain at the Museum on offer until the sale in 1884, Wills helped to facilitate an arrangement in which Poole was able to employ Terrien de Lacouperie, defer payment and eventually to acquire over 2,500 coins from the Tamba Collection.

What happened to the rest of the Tamba Collection?

The British Museum acquired over 2,500 coins from the Tamba Collection in May 1884. The rest were returned to the owner, Howel Wills, who gave them to the Indian Institute, Oxford (established in 1883).²² They were subsequently transferred to the Heberden Coin Room at the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, on 10 May 1922. Records relating to this material are associated with the hand-written catalogues prepared by Edward Thurlow Leeds (1877–1955), who was Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford (1928–45).²³ There is also a letter addressed to Leeds from Edward Hamilton Johnston (1885–1942), Boden Professor of Sanskrit and Keeper of the Indian Institute, Oxford.²⁴ The records are kept in the Heberden Coin Room, and are reproduced below for convenience, with the permission of the Keeper of the Heberden Coin Room:

Letter from E.H. Johnston [Edward Hamilton Johnston, Keeper of the Indian Institute] to E.T. Leeds, 17 March 1941:

Dear Leeds, The fragmentary nature of the records kept here does not allow of any answer to your queries. Howel Wills's name does not appear in the only list of donors I have. A note in a catalogue runs: 5 cases Chinese coins (10 nests of trays and 2 cabinets sent to Ashmolean Museum & delivered to Mr Leeds on Wed 10 May 1922). The minutes about this transaction are very brief & throw no light on it. I have examined the minutes for some years on both sides of 1901, but find no reference to the coins. It seems that their origin was lost sight of quite early; for I enclose a letter, which I have found, of 1909(?) reporting on the collection, & the pencil note, in a handwriting not known to me (not Macdonell's or Thomas's), shows that their origin was then unknown. ~~Please return this letter.~~ If this letter is of any interest to you, I think you might as well keep it. Sir M. Monier Williams deposited many things in the Museum without presenting them formally, & this collection may be included among them. It is unlikely that the Institute accepted a gift of Chinese coins during Macdonell's tenure (from 1899 on), to judge from the refusals of certain objects which I find recorded. The note quoted from the catalogue also gives you the date you want. The Bodleian Library were not concerned in the transaction. Yours sincerely, E.H. Johnston

[The letter of c. 1909 is not present in the archives]

Arch.Ash.12

'The G. Uvedale Price Collection of Chinese Coins collated with those in the Howel Wills Collection' – Manuscript catalogue by E.T. Leeds. From Tang-Qing, some over stamped with 'Durham'.

Arch.Ash.16

Notes on the Coinage of Annam with a summary catalogue of the Howel Wills Collection' – Manuscript catalogue by E. T. Leeds.

Wills' Collection:

- 1–41: Annam
- 1–24: Liu-chiu Islands
- 1–8: Liu-chiu Islands
- 1–44: Korea
- 601–613: Mongol

Arch.Ash.17

'Leeds (E.T.): Catalogue of the Howel Wills Collection of Chinese Coins.' Also contains 5 supplementary items.

(1) Letter from A.D. Lindsay (Alexander Dunlop Lindsay, 1879–1952), Master of Balliol College, 4 January 1941: 'We have got very little about Howel Wills. I enclose a copy of what we have got in the Register.'

(2) Typescript: copy of entry in the Balliol College Register: 'WILLS, Howel, b. 1854, only son of Charles Wills, merchant, of Shanghai. Educated: Clifton, Corpus Christi College, 1873; Balliol College, Hilary Term 1875–1877. 2nd in Classical Mods 1875; 3rd, Lit. Hum. 1877, BA & MA 1882. Barrister, Inner Temple 1882. Died December 1901.'

(3) Letter from E.S.G. Robinson [Edward Stanley Gotch Robinson, 1887–1976] to E.T. Leeds, 16 October 1950: 'In reply to your question about acquisitions of Oriental coins from Howel Wills, I find that we [British Museum] bought from him in 1884 the Tsamba [sic] collection (round coins, China, Corea, etc.) but have bought nothing from him since.'

(4) Letter from F.W. Thomas [Frederick William Thomas, 1867–1956], Indian Institute, Oxford, to E.T. Leeds, 19 January 1934: 'I have searched our catalogues, minutes and other records for indications of the Chinese coins transferred to the Ashmolean on May 10, 1922. I have found no reference to the source of any Chinese coins, and your designation of the collection by the name "Howel Wills" is itself to us a new piece of information. I much regret that we are so deficient. We have regular records of accessions, but only from 1919; for the earlier period we have only lists of possessions. If the chronology allows of the supposition that the coins belonged to the initial donations, which were very numerous and miscellaneous, I know of no circumstance conflicting with such a supposition.'

(5a) Envelope: (in ink) 'Important letter of Vassily Alexeieff referring to the collection of Chinese coins in the Indian Institute'; (in pencil) 'Case 8, Who gave the collection?'

(5b) Handwritten sheet: 'A Catalogue of the Howel Wills Collection of Chinese Coins in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, compiled by E.T. Leeds, Keeper of Brasenose College, 1940–1.'

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Arch.Ash.18

'A Catalogue of Coins of Korea in the Howel Wills and C.T. Gardner Collections' by E.T. Leeds. (The introduction describes the Gardner Collection, and the catalogue includes 48 Korean coins from Wills' Collection).

Arch.Ash.47

Chinese coin catalogue, *Quan Zhi*, printed in the 13th year of the Tongzhi era (1874).

Notes

- 1 BM Central Archives, Special Papers 4317, 5 October 1881; also C&M Reports 1881, 12 Oct 1881, p. 249. See Appendix.
- 2 'Lord of Tanba' was his usual nomenclature in other records by Europeans, see Timon Screech's biography of Masatsuna in this volume.
- 3 C&M Reports 1881: 11 Jan 1882; loose sheet of paper.
- 4 BM Trustees Minutes, 10 May 1884, c. 16769. See Wang, p. 11.
- 5 He was the son of Johann Nicolaus Frentzel of Bremen and Catherina Sophia Tornquiss of Hamburg. He retained his German nationality most of his life, applying for naturalisation at the age of 79 (and receiving it on 27 March 1915), an action probably prompted by the outbreak of the First World War. I am grateful to Ian A'Court for this information.
- 6 UK Census 1861.
- 7 UK Census 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901.
- 8 The court case reports that the couple had married in 1856, had no children, and that they had lived at De Beauvoir Road; Clifton Street, Finsbury; and then at 122 Stoke Newington Road.
- 9 The children were Franz Rudolph Emil (b.1888/9); Catherine Agnes (b.1890); James Alexander Rudolph (b.1891); Walter Rudolph Nicholas (b.1893); Agnes Margarith Florence (b.1895).
- 10 His death was reported at the Society's Annual General Meeting on 15 June 1916. From the List of Fellows, published in the annual *Numismatic Chronicle*, we know his various addresses in London as 28 New Broad Street (1869–72); 2 Winchester Street Buildings (1873–80); 6 New Street, Bishopsgate (1881–82); 5 Devonshire, Bishopsgate (1883–85); 20 Broad Street (1886–89); 96 Upper Osbaldeston Road, Stoke Newington (1890–1905); 28 Springfield, Upper Clapton (1906–10); 46 Northfield Road, Stamford Hill (1911–15).
- 11 I am grateful to Ted Buttery for these details.
- 12 'Philatelists of today: XXII: Mr Rudolph Frentzel' (with portrait photograph), *The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly and International Stamp Advertiser*, Saturday 15 October 1910 (no. 407, vol. XVI), p. 1.
- 13 I am grateful to Linda Kemal for these details.
- 14 The College Register of September 1865 records that he was living with his uncle, Mr G. Wills of Clifton Town – probably George Wills, J.P., of 3 Worcester Villas, College Road (adjacent to Clifton College); the UK Census 1871 indicates that he and his aunt were then living at a lodging house, 3 Arlington Villas, Clifton. I am grateful to Mr J.S. Williams, City Archivist, Bristol City Council, for identifying George Wills and for confirming that although the surname Wills suggests there may have been a link with the famous Wills family of Bristol, the names Howel Wills and George Wills do not appear in the W.D. and H.O. Wills (subsequently Imperial Tobacco) archival deposit. However, Mr Williams did find a mortgage document (Bristol Record Office ref. 07760[9]) signed by Howel Wills, dated 29 September 1885, in which he received £800 from a Mr William Augustus Frederick Powell in exchange for eight securities dated 1829 and 1830, relating to the site of the Bristol Cattle Market and Wool Hall.
- 15 These details are from the Balliol College Register.
- 16 I am grateful to Adrian Blunt, of the Inner Temple, for supplying this information. For some of this time, Wills was resident at 170 Belgrave Mansions, St George, Hanover Square, London (UK Census 1881).
- 17 These included the centre panel of the Monte Oliveto altarpiece now in the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard. It was purchased by a Mr Quilter, then by Henry Goldman, who presented it to the Fogg in 1917. See *Fogg Art Museum 1919*, p. 51.
- 18 *The Times*, 19 July 1894.
- 19 For further details see Carlyle, 2004. 'Terrien De Lacouperie, Albert Étienne Jean Baptiste (d. 1894)', rev. J. Ryan, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (Oxford) [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/27143, accessed 16 March 2010]. For a more damning account of his work see Parker, 1885. Terrien de Lacouperie does not feature at all in Barrett 1989.
- 20 C&M Principal Librarian's Letters, 1879–89, 8 Nov. 1882. For further details on Terrien de Lacouperie's employment at the British Museum see Wang, pp. 7–12.
- 21 In 1893 the Académie des Inscriptions, France, awarded him the Stanislas Julien Prize, worth 1,500 francs, for the *Catalogue* 'for the best work relating to China'; see *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* 1893 (July), p. 652.

- 22 'Coins and charms from China. Offer to Oxford University', *The Times*, 10 November 1947, p. 2, col. C: 'The University already possesses a fine cabinet of Chinese coins given to the Indian Institute by Mr Howel Wills of Balliol.... The Indian Institute authorities have deposited their cabinet at the Ashmolean, so that the two collections [of H. Wills and C.T. Gardner] together form a rich field for the research student.'
- 23 Leeds started his career as a cadet in the Federated Malay States Civil Service, which took him to China for two years to learn the language. However, during a long period of illness he developed an interest in archaeology and is best known for his contribution to Anglo-Saxon studies. His sole publication on East Asian coins was on the mistakenly attributed 'Zinc coins in medieval China' (Leeds 1955). http://www.ashmol.ox.ac.uk/ash/amps/discovery/Leeds/leeds_life.html, accessed 16 January 2006).
- 24 See Johnston's obituary in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* no. 3, Oct. 1942, pp. 263–7.

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A Brief History of Pre-modern Japanese Coinage

Shin'ichi Sakuraki

Introduction

Our understanding of the numismatic history of Japan has been transformed over the last couple of decades by a number of startling developments. Firstly, there has been a more thorough approach to documentary evidence through the discovery of new sources and new interpretive efforts directed at existing sources. Secondly, new advances in archaeology and a more effective analysis of coin finds have brought the fields of numismatics and archaeology closer together. The recording of individual coin-finds has been of particular importance in this respect. Although this is common practice in the West, where the collected body of data forms the basis of a great deal of numismatic research, this approach is relatively new in Japan. The recording of single coin-finds in Japan has not only yielded exciting results concerning the distribution of Japanese coin-types, but has also stimulated a far greater attention to the accurate identification of coins found throughout Japan.

The highlights of the new finds include the 'coin tree' (*edazeni* 枝銭), a group of coins still attached to the metal 'branches' from the mould) of *Wadō kaichin* 和同開珎 coins from the early 8th century, which was excavated at the Saikudani site in Osaka Prefecture, and the excavation of the *Fuhonsen* 富本銭 coins together with moulds and remains of the casting process at the Asukaike site in Nara Prefecture. These highlights are supported by other important finds. For example, the medieval settlements of Sakai and Hakata have also yielded coin-moulds; these throw light on the domestic production of imitation Chinese coins (*mochūsen* 模鑄銭) in Japan when no Japanese coinage was being produced. Another 'coin tree', this time consisting of *Eiraku tsūhō* coins, was found at the Muramatsu-Shirane site in Ibaraki Prefecture. Excavations at the site of the Iwami silver mine in Shimane Prefecture, which from the middle of the 16th century to the 17th century was one of the largest producers of silver in the world, have confirmed that the silver smelting and refining process known as cupellation was in use there. Investigations at the copper smelting works at Nagahori in Osaka, which was the centre of the copper production and sales activities of the Sumitomo family in the Edo period (1600–1868), have made it possible to reconstruct the Sumitomo copper refining process. At the site of Hara castle, which was the focus of the Shimabara uprising in 1637, some clipped silver coins and more than a dozen small pieces of silver bullion (*mameita-gin* 豆板銀) have been found. Some gold and silver *Eiraku tsūhō* coins have also been found on the site of the former residence of the Mōri daimyo in Minato-ku, Tokyo (compare Cat. nos 131–132). This find apart, these days gold and silver coins are far less likely to be found in quantity than they used to be and the focus of research has shifted towards metallurgical analysis.

In this paper, my aim is to present an overview of the

numismatic history of Japan from ancient times up to the 19th century, drawing on specific examples from the collection of Japanese coins at the British Museum. It is an excellent opportunity not only to illustrate the strengths of the collection, but also to introduce to the English reader the fruits of Japanese numismatic research, including work focusing on archaeology, economic history and scientific analysis.

Up to *Wadō kaichin*

The first coins to reach Japan, albeit not in large quantities, were Chinese. These were the *banliang* 半兩 and *wuzhu* 五銖 of the Former Han dynasty (206 BC–25 AD) and coins issued during the reign of Wang Mang (r. 8–23 AD), all of which reached Japan in the first centuries of the 1st millennium. Coins of these types have been found at sites all over Japan, but since, at the time of the importation of these coins, Japan was not sufficiently developed socially for coins to be used as currency, it is generally supposed that they were treated as precious objects while rice and cloth served as the real media of exchange. Although archaeologists often use coins to date sites, these early Chinese coins pose a number of problems. *Banliang* and *wuzhu* coins were issued over a long period, thus making precise dating very difficult. On the other hand, Wang Mang's coins were issued only during the short period of his reign, and therefore look more promising as dating evidence. However, Wang Mang's round coins (in particular the *huoquan* 貨泉 coins) remained in circulation for a long time, and the general opinion now is that while these coins can help to determine a *terminus post quem*, any suggested dating must be corroborated with other evidence. To a large extent, this is true for most of the round copper alloy coins with square holes that are found all over East Asia.

The first coins to be produced in Japan were the *mumon-ginsen* 無文銀錢, a descriptive name given to these 'silver coins without inscription', and the early copper coins known as *Fuhonsen* 富本銭, both dating from the late 7th century. It needs hardly be said that Japan's path to 'civilization' at the time involved not only the introduction from China of political and legal systems such as those embodied in the Ritsuryō codes of Japan, but also the introduction of China's advanced systems of economic organization, including currency, weights and measures. The blank *mumon-ginsen* were pieces of silver bullion, of about 95% purity, cut into circular shapes with a round hole in the centre. They have so far been unearthed only in a dozen or so locations and little is known about the way they were used or about their monetary character. Some specimens have small pieces of silver attached to the blank coins, which suggests that they were designed to weigh one quarter of a *ryō* (around 10g) and thus to function as a currency based on the weight of the silver. They were therefore quite different from the cast round copper coins with a square hole in

the centre. The archaeological contexts in which the *mumon-ginsen* coins have been found indicate that there can be no doubt that they date to the late 7th century, although it is not clear whether they preceded or followed the production of *Fuhonsen*. If it turns out to be the case that the *mumon-ginsen* were the first coins to be produced in Japan, it will be a very significant development, for it will indicate that Japan's early currency did not only consist of imitations of Chinese coinage. There are no examples of these early *mumon-ginsen* in the British Museum collection.

The archaeological site at Asukaike in Nara Prefecture has yielded sufficient material to make it clear that many crafts were practised there, involving not only work with precious metals but also jade and glass. The discovery there of *Fuhonsen* upset the established view of Japanese coin history which had considered Japan's oldest coins to be the *Wadō kaichin*. The *Fuhonsen* were found, along with smelting furnaces, furnace pokers, incomplete castings and other items connected with the casting of coins, in an excavation conducted to the highest standards by the National Research Institute for Cultural Properties in Nara. Evidence of dating is provided by texts written on the wooden tablets (*mokkan* 木簡) found at the same site and there can be no doubt that these finds date from the late 7th century. In the 8th-century *Chronicles of Japan* (*Nihon shoki* 日本書紀) there is an entry for the 12th year of Tenmu (683) concerning the use of copper coins and a ban on the use of silver coins. This passage had hitherto been difficult to interpret, but the discovery of *Fuhonsen* provides a suitable explanation and these coins are now considered to be the oldest government-issued coins in Japanese history. The metal composition of the *Fuhonsen* is also of interest, for it has been established that they were made with an alloy of copper and antimony. A bronze alloy made of copper, lead and tin was in use from the Yayoi period for casting mirrors and other objects, but it remains a puzzle why this was not used for Japan's first coins and why an alloy of copper and antimony was used instead.

The British Museum collection includes three *Fuhonsen* which formerly belonged to the daimyo collector Kutsuki Masatsuna (1750–1802) (Cat. nos 1–3). From the late 17th century, when coin collecting first became common in Japan, *Fuhonsen* have been considered as charms rather than money. Indeed, it is clear, from the discovery of nine *Fuhonsen* and nine jade beads in a ditch dug in 692 to pacify the spirits of the soil where the palace at Fujiwara-kyō was to be built, that these coins were being used for non-monetary purposes. However, the large amount of slag found with the *Fuhonsen* coins at the Asukaike site suggests that as many as 10,000 were cast there. The notion that they were coins rather than charms has thus become more widely accepted, but the debate continues. The late 7th century is precisely the period in which the Japanese state was being formed, when the Fujiwara-kyō palace was being built, the Ritsuryō law codes were being introduced and the Japanese words for 'Japan' and 'Emperor' were coming into use. So the production and use of coinage might have represented the assertion of the newly emergent Japanese state vis-à-vis China.

Early coinage in Japan

Until recently it was thought that Japan's oldest coins were the *Wadō kaichin* coins, produced in 708. In the second month of that year the office of Master of the Mint (*Saijusenshi* 催鑄錢司) was established, in the fifth month *Wadō kaichin* silver coins (Cat. no. 4) were produced and then in the eighth month *Wadō kaichin* copper coins (Cat. nos 5–15) were minted. The fact that the silver coins were minted before the copper coins is probably connected with the earlier existence of *mumon-ginsen*. Indeed, it is likely that the production of silver coins was a trial effort preparatory to the production of copper coins. At that time, one *Wadō kaichin* copper coin was equivalent to a day's wages for a construction labourer and it can therefore be argued that *Wadō kaichin* copper coins were minted partly in order for the state to be able to pay the expenses of constructing the new capital city at Heijō-kyō (Nara). When one takes account of the facts that the government was at the same time establishing markets in the capital and issuing regulations granting honours to those who accumulated stocks of coinage (*Chikusen joierei* 蓄錢叙位令) and that more than 5,000 coins have been found at sites all over Japan, there can be no doubt that *Wadō kaichin* coins functioned as a form of currency. However, more than half of these finds have come from Heijō-kyō and the surrounding area and it appears likely that the *Wadō kaichin* coins found at sites some distance from Heijō-kyō can be associated only with outposts of the central government. The distribution of the *Wadō kaichin* coins reflects the extent to which they functioned as a currency and thus indicates that they were not in circulation throughout the whole of Japan. Since they circulated at a value that was in excess of their inherent metal value, it was not long before Japan was awash with privately-minted coins and imitations, as is evident from government prohibitions on private minting. It should also be mentioned that *Wadō kaichin* coins did not function only as currency but were also used for non-monetary purposes, such as burial offerings and in prayers for the health and safety of a child (when they were placed in placenta jars).

Between 708, when the *Wadō kaichin* coins were first minted, and 958, when the *Kengen taihō* 乾元大宝 coins were minted, 12 different types of copper coinage were issued by the central government. These have generally been considered to be Japan's oldest coins, but the discovery of the *Fuhonsen* and the recognition that some early coins were made of gold or silver have transformed our understanding of Japan's early coinage. Ultimately, by the middle of the 10th century, too many difficulties had come to the fore to make the continued production of coinage possible: there were policy failures, such as the decision to assign to new issues a value that was 10 times the value of the previous coinage, which from modern economic perspectives seems certain to have encouraged inflation. Furthermore, the supply of copper was gradually exhausted, leading to a decline in the quantity of coinage issued and the replacement of coins with rice and cloth. Many specimens of the *Engi* coinage of 907 and the *Kengen* coinage of 958 have a reduced copper content, testifying to these problems.

Let us now look in more detail at the coins of ancient Japan, in the order in which they were minted. These all have a four-character inscription, reading clockwise from the top.

The *Wadō kaichin* coins were clearly modelled on the

Kaiyuan tongbao 開元通寶 coins which were first minted in China in 621; this is evident from their diameter of 24mm, their weight of 3.75g and the arrangement of the four characters around the central square hole. There is some doubt about how the last character in the inscription 和同開珎 is to be read, *Wadō kaichin* or *Wadō kaihō*, with the scholarly consensus currently being *Wadō kaichin*. This is because 珎 is a variant form of the character 珍, which is read *chin*, while its use as an abbreviated form of the character 寶, read *hō*, is not attested at this time. Some scholars make a distinction between ‘new’ and ‘old’ *Wadō kaichin* coins based on the different forms of the third character in the inscription. This distinction does not apply to the silver coins, while in the case of the copper coins there are very few ‘old’ ones (Cat. no. 6) and far more ‘new’ ones (Cat. nos 8, 10, 15). The metallic composition is also different, for the ‘old’ ones contain some antimony, which is probably a relic of the casting process used for the *Fuhonsen* coins.

Mannen tsūhō 万年通寶 copper coins (Cat. nos 16–28) were minted in 760 when Fujiwara Nakamaro wielded *de facto* power. Gold coins with the inscription *Kaigi shōhō* 開基勝寶 and silver coins with the inscription *Taihei genpō* 大平元寶 were also minted at this time. Each silver coin was assigned the value of 10 copper coins, and each gold coin the value of 10 silver coins. One *Kaigi shōhō* coin was discovered near the Saidaiji temple outside Nara in the Edo period, and another 31 were discovered in 1937. As yet no examples of *Taihei genpō* coins have come to light. The *Mannen tsūhō* coins were issued during a short period of just five years, and in 765, after Fujiwara Nakamaro had lost power, *Jingō kaihō* 神功開寶 coins were minted (Cat. nos 29–39). Thus, in the Nara period three kinds of copper coins were issued: *Wadō kaichin*, *Mannen tsūhō* and *Jingō kaihō*. In 779 an edict was issued which declared that they were of equal value. This suggests that the three coin-types were in circulation together and that the populace was distinguishing between the different types, with some coins circulating at a premium or discount rate. Indeed, coin finds often include all three types. To give an indication of prices in the 8th century, one *masu* of sake cost one *mon* (ie, one copper coin) and a long-necked jar cost 10 *mon*.

In 795 the move to the new capital of Heian-kyō (modern Kyoto) was completed, and a new copper coinage was issued in the following year, with the inscription *Ryūhei eihō* 隆平永寶 (Cat. nos 40–54). It is significant that the sovereign, Kanmu, in his reforms of the governmental system, not only changed the capital but also produced a new coinage. The *Ryūhei eihō* coins are clearly modelled on the *Wadō kaichin* coins, but are slightly smaller in size and lighter in weight. Hereafter there was a rapid reduction in the size of Japanese copper coins. *Ryūhei eihō* and subsequent coins were each supposed to be worth 10 of their predecessors, an intention also seen in earlier coinages, but again there is some doubt about the practical consequences. Furthermore, the smaller number of coins of the later Heian period that have been unearthed suggests that a smaller quantity of coins was being issued at this time.

In 818 *Fuju shinpō* 富寿神寶 copper coins were minted (Cat. nos 55–62). The British Museum collection includes a master-coin of this type (Cat. no. 57). (In Japanese, such pieces are known as ‘mother-coins’, in the sense that the mother can produce more coins.) Although the coin-moulds were formed

by impressing a master-coin into clay, very few master-coins from early Japan have survived, so this is a considerable rarity. Only one early master-coin is known in Japan: the *Wadō kaichin* master-coin in the collection of the Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties.

In 835 *Jōwa shōhō* 貞和昌寶 coins were minted (Cat. nos 63–66). These were followed in turn by *Chōnen taihō* 長年大寶 coins in 848 (Cat. nos 67–69), by *Nyōyaku shinpō* 饒益神寶 coins in 859 (Cat. nos 70–72), by *Jōgan eihō* 貞觀永寶 coins in 870 (Cat. nos 73–81), by *Kanpyō taihō* 寬平大寶 coins in 890 (Cat. nos 82–87), by *Engi tsūhō* 延喜通寶 coins in 907 (Cat. nos 88–91) and by *Kengen taihō* 貞元大寶 coins in 958 (Cat. nos 92–94). The *Kengen taihō* were much reduced in size, with a diameter of only 18mm, and many specimens contain a substantial quantity of lead.

Where were coins minted in this early period of Japan’s history? The sites known at present are Okada, Kadono, Tahara and Kawachi, which all lie in the area around Nara, and the provinces of Suō and Nagato in southwestern Japan. These mints were managed by officials despatched from the capital and were under state control. Most of the copper used in coinage came from the Naganobori mine in Nagato, and it is now known, from the archaeological discovery of coin moulds, that the Nagato mint was in the vicinity of what is now the Kakuonji temple in Chōfu, Shimonoseki.

While the three types of copper coin issued in the Nara period probably circulated mostly in and around Nara, when it comes to the Heian period the smaller quantities of coin-finds raise doubts about the extent to which they functioned as currency at all. At this time Japan had not developed to the point at which metallic coins were really necessary; it was not until the 12th century that there was a real need for coins.

The circulation of medieval coinage

For a period of about 150 years from the second half of the 10th century onwards, no coins were minted in Japan. Instead, rice, silk and hemp were used as media of exchange, as is clear from land-sale records and other documents surviving from that period. This was a time of considerable change as the fighting men known to us as the samurai came to the ascendant. In the middle of the 12th century copper coins were imported from China and coins once more began to circulate in Japan. Taxation documents relating to the economically powerful landed estates known as *shōen* indicate, for example, that coins were used in payment of taxes in place of rice. The imported coins consisted of dozens of different types minted in China, particularly during the Tang (618–907) and Song (960–1279) dynasties. Coins of the Northern Song (960–1127) predominate, with the most commonly found types being the *Kaiyuan tongbao* 開元通寶 (issued from 621), *Huang Song tongbao* 皇宋通寶 (issued from 1039), *Xining yuanbao* 熙寧元寶 (1068–77), *Yuanfeng tongbao* 元豐通寶 (issued from 1078), and *Yuanyou tongbao* 元祐通寶 (issued 1086–93). *Hongwu tongbao* 洪武通寶 (issued from 1368) and *Yongle tongbao* 永樂通寶 (1403–24) of the Ming dynasty were also used in Japan. These coin-types constitute the bulk of coins contained in the earliest hoards found in Japan, and the composition of the hoards has much to tell us about the coins in circulation. The hoards consist of between several thousands and several tens of thousands of coins placed inside a clay vessel or wooden box

and then buried for safety. In medieval Japan, it was common for 97 copper coins to be strung together as a group, and 10 of these (970 coins) formed a unit called a *kanmon*. This is similar to the Chinese ‘string’ (*guan* 貫) of 1,000 coins.

Trade with China was becoming increasingly important for Japan, and in the 14th century shogun Ashikaga Yoshimitsu was particularly keen to promote trade with Ming China. There was no strong central government in Japan at that time, and consequently no central office with the authority to issue coins. Imports from China were paid for in Chinese coin, hence the importance for Japan of the vast quantities of coins imported from China. To give an example of the scale of the movement of coins, in 1323 a ship set sail from Ningbo in southeastern China bound for Hakata in northern Kyushu, but sank off the coast of Korea. Marine archaeologists working on the wreck established that the cargo of this one ship included 28 tonnes of coins, around 8 million coins. The reliable supply of coins from China had the effect of making it unnecessary for Japan to produce its own coins. Furthermore, coins had also become essential for Japanese merchants who were increasingly embroiled in trade far beyond Japan’s shores. Thus, Chinese coins (and imitations) were being used throughout East Asia, including what is now Vietnam, by Japanese merchants. Meanwhile in China, from the Yuan dynasty (1271–1368) onwards paper money and silver ingots were being increasingly used in larger monetary transactions.

It was not, however, the case that no coins were being produced at all in Japan. A demand for coins was growing in medieval Japan as production and commercial activity were on the rise and the existing supply of coins was proving insufficient to cope with rising levels of economic activity. The answer was to make copies of existing coins, and evidence of coin-casting in the largest cities of medieval Japan – Kyoto, Kamakura, Hakata and Sakai – has been unearthed by archaeologists in recent years. In 16th-century Sakai, for example, not only were copies of Chinese coins being made, but also coins without an inscription: the so-called *mumonsen* (無文錢 ‘coins without inscription’) (Cat. nos 97–98). It is revealing that 85% of the medieval moulds found to date were for the production of *mumonsen*. As a result of the proliferation of unofficial coins, *mumonsen* and broken coins, it became increasingly necessary to discriminate between the various types in circulation by inspecting each coin tendered and rejecting those that did not pass muster. This practice, although dictated by the growing variety, and variation in quality, of coins in circulation, was not good for economic stability, and the authorities therefore issued a list of coins that were not to be accepted. As far as can be determined, the first law relating to such coin discrimination was issued in 1485 by the Ōuchi daimyo in south-western Honshu. Several similar laws were subsequently passed by the weak central government, and towards the end of the 16th century the warlord Oda Nobunaga issued an edict under which coins in poor condition were not to be rejected but accepted at a reduced value. Given the overall short supply of coins, this was a measure designed to keep as many of them in circulation as possible. The somewhat chaotic monetary conditions inevitably led to a decline in confidence in the currency and, as a result, rice became once again an important medium of exchange. Rice was a crop grown all over Japan, was essential as food during military campaigns and

was a daily necessity for most people. The development in the early 17th century of a system of taxation which required taxes to be paid in the form of rice is an eloquent testimony to the lasting monetary functions of rice.

By the end of the 16th century rice and copper coins were supplemented by gold and silver for high-value transactions, as the diaries of members of the aristocracy show. Gold nuggets had been found in northern Honshu from ancient times but now gold and silver mines were being opened and were producing precious metals that could be used as currency. By this time bills of exchange were also coming into use in Japan to facilitate commercial transactions. So, by the end of the 16th century commercial and economic activity were such that copper coins were insufficient both in quantity and in value.

Recent research has revealed much about the metal composition of the imitation Chinese coins mentioned above. Copper coins in East Asia are generally made of three metals – copper, tin and lead – but in China in the Southern Song dynasty (1127–1279) the proportion of tin declined. In Japan, too, tin was in short supply so many imitation coins were made of a copper-lead alloy. Some coins have a very high copper content (almost pure copper); such coins are less durable and the inscription is less sharp. Hence the emergence of coins which either had unclear inscriptions or, in the case of *mumonsen*, no inscription at all, particularly in the 16th century when Japan’s medieval period was drawing to a close. It is from this period that much of the archaeological evidence dates, including moulds for casting *mumonsen* found at Sakai and *mumonsen* coins found in northern Honshu and southern Kyushu.

What is now Okinawa Prefecture and an integral part of Japan was until the 19th century the independent kingdom of Ryūkyū. Three types of copper coinage were minted there: the *kin'en sehō* 金円世寶 (Cat. nos 99–102), the *Taisei tsūhō* 大世通寶 (Cat. no. 103) and the *Sekō tsūhō* 世高通寶 (Cat. nos 104–107). However, there is no documentary evidence to prove that they were produced in the Ryūkyū kingdom and so some doubts remain. In the case of the *Taisei tsūhō* and *Sekō tsūhō*, it appears that they were made by taking Chinese *Yongle tongbao* 永樂通寶 coins, removing the two characters *Yongle* 永樂 and replacing them with the characters for *Taisei* and *Sekō* respectively, the characters for *tongbao* 通寶 being the same as those for *tsūhō*.

The British Museum collection includes some coins which belong to a category known as *shimasei* 島錢 (‘island coins’). This is not a reliable term and is used merely as a label of convenience to refer to unofficial, imitation or fantasy coins that were clearly not of standard issue (Cat. nos 143–308). Although these coins sometimes have inscriptions it is not known where or when they were made. Some appear to have been made in imitation of Japanese or Chinese coins; others are quite unique in appearance and may even have been produced to excite the interest of coin collectors once coin collecting became fashionable in the 18th century.

The transition to the early modern period

The last decades of the 16th century brought an end to over a hundred years of internecine warfare and led to the emergence of an effective and unified government after a hiatus of more than a century. As a consequence, the landed estates belonging

to members of the aristocracy and large religious institutions disappeared and land ownership passed into the hands of the samurai class. There were also major changes in the currency system.

Let us first consider the gold and silver coinage of this period. Several of the daimyo of the 15th and 16th centuries put considerable energy into the development of gold and silver mines, amongst them Takeda Shingen, and the Ōuchi, Amako and Mōri daimyo were engaged in a bitter struggle for the Iwami silver mine. In fact, the development and possession of mines producing precious metals that could be used as currency were essential for the survival of daimyo during the internecine warfare of those centuries. Daimyo were desperate to exploit the mineral resources in their domains but it was only in the 16th century that fully-fledged mining activity developed. Archaeological investigations have shown that the Kurokawa gold mine (in modern Yamanashi Prefecture) began operations around 1530 and continued to yield gold until the middle of the 17th century. Gold had long been in use in the form of nuggets but the large-scale production that was now taking place led to the appearance of gold ingots in the shape of circular pebbles, known as *goishikin* 碁石金 ('gold Go counters') because of their resemblance to the counters used in the game of Go. A gold piece excavated at Kitamuro-machi in Nara has features that suggest the production of pieces of gold in fixed weights by this time. It would seem, then, that by the 16th century gold pieces of particular weight were already being considered a form of currency.

The Iwami silver mine ended up in the hands of the Mōri daimyo. In 1533 a Hakata merchant named Kamiya Jutei accompanied a Ming technician to the mine and the new technique they introduced led to a dramatic increase in production. This new technique involved melting the silver ore with an admixture of lead so as to produce an alloy of lead and silver. When this was poured on to bone ash the lead was extracted leaving lumps of silver. For about 100 years from the middle of the 16th century production of silver in Japan was on a very large scale, commensurate with that of central and southern America. This was partly due to the fact that Japan was being drawn more and more into world trading networks; in particular, there was a high demand in China and Portugal for silver, and Japan traded large quantities of silver for raw silk thread from China. Also, from the middle of the 16th century, and possibly earlier, gold and silver were increasingly being used as a domestic currency within Japan. As the Ikuno silver mine and the gold mines of Echigo and Suruga began production, the currency circulating within each domain began to assume its own individual characteristics. In western Japan, which was geographically well placed for the conduct of trade with China and elsewhere, silver mines tended to predominate, while in eastern Japan there were more gold mines. Thus, silver was more likely to be used as currency in western domains and gold in eastern ones. This difference persisted into the Edo period, when it was said that gold was used in the east and silver in the west.

There was also an east-west division when it came to copper coinage. *Yongle tongbao* coins of the Ming dynasty were in wide circulation in the east, while Northern Song coins were more likely to be found in the west. Similarly, it has recently been discovered that *Hongwu tongbao* coins and *mumonsen*

circulated extensively in the north of Honshu and in Kyushu. This suggests that separate economic zones were forming within Japan.

Before the emergence of gold and silver currency, copper coins had been the main currency in Japan. Now a new system was developing, based on the three metals. There were attempts to limit the diversity of currency in the various domains and serious attempts to unify the currency system began with Toyotomi Hideyoshi and Tokugawa Ieyasu at the end of the 16th century and the beginning of the 17th. Hideyoshi issued a gold coin called the *Tenshō ōban* 天正大判, containing 73% gold and weighing 165g, which was used for bestowing rewards. He also issued a number of silver coins, including the *Tenshō tsūhō* 天正通寶 (Cat. nos 309–311) and *Bunroku tsūhō* 文禄通寶 (Cat. nos 313–314), and these, along with the *Daikan tsūhō* 大観通寶 (Cat. no. 125), may well have been intended for use as rewards rather than as currency *per se*. Before assuming the post of shogun in 1603, Ieyasu had restored order to the currency used in his domain. After 1603, perceiving that the *Yongle tongbao* coins were the standard coins used in the east where he located his headquarters but that different coin-types were in circulation in other parts, he turned his attention to currency matters throughout Japan.

Earlier, Ieyasu had taken control of Kai province after the fall of the Takeda daimyo and he is said to have used Kai gold to mint *koban* 小判 coins. However, the *Taikō enbukin* 太閤円歩金 gold coins of this period are remarkably similar to Western coins and may well have been made as a result of contact with Europeans, who had begun to visit Japan in the middle of the 16th century. They carry the personal signature of Gotō Mitsutsugu, who was a follower of Ieyasu, and thus may have been made at the orders of Ieyasu himself.

The currency system in the early modern period

The government of the Tokugawa shoguns instituted a system of three independent currencies based on gold, silver and copper coinage. In 1608 the use of Chinese *Yongle tongbao* coins was prohibited and in the following year the government stipulated the relative values of the various types of coinage in circulation as follows: 1 gold *ryō* = 1,000 *Yongle tongbao* coins (although prohibited they were evidently still in use) = 4,000 Southern Song copper coins = 50 silver *monme* (in 1700 this was adjusted to 60 *monme*). These were the official rates of exchange, but in practice the rates varied day by day, and each component of the currency system had a life of its own, being used predominantly by certain classes of people or in certain districts. Goods might be priced in gold, silver or copper, depending on the nature of the goods. Precisely because there were three currency systems operating in parallel, money-changing was an indispensable form of economic activity, and a body of professional money-changers emerged. Thus in the early 17th century the whole of Japan was brought under the same currency regime, at a relatively early stage when considered in the light of the global history of currency. This would not have happened without the growth in the domestic production of precious metals, but a further stimulating factor was the chaotic variation in currency use between the many daimyo domains in 16th-century Japan.

The year after achieving mastery over Japan in the battle of Sekigahara in 1600, Tokugawa Ieyasu in 1601 issued *Keichō*

gold and silver coins, which took their name from the Keichō era (1596–1615) during which they were produced. Given the economic circumstances prevailing at the time, establishing a high-value currency was the highest priority. The introduction of these high-value coins had an immediate impact in terms of the money supply. In addition to the gold and silver coins, copper coins were also issued at this time: the *Keichō tsūhō* 慶長通寶 coins (Cat. nos 315–325). However, there is no documentary record showing that the Bakufu, the government of the Tokugawa shoguns, issued these coins. It is probable that either a wealthy merchant or a daimyo produced them, adapting the inscription on the Chinese *Yongle tongbao* coins by replacing the first two characters with the characters for Keichō. *Keichō tsūhō* coins have been found, albeit in small quantities, all over Japan, so a considerable quantity must have been produced, although not sufficient to threaten the predominance of imported Chinese copper coins in the copper currency of the period. In the following Genna era (1615–24) some *Genna tsūhō* 元和通寶 coins were minted (Cat. nos 326–329), but since not one has yet been found in an archaeological excavation there is some doubt as to whether they were ever in circulation. It was not until the Kan'ei era (1624–44) that the Bakufu seriously set about producing a copper coinage for Japan with the minting in 1636 of *Kan'ei tsūhō* 寛永通寶 coins.

The Tokugawa Bakufu established separate mints for the production of gold, silver and copper coins. In 1601 Ieyasu ordered Ōkuro Tsunenao to establish a silver mint (*ginza*) in Fushimi, south of Kyoto, which was immediately set to work producing silver coins. Another silver mint was established in Suruga province; this was later transferred to Kyoto and then to Edo, with branches in Osaka and Nagasaki. In the same year the gold mint in Edo, under the control of Gotō Shōjirō Mitsutsugu, began to produce *koban* and *ichibuban* 一分判 ('1-*bu* plaque') gold coins. Outside Edo gold mints were also established in Kyoto, Suruga and Sado. For the production of gold coins a system of quadruple values was adopted, following the system formerly used in the province of Kai, whereby one *ryō* equals four *bu* and one *bu* equals four *shu*. At that time *ryō* and *shu* were measures of weight (1 *shu* = 3.75g), but from the 17th century they became units of currency. Gold coins had been produced in Kai since the 16th century and, exceptionally, they continued to be produced by the Matsuki family until the 1820s for use only within the Kai domain.

The *Kan'ei tsūhō* copper coinage of the Tokugawa Bakufu was the most prolific coinage in pre-modern Japan, and is well represented in the British Museum collection. In 1636 the Bakufu established copper mints in Edo and in Sakamoto in Ōmi province, and commenced the production of *Kan'ei tsūhō* coins. In order to respond to the growing demand for low-value copper coins and to ensure standardization, the Bakufu provided samples of the standards to which new coins were to conform and ordered that copper coins be minted in the eight daimyo territories of Mito, Sendai, Mikawa Yoshida, Echizen Takada, Matsumoto, Okayama, Nagato and Bungo Nakagawa. The actual production was done on a contract base in these cases, and a tax was payable to the Bakufu by the contractors in proportion to the amount produced. Production of *Kan'ei tsūhō* began in these domains in 1637. In order to conserve the supply of copper the Bakufu prohibited it from being exported. Controlled management of the production brought stability to

the copper currency, so in 1640 production of *Kan'ei tsūhō* coins was temporarily suspended. In 1643 the Bakufu issued a prohibition on private and illegal minting of copper coins, which suggests that such practices were in fact going on. Shortages of copper coins occurred again, so from 1656 over a period of four years a total of 300,000 *Kan'ei tsūhō* coins were minted at Torigoe in Edo and another 200,000 at Kutsunoya in Suruga. Although the Kan'ei era had ended in 1644, the inscription on the new coins did not change. Indeed, the *Kan'ei tsūhō* inscription remained in use for decades.

Kan'ei tsūhō coins can be roughly divided into 'old' and 'new' types. The 'old' type refers to the *Kan'ei tsūhō* coins minted before the 1650s. The first of the 'new' type *Kan'ei tsūhō* coins were the 1,970,000 coins minted from 1668 over a period of 16 years at Kameido in Edo. As these have the inscription *bun* 文 of the Kanbun 寛文 era (1661–73) on the reverse, they are often known as *Bunsen* 文銭. They became accepted as a standard unit, to the point that the length of socks was measured in *Bunsen* coins. From 1697 onwards more 'new' *Kan'ei tsūhō* coins were minted all over Japan, and from 1739 iron *Kan'ei tsūhō* coins were also being produced. Some of the 'new' *Kan'ei tsūhō* coins have a single character inscription on the reverse standing for the mint at which they were produced. More than 20 mints are named in this way.

In 1768 Tanuma Okitsugu, the *de facto* holder of political power, had a new kind of coin minted in brass at Ginza ('Silver Mint') in Edo. These coins still bore the *Kan'ei tsūhō* inscription, but had a value of 4 *mon*, in other words of four *Kan'ei tsūhō* copper coins. Brass coins made from an alloy of copper and zinc had been manufactured in China from the late Ming dynasty onwards but this was the first time they had been manufactured in Japan, probably because zinc was not available in Japan and had to be imported. From this point on, the contract system for the minting of copper coins came to an end and the Ginza in Edo had a monopoly over the production of four-*mon* *Kan'ei tsūhō* brass coins. Although worth four *mon* each, they weighed only 4.9g. These coins had a wave pattern on the reverse, consisting in 1768 of 21 waves and thereafter of only 11 waves. As iron coins were liable to rust and so became difficult to use, these high-value brass coins which shone like gold when new were swiftly accepted. The British Museum collection contains many *Kan'ei tsūhō* coins, including some in silver and some which carry numerals on the reverse. The latter were not intended for use as currency but seem to have been used as gifts to commemorate the opening of a new mint.

Hōei tsūhō coins were minted in 1708, the fifth year of the Hōei era (1704–11), at Shichijō in Kyoto. They had a value of 10 *mon* and weighed 9.4g (the *Kan'ei tsūhō* 1-*mon* coins weighed 3.75g). However, they did not prove popular and were withdrawn from circulation the following year. This was probably because when paying large sums in copper coinage, strings of 97 1-*mon* copper coins were reckoned to constitute 100 *mon*, whereas 10 of the new 10-*mon* coins were required to make up 100 *mon*, and thus involved a greater expenditure.

In 1835, the sixth year of the Tenpō era (1830–44), the Bakufu ordered the gold mint to produce *Tenpō tsūhō* 天保通寶 coins with a value of 100 *mon* in an alloy of copper, tin and lead. These were oval in shape, had a square hole in the middle, and had an inscription on the reverse reading *tōhyaku* 當百 ('equivalent to 100'), and a stylised signature. Although valued

at 100 *mon* these coins weighed only 20.6g and so served to increase the money supply without consuming much metal. In 1863, the third year of the Bunkyū era (1861–64), a new copper coin was issued: the *Bunkyū eihō* 文久永寶 4-*mon* coin, which had a pattern of 11 waves on the reverse. These coins were manufactured at the gold and silver mints. They were considerably lighter than the *Kan'ei tsūhō* 4-*mon* coins minted previously, the reduced weight reflecting the substantial rise in the price of copper that had taken place.

The gold coins of this period were not cast but were forged from gold sheets that had been cut up into pieces of a determined weight and then stamped with a pattern. The *Suruga koban* and *Musashi koban* gold coins, which Ieyasu is said to have had made before assuming the position of shogun in 1603, have an inscription stating their value of one *ryō* and a stylised signature handwritten in black ink directly on to the gold. This had the obvious disadvantage that the inscription would wear away and disappear with use and it was remedied in the *Keichō koban*, which carried the same inscription, a signature and a paulownia crest this time all stamped into the gold, rendering it more suited to use as currency. On the obverse of *koban* gold coins a rush-mat pattern was hammered around the inscription, the signature and the crest, but the reverse was left smooth and plain. Production was entrusted to Gotō Mitsutsugu, whose original name was Hashimoto but who had been adopted by the Gotō family of goldsmiths and had come to Edo; there he became Superintendent of Gold under Ieyasu and was engaged in the production of *koban* and *ichibuban* ('1-bu plaque'). His descendants took the same name and continued in this role. The *Keichō koban* weighed 18g and consisted of 86% gold and 14% silver. The *ichibuban* was worth a quarter of a *koban* and weighed one quarter of a *koban*.

The British Museum collection includes two *Keichō koban* (Cat. nos 106–107) which carry the image of a lion stamped between the inscription and the signature of Mitsutsugu. One of them has a very dense rush-mat pattern. The other has the lion image inverted, showing that the person making the impression with hammer and stamp may not have understood the writing on the coin. Both coins were imported by the Dutch East India Company in Batavia (modern Jakarta) for its own use, hence the stamped mark of the Company's lion symbol on the coins. These are rare pieces, with the only other known examples being in collections in The Hague and Milan. It would appear that any other examples were melted down for gold at some stage.

The larger *Keichō ōban* were, like the *Tenshō ōban* before them, made primarily for the purpose of giving gifts and rewards. Like the *Tenshō ōban*, they weighed 165g, but had a reduced gold content of only 68%. They have a handwritten inscription reading 'ten *ryō*', used here as a measure of weight rather than a unit of currency. When used as currency the *Tenshō ōban* had a value of 7 *ryō* 2 *bu*, reflecting its actual gold content.

In the course of the Edo period, after the *Keichō* era mintings, *ōban* were minted four times, in the *Genroku* (1688–1704), *Kyōhō* (1716–36), *Tenpō* (1830–44) and *Man'en* (1860–61) eras, while *koban* were minted in the *Genroku*, *Hōei* (1704–11), *Shōtoku* (1711–16), *Kyōhō*, *Genbun* (1736–41), *Bunsei* (1818–30), *Tenpō*, *Ansei* (1854–60) and *Man'en* eras. The first reminting was carried out by Ogiwara Shigehide in the 8th

year of the *Genroku* era (1695), and the *Genroku koban* had a reduced gold content of only 56%. Hitherto, gold had been refined and used to mint gold coins in various places, which were then submitted to Gotō, the Superintendent of Gold, for quality control; only after that were they released for circulation. From 1695 onwards, however, all the operations were carried out on one site and under the supervision of the Superintendent of Finances (*Kanjō bugyō*); the Bakufu was clearly tightening its control over the whole process. The declining quantities of gold coins that were minted indicate the Bakufu's inability to maintain a steady supply of gold coinage. This was due to the Bakufu's worsening financial situation; the advantage of reminting for the Bakufu was that, by reducing the gold content, it could gain financially from the process. There was an advantage to the gold mint, too, for the mint derived an income of 1% of the value of the coins it produced. Bankers (*ryōgaeya* 両替屋) benefited as well because the reminting necessitated currency exchange facilities: the old and the new gold coins contained different amounts of gold and hence were of different value in the market.

Part of the problem was the decline in the amounts of gold and silver produced, but another factor was the exodus of gold and silver to pay for the imports brought to Japan by the Dutch East India Company. As a result deflation set in and prices began to fall; as the price of rice fell, so the purchasing power of the samurai, whose salaries were calculated in rice, fell in proportion. It may, therefore, be the case that the reminting of gold coins was intended as a measure to deal with deflation.

For economic stability an adequate supply of money was indispensable but as a result of the reminting of gold currency the supply of money increased dramatically. This in turn led to an inflationary situation and economic instability. Troubled by the inflation, the Bakufu decided to restore the percentage of gold used in the gold coinage to its previous level of over 80% purity. Thus the gold content of the *Hōei koban* was 83%, of the *Kyōhō koban* 85% and of the *Shōtoku koban* 86%. On the reverse of the high-value *koban* coins there are often the impressions of a number of small seals; these are thought to have been made by bankers (*ryōgaeya*) as guarantees of the authenticity and gold content of the coins. However, there was little that could be done about the declining supply of gold, and over the remainder of the Edo period both the gold content and weight of the *koban* declined, such that the *Genbun* (1736–41) *koban* contained only 65% gold, and the *Ansei* (1854–60) *koban* just 57%. *Koban* were often used in the form in which they left the mints or the banks, that is, wrapped in paper with a handwritten inscription on the outside testifying that the contents were gold. This indicates the extent to which the mints and banks were trusted; there was no need to investigate the contents.

Koban were made of an alloy of gold and silver, but the surface of these coins was made of gold, using a technique known as *iroage*. This involved steeping the minted coins in a mixture of saltpetre, resin, plum vinegar and ferrous nitrate and then baking them. They were then placed in water and when lightly brushed the silver on the surface would be removed so as to leave the surface of the coins a brilliant gold. The British Museum collection contains some *koban* which are silver in colour, but in these cases the coins originally contained a high percentage of silver and the effects of the

iroage have worn off, and the surface has reverted to the colour of the alloy.

In addition to the *ōban*, *koban* and *ichibukin* coins, in the Genroku, Tenpō and Man'en eras *nishukin* 二朱金 ('2-*shu* gold') coins were minted, and so were *issukin* 一朱金 ('1-*shu* gold') coins in the Bunsei, Ansei, Man'en and early Meiji eras. In 1837 a *goryōban* 五兩判 ('5-*ryo* plaque') was also issued.

As mentioned above, in the early 17th century locally produced silver coins were circulating in many of the daimyo domains where silver deposits were being exploited. Some of these silver coins had a high silver content, but the Keichō *chōgin* 慶長丁銀 ('Keichō silver') coins, with a silver content of 80%, were somewhat inferior to the quality of the silver coins used for trade in East Asia at the time. The Bakufu therefore requisitioned all the domain-issued silver coinage and made efforts to establish a new silver currency.

A silversmith from Sakai named Yuasa Sakubei was employed to this end, and he took the name Daikoku Jōze as Superintendent of Silver. This was a hereditary post, as was that of the Gotō family at the gold mint. The *chōgin* and *kodamagin* 小玉銀 ('small jewel silver; also known as *mameitagin* 豆板銀 'small flat silver' or 'bean silver') silver coins he produced derived their value from their weight, in accordance with the long-standing tradition for the use of silver in western Japan. *Chōgin* had an elongated oval shape and were worth between 30 and 50 *monme* depending on the value of silver; they were made by pouring molten silver on to a piece of cloth immersed in hot water. On the obverse were characters indicating the year and the name of the Superintendent of Silver. Early examples were thin and some seem to have been cut into pieces of smaller value. As was the case with gold coins, high value silver coins often had the seals of bankers impressed upon them as a guarantee of their quality. The silver mint initially received an income of 3% of the silver coinage produced, but this later increased. Again, it was common for *chōgin* and *kodamagin* to be used while still wrapped in their paper packaging, like gold coins. Jōze's signature on the wrapping was a sufficient guarantee of quality. These signed wrappers had to be paid for, and this was another source of income for the silver mint.

From the end of the 17th century the silver content began to decline: in the Genroku era it was 64%, and in the Hōei era the silver content of *Futatsutama-gin* coins was 50%, of *Eiji-gin* 40%, of *Mitsutama-gin* 32% and of *Yotsutama-gin* 20%. Thus, copper was the dominant metal in the alloy, and these coins barely merit the appellation 'silver coinage'. Silver coins were often transported via Korea to China to pay for imported Chinese silk, but for this purpose the Hōei silver coins with their low silver content were unacceptable to the silk exporters so a special kind of silver coin known as *Ninjindai ōkogin* 人參代往古銀 ('old silver to pay for ginseng') was made with a higher silver content for international trading purposes. However, in the currency reforms of the Shōtoku and Kyōhō eras, which had also seen the gold content rise, the silver content of silver coins rose to 80%. As a consequence, the debased coinage of the Genroku and Hōei eras was recalled, with the result that relatively few have survived to this day. In the Genbun era the silver content fell again to 46%, followed by further falls in the Bunsei era to 36%, in the Tenpō era to 26% and in the Ansei era to merely 13%. Thus the silver coins, like

the gold coins, shifted from a precious metal coinage with an intrinsic value to a more fiduciary coinage.

In 1765 a new type of silver coin was produced, the 5-*monme* piece (Cat. nos 1197–1198). Since 1700 the official exchange rate between the gold and silver currencies had been one *ryō* to 60 *monme*, so 12 of these new coins could be exchanged for a *koban* worth 1 *ryō*. Since silver coins had hitherto been valued by weight, this was a revolutionary step towards making them a convertible currency, but the actual rate of exchange continued to fluctuate according to the changing market rate for silver so the measure was not as successful as had been intended.

In the light of this, the Bakufu in 1772 issued a new coin commonly referred to as a Nanryō *nishugin* 二朱銀 ('2-*shu* silver'), although this was not their official denomination. This appellation came about because of the inscription which stated that eight of these coins were together worth 1 *ryō*, so they were known as *nishugin* (2-*shu* silver), even though they did not officially have this denomination. One *ryō* equalled 4 *bu* and 1 *bu* equalled 4 *shu*, hence one eighth of a *ryō* was 2 *shu*. In eastern Japan where gold currency was more widely in use than in western Japan where silver prevailed, the Nanryō *nishugin* proved to be a success, probably because of its higher silver content and its convertibility with gold. At this point one can begin to speak of a currency system in Japan in which silver was explicitly subordinated to gold. Nanryō *nishugin* coins were also issued in the Kansei (Cat. nos 1223–1224) and Bunsei eras (Cat. nos 1226–1228, 1211–1213); the Bunsei type being 25% lighter in weight. It was also in the Bunsei era that a 1-*shu* silver coin (*issugin*, 一朱銀) was issued, 16 of which were exchangeable for one gold *ryō*, but since these did not even have half the weight of the Nanryō *nishugin* it is clear that their value as currency was increasingly at variance with their value as precious metal.

In 1837 the Bakufu issued a silver coin with the denomination 1 *bu* clearly indicated (*ichibugin*, 一分銀, '1-*bu* silver'), even though hitherto 1-*bu* coins had only been made as gold currency. Similarly, in 1854 a 1-*shu* silver coin (*issugin*, 一朱銀) was issued. These two cases demonstrate the increasing independence of the currency system from the value of the precious metals contained in the coins.

By 1854 Japan was becoming increasingly embroiled with the Western powers and was experiencing an outflow of gold specie. The reason for this was indubitably the differential between the gold-silver exchange rates used in Japan and the rest of the world, but how had such a differential come about? A key factor was the overwhelmingly domestic nature of Japanese trade in the Edo period, with international contacts strictly limited and under the control of the Bakufu. The gradual transformation of the Japanese silver coinage into a currency was also an important factor. In the mid-1850s an *ichibugin* ('1-*bu* silver') was worth only one-third of a silver dollar in terms of its silver content but enjoyed a higher face value. In other words, over the previous 100 years there had been a gradual reduction in the silver content of silver coins, and thus in their intrinsic precious metal value, to the extent that they were no longer comparable with foreign silver coins. The Bakufu gave in to pressure from the foreign powers to use not silver, but gold in payment for goods and services supplied from outside Japan. As an inevitable result there ensued an

enormous flow of gold out of Japan. Some silver dollars bear a stamped mark stating that they were exchangeable for three *ichibugin* coins, so it is clear that the silver content was determining the exchange rate. The Bakufu became aware of this and later in the 1850s issued a *nishugin* coin with a greater weight of silver to pay for imports, but this was vigorously denounced by the foreign powers and lasted only 23 days in circulation. Eventually the Bakufu issued the Man'en *koban* in the early 1860s with just one-third the weight of gold content of earlier *koban* and this limited the damage caused by the outflow of gold specie. These difficulties faced by the Bakufu were caused by Japan's exposure for the first time to the world currency system, and the inevitable difficulties of adjustment.

Local currency

While copper coinage was manufactured on a contract system, gold and silver coinage was produced under strict Bakufu control. As the Bakufu gradually became a less effective form of government in the first half of the 19th century, its authority was increasingly challenged by counterfeit currency. This is evident from the fact that when, in the early Meiji era, gold coins of the Tenpō era were recalled, the number handed in exceeded the number that had been minted by the gold mint in the 1830s.

The area known as Tōhoku, in northeastern Japan, is a region rich in mineral resources and many coin-types have been manufactured there at different times. From the 18th century onwards, the local domain authorities obtained permission from the Bakufu to produce coins for local use within the domain. Domains that were in a position to produce coinage generally sought permission to do so as a means of easing domain finances. A typical example is the *Sendai tsūhō* 仙台通寶 copper coinage issued by the Sendai domain in 1784. The Sendai domain had previously been involved in the minting of the *Kan'ei tsūhō* coinage but in the 1780s the domain was given permission to mint coins for five years, the domain having claimed that the money was needed to help ameliorate the effects of the recent famine in northern Japan. Since they were minted in large numbers, they were in practice circulating outside the domain as well. *Sendai tsūhō* coins are of an unusual shape – square with rounded corners – and were made in three different sizes. The British Museum collection contains a tin master-coin of the large size as well as a number of examples of all three sizes (Cat. nos 1251–1268). The Akita domain in north-western Honshu was particularly rich in supplies of gold, silver and copper extracted from local mines, and the domain minted silver coins of various denominations (Cat. nos 1307–1309, 1274–1276) as well as copper coins which, with an oblong hole in the middle, resembled sword-guards (Cat. nos 1277–1280) and other coins, known as *Dōzan shihō* 銅山至寶 (Cat. nos 1296–1297), which had a high lead content.

In 1856 the first coins to be minted in Hokkaido were produced in Hakodate, hence their name *Hakodate tsūhō* 函館通寶 coins. These were made of iron and had a round hole in the centre. The British Museum has a master-coin of this type (Cat. no. 1281). The Mito domain, which had been involved in the minting of the *Kan'ei tsūhō* coinage, also produced its own coins. The Satsuma domain produced *Ryūkyū tsūhō* 琉球通寶 coins, purportedly to alleviate distress in the Ryūkyū kingdom, which was under the control of Satsuma (Cat. nos 1287–1294).

The new currency of the Meiji era

After the Meiji Restoration of 1868, the new government continued to issue coins such as the *nibukin*, *ichibugin*, *isshugin* and *Tenpō tsūhō* and thus perpetuated the Bakufu's system of coinage. However, in 1868 the British government closed down the Royal Mint that had been operating in Hong Kong for just two years, so the Meiji government bought the modern equipment that was installed there, shipped it to Japan, and in 1869 established the mint in Osaka. The buildings were designed by an Englishman, Thomas James Waters (1842–98), and the mint was operated by seven English employees. The new currency was designed, however, by Kanō Natsuo (1828–98), an outstanding metal craftsman. In 1871 the government announced a change in the currency and the new currency was duly inaugurated. The complicated system of the Edo period was abandoned and replaced by a decimal system; the old *ryō* was redesignated 1 *yen*, which was worth 100 *sen*, each *sen* being worth 10 *rin*. This was the birth of the modern *yen*.

Conclusion

I have confined myself here to an account of Japan's coinage before the modern period, but we should not forget that Japan's first paper currency was produced in Ise in the early 17th century, that the oldest surviving domain paper currency was produced in Fukui in 1661 and that a large amount of paper money circulated in Japan in the Edo period, including bills of exchange. The British Museum collection contains many interesting examples of these various types of paper money (including *hansatsu* 藩札) as well as a large collection of the modern coinage of Japan from the Meiji period onwards.

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European Interest in Japanese Coins before 1853

Peter Kornicki

It has long been well known in Japan that during the Edo period (1600–1868) considerable quantities of Japanese coins, including gold and silver as well as copper coins, flowed out of Japan either as payment for goods or, as was much more commonly the case, in the hands of temporary visitors to Japan. As the reports of a number of Japanese numismatic historians have made clear, some of these coins are today to be found in the British Museum and in the numismatic collections of a large number of museums throughout Europe. What is perhaps more surprising is that these collections of Japanese coins did not slumber in their European homes, lying unexamined and being treated merely as curiosities; on the contrary, along with some Japanese numismatic books that were also brought out of Japan, they were used as valuable material for the study of Japan and its coinage. Just why were Europeans so interested in Japanese coinage when knowledge of Japan was at such a premium? In this essay I seek to explain the reasons for this interest, but whatever the causes the result

has been that European museums are unusually well endowed with collections of Japanese coins, amongst them of course the British Museum.¹

From the middle of the 16th century Portuguese missionaries and traders began to frequent Japan and established a foothold for themselves in southwestern Japan. They were later joined by Spanish Franciscans and then in the early 17th century by Dutch and English traders, but by the middle of the 17th century only a few representatives of the Dutch East India Company (*Verenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie*) were left, isolated on the tiny man-made island of *Deshima* at Nagasaki; the Portuguese and the Spaniards had fallen foul of expulsion edicts aimed at Catholic countries, while the English Factory in Japan had been closed in 1623 after poor returns for the directors in London. All these Europeans must have learnt to handle Japanese money and some may have taken an interest in it, but if so no record survives to tell the story. Although the Dutch East India

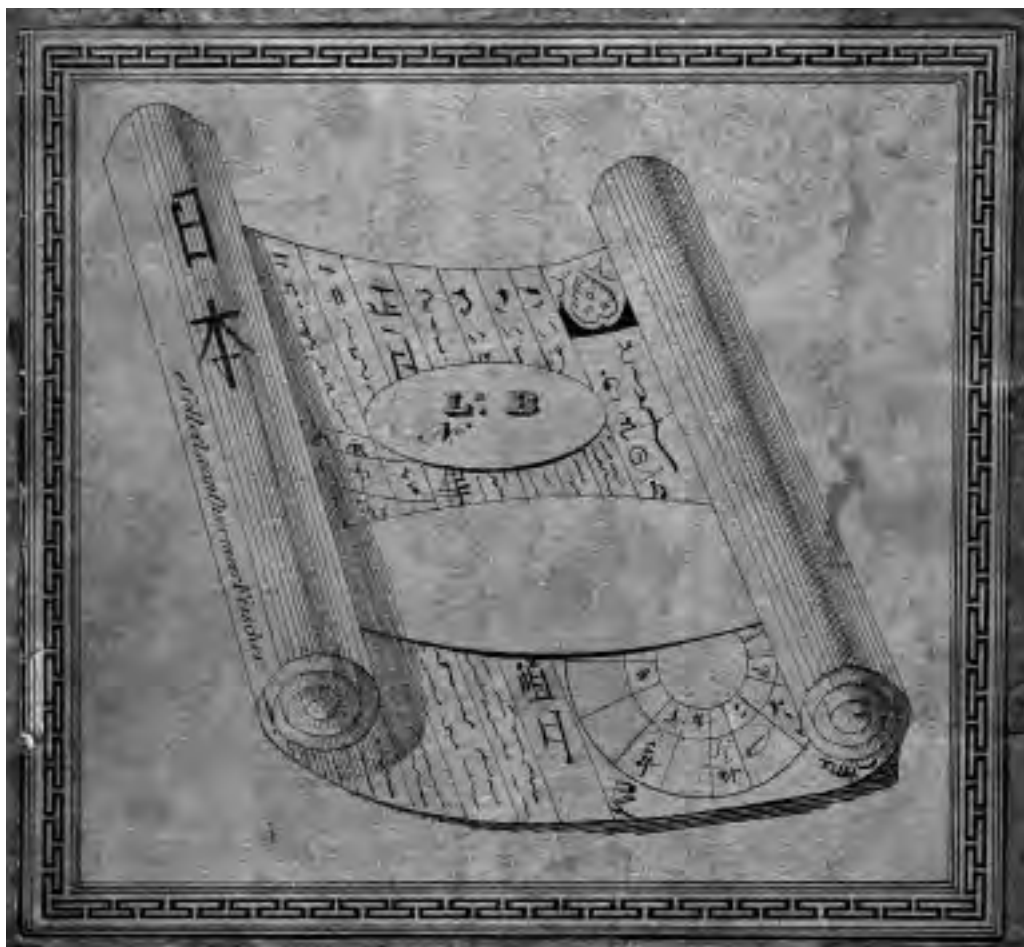


Figure 1 Bookplate of Johannes Gerhard Frederick van Overmeer Fisscher, on the back cover of 古錢價附 *Kosen nedan-tsuke* 'Ancient Coins and their Values' (1782)



Figure 2 Detail of bookplate

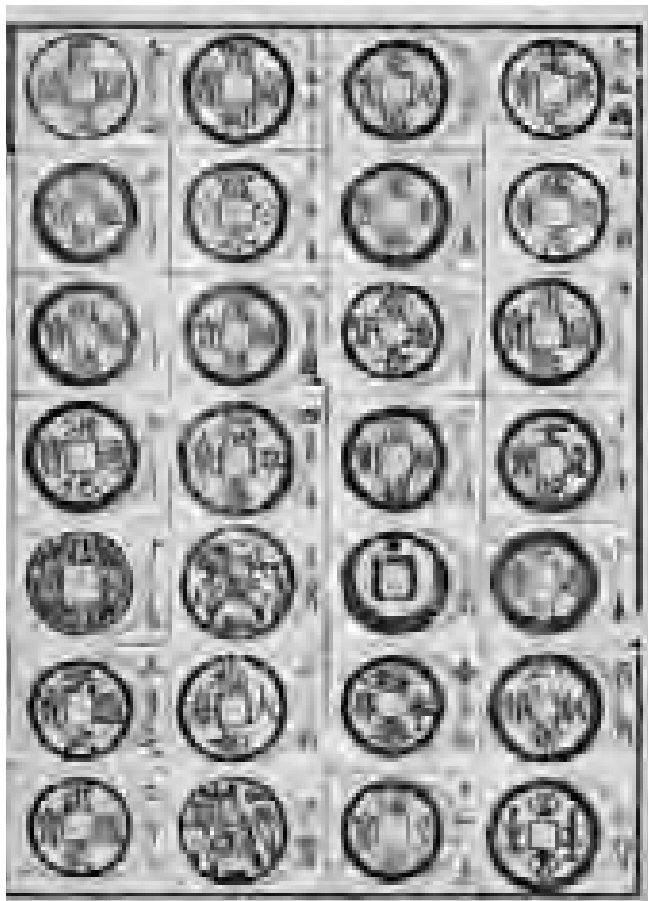


Figure 3 Page from *Kosen nedan-tsuke* 'Ancient Coins and their Values' (1782), showing a Fuhon-sen coin (2nd column, 2nd row)

Company remained in Japan throughout the Edo period, with a monopoly of European access to the Japanese market, few of the employees took much interest in Japan until the late 17th century. One of the most remarkable was Engelbert Kaempfer (1651–1716), who came to Japan in 1690 as the physician attached to the Dutch outpost at Deshima and stayed for two years. The extensive knowledge of Japan he acquired is evident from the Kaempfer archive, which was bought by Sir Hans Sloane. Most of his German writings were unpublished and it was an English translation of some of them by J.G. Scheuchzer, published in London in 1727 under the title *The history of Japan*, that made his name and provided for the first time an authoritative account of Japan based on up-to-date personal experience.² Amongst the features of Japan that he paid attention to were its flora and its coinage. His interest in the latter is clear from the ink sketches of gold *koban* and *ichibu* coins to be found among his manuscripts in the British Library, which were later included in Scheuchzer's rendering of his writings.³ However, although it is clear that Kaempfer took considerable interest in the economy of Japan at the time of his sojourn there and in the prices of goods, his interests did not stretch to the history of coinage in Japan.

Kaempfer was not the only employee of the Dutch East India Company at the end of the 17th century to show an interest in Japan's coins. Another was Herbert de Jager (1636–94), who spent many years in Batavia (now Jakarta) in the Company's employ. He was never posted to Japan but he was very eager for information about Japan, as is abundantly evident from a letter he wrote which survives in the Kaempfer papers in the British Library. This letter constitutes an agenda

for research and knowledge about Japan that seems to have been shared by other Company employees in Batavia, and it includes a request for information about all of Japan's coins, gold silver and copper included.⁴ Although it was addressed to Hendrik van Buijtenhem, who was Opperhoofd, or head, of the Dutch outpost on Deshima from 1690 to 1691, there is as strong probability, since it ended up in Kaempfer's papers, that it was passed to Kaempfer who was on Deshima at the time and that it prompted him to make the sketches of Japanese coins.⁵ Whatever the case, it appears that de Jager was the first to see knowledge about Japan's coins as a component of the information about Japan that it was desirable to have. Yet at this stage there is no sign that an interest in the coinage of Japan had spread beyond the limited circles of men who worked for the Dutch East India Company in its East Asian operations.

Over the succeeding decades the Dutch outpost on Deshima was staffed by an ever-changing brigade of Company employees, but few of them showed much interest in Japan, let alone in its coinage. In 1775, however, the Swede Carl Peter Thunberg (1743–1828) arrived at Deshima, like Kaempfer in the capacity of physician to the Company employees there. Thunberg was an educated man; he had studied under Linnaeus at Uppsala University and then undertaken further studies in medicine and botany at Paris and Leiden. In 1771 he had set sail on a Company ship as ship's doctor and on route to Batavia spent three years in the Cape Colony in what is now South Africa. Thunberg stayed in Japan for little over a year and is best known today for his botanical researches. He was permitted to leave Deshima for the purpose of plant-hunting, a rare privilege, and he used the opportunity of the annual trip to Edo to pay respects at the Shogun's court to acquire more specimens on the way. He finally returned to Sweden in 1779 and in 1784 published *Flora Japonica*, the fruit of his botanical researches in Japan; a copy of this book later reached Japan, where it was translated by Itō Keisuke (1803–1901) and published in a Japanese edition in 1829 under the title *Taisei honzō meiso* [Western botany]. However, in 1779, the very year in which he returned to Sweden he published a book which is far less well known, but which deals with Japanese coins past and present, and this appeared in German translation five years later.⁶

This numismatic work of his is only a short book of 32 pages and it is in fact the text of a lecture which Thunberg had given on this subject on 25 August 1779 at the Swedish Royal Academy, but this was certainly the first time that the coinage of Japan had been subjected to detailed scrutiny and the results communicated to a public audience. Well aware that nothing about Japanese society was common knowledge in contemporary Europe, even in learned circles, Thunberg began his lecture by describing Japan and sketching the history of Portuguese and Dutch contacts with Japan. He then took up 43 examples of Japanese coinage, from the large gold coins known as *ōban* to the copper *Hōei tsūhō* coins which were first issued in 1708 and were withdrawn not long afterwards; each of these he described in some detail. Copperplate illustrations of the obverse and reverse of each coin were included in the published version of the lecture, and it must be assumed that he used samples for his lecture, for they were all coins that he had himself brought out of Japan and are now preserved in the

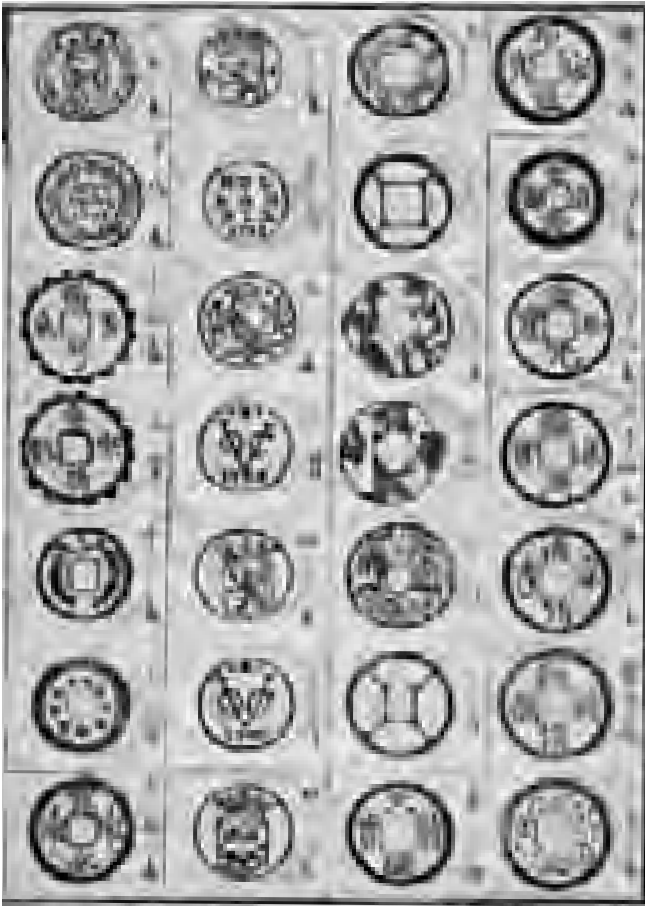


Figure 4 Page from *Kosen nedan-tsuke* 'Ancient Coins and their Values' (1782), showing foreign coins. These include: a duit of Java, 1763 (1st column, 2nd row); a duit of Holland, 1752 (2nd column, 1st–2nd rows); a duit of Utrecht, Java, 1754 (2nd column, 3rd–4th rows); a coin of Bantam, Java, 16–17th century (4th column, 7th row)

Royal Coin Cabinet in Stockholm. Thunberg notes that he had wanted to take a large number of books, maps and coins out of Japan when he left in 1776 but the controls at Nagasaki were very strict and designed to prevent such materials leaving Japan, so he had had to abandon his ambitious plans. However, with the help of his Japanese friends he had been able to make some acquisitions and had succeeded in smuggling onto his ship a collection of books and other items, including some coins which he concealed in his shoes. He had gone to all this trouble because he had known that apart from the sketches included in Scheuchzer's translation of Kaempfer's work there was no information on Japanese coinage available in Europe, and because he considered that a collection of coins would be a valuable addition to the European stock of information upon Japan. He also drew some comparisons between Japanese and European coins, noting that Japanese coins neither had a rim nor did they carry the date of minting or any decorative features: whereas European coins usually had the year of issue in the inscription, Japanese coins gave at most the name of the era in which that type was first produced. Thunberg's short book was the first published study of Japanese coinage in Europe, and it is important to note that the two features of Japan which this European intellectual thought of greatest interest were its flora and its coinage, which have long since ceased to interest students of Japan in the West.

In 1779, the year in which Thunberg returned to Sweden, a new Opperhoofd of the Dutch outpost on Deshima was appointed, Isaac Titsingh (1745–1812). As it turned out, he was

to remain in Japan for five years and he is now widely regarded as the founder of European Japanology. His interests in Japan were wide and varied, and amongst them was the numismatic history of Japan; he was an assiduous collector of Japanese coins and according to the catalogue of his effects produced after his death he had a collection of 1,933 Japanese and Chinese coins. Titsingh's intention had been to leave his entire collection of Japanese books and coins and all his manuscripts to the British Museum but because he died in Paris when England and France were at war, his wishes were not fulfilled and his collection was dispersed.⁷ Owing to the efforts of Frank Lequin, the nature and extent of his Japanese collections are now known, and most items have been traced; the sole exception is his collection of Japanese and Chinese coins, the present whereabouts of which remain frustratingly unknown.

Titsingh's success in putting together a fine collection of Japanese coins was undoubtedly due to his acquaintance with Kutsuki Masatsuna (1750–1802), the eighth daimyo of the Fukuchiyama domain to the west of Kyoto. Masatsuna was an enthusiast for the branch of learning called *rangaku*, which means 'Dutch studies' but in fact embraced all forms of Western learning approached through the Dutch language, for many of the books which reached Japan via Deshima were in fact Dutch translations of books in other European languages, mostly German and French, but occasionally even English. He was also a keen numismatist and published a number of numismatic studies, illustrated with woodcuts, including in 1787 *Seiyō senpu* 西洋錢譜, a study of European coinage.⁸ Titsingh became acquainted with Masatsuna when he visited Edo to pay his respects at the Shogun's court; they exchanged coins and information and continued to do so by correspondence after Titsingh had left Japan. There is even a record of Masatsuna sending Titsingh a parcel in 1786 containing 17 old coins and a copy of one of his works with Dutch translation attached; by that time Titsingh was working for the Company in Bengal.⁹

Until recently it has been difficult to assess Titsingh's numismatic work, owing to the dispersal of his collection. However, a number of his manuscripts have now come to light, chief amongst which are the following.

1) A copy of Masatsuna's *Shinsen senpu* 新撰錢譜 (1781) in the St Petersburg Branch of the Institute of Oriental Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences (Japan B54). This contains annotations in Titsingh's hand, testifying to his facility with Japanese, and it is thought likely that this copy was presented to him by Masatsuna himself.

2) A volume in the John Rylands University Library of Manchester (Japan 226) containing a number of Titsingh's unpublished writings on Japanese coins. These include pen drawings of the obverse and reverse of a number of old coins, explanations of gold and silver coins, notes written jointly by Titsingh and Masatsuna and a translation of the first part of *Shinsen senpu* into Dutch.¹⁰ In other words, it is clear that Titsingh was more than just a collector. Putting his knowledge of Japanese to use and enlisting the help of Masatsuna, one of the leading numismatists in Japan at the time, he was making his own researches into Japanese numismatic history and thus going further than Thunberg had been able to do.

It is a matter of great regret that Titsingh was unable to put the results of his researches on Japan into the form of a book

before he died. However, even before he left Japan he seems to have lent his coins to one Jacobus Radermacher (1741–83), who spent many years in the Company's service in Batavia but never visited Japan. Radermacher was familiar with the writings of Kaempfer and Thunberg on Japanese coins, and he used Titsingh's collection to analyze the metal content of Japanese gold and silver coins and to write a short numismatic history of Japan. This was published in Dutch in the proceedings of a learned society based in Batavia several years after his death.¹¹ Whether Radermacher had access to Titsingh's notes on Japanese coinage is unclear, but since he had no knowledge of Japanese he was unable to make use of published Japanese numismatic studies. Nevertheless, it is significant that Japanese coins were beginning to attract the interest even of Europeans who had never been to Japan, like de Jager and Radermacher, and in this light it is less surprising than it might have been that a German encyclopedia published in 1791 should have contained an entry on Japanese coinage.¹²

Part of Titsingh's collection of Japanese books ended up in the hands of Julius Klapproth (1783–1835), one of the most remarkable linguists of his day. Klapproth had nothing to do with the Dutch East India Company and never visited Japan, but when employed as an orientalist by the Russian government in the early 19th century he journeyed to Irkutsk as a member of Count Golovkin's unsuccessful embassy to China and while there learnt some Japanese from a Japanese resident.¹³ At the time of his death he had a large collection of Japanese books, most of which had reached Europe via Deshima, but Japan was just one of his many interests. However, it is clear that he knew sufficient Japanese to attempt a partial French translation of *Hōka jiryaku* 寶貨事略, a study of coinage by Arai Hakuseki (1657–1725), a shogunal adviser, much involved with economic policy and the state of Japan's coinage. This short study was never published in the Edo period although it did circulate widely in manuscript, so Klapproth's translation, which appeared in 1828, was published before the original. The list of Klapproth's Japanese books contained in the auction catalogue prepared after his death does not include *Hōka jiryaku*, so it is not clear where and how he obtained a copy of the manuscript to translate, but the list does include no fewer than three Japanese numismatic studies published in the late 18th century, including *Kosen nedan-tsuke* 古錢價附, a catalogue of old coins showing their current market values, which was published in Wakayama in 1793, and *Kansei kōhōkan* 寛政孔方鑑, an illustrated account of Japanese coinage by Kawamura Hazumi published in 1794.¹⁴ It is perhaps an indication of a growing interest in Japanese coins that these books had already reached Europe. Be that as it may, Klapproth's translation of *Hōka jiryaku* demonstrated that a knowledge of Japanese was essential for the study of Japanese coinage by revealing to the European public the existence of Japanese numismatic literature.¹⁵

In the early 19th century two more Deshima residents showed an interest in coins. One was Jan Cock Blomhoff (1779–1853), who served at Deshima for four years from 1809 and returned in 1817 as Opperhoofd, a position he held for six years. Upon his return he sold to the Dutch Crown his collection of 1,600 items brought from Japan, including clothing, toys, books and coins. Blomhoff's coins are now kept in the Royal Coin Cabinet in The Hague while his collection of books in the

Leiden University Library includes two numismatic works, *Kosen nedantsuke*, which Klapproth had owned, and *Senpan* 錢範, a study by Kawamura Hazumi published in 1793. The other Deshima resident was Johan Frederick van Overmeer Fisscher (1800–48), who was employed at Deshima for nine years from 1820 and upon his return published a detailed account of his time in Japan. He, too, had a collection of Japanese books and coins which he sold to the Dutch Crown; the books included three on coins, *Kosen nedantsuke*, *Kansei kōhōkan* and *Chinsen kihin zuroku* 珍錢奇品図録 by Ōmura Naritomi, which was published in 1817.¹⁶ A copy of the *Kosen nedantsuke* in the British Museum bears Fisscher's bookplate (see Figs 1–2).

Klapproth's real successor as a scholar of Japan was Philipp Franz von Siebold (1796–1866), who arrived in Deshima in 1823 as resident physician and remained until expelled in 1829. His interests in Japan were very broad but it is clear that they included numismatics, for his monumental study *Nippon* includes a brief account of Japanese coinage accompanied by lithographs of gold and silver coins and copperplates of copper coins. Upon his return to Holland he donated his Japanese books to the Royal Library and in 1845 published a catalogue of them, with Japanese script and Latin explanations included. The books included nine numismatic works, including Kutsuki Masatsuna's *Seiyō senpu* and Kondō Seisai's *Kingin zuroku* 金銀図録, which was published in 1810 and included colour illustrations of gold and silver coins.¹⁷ It was also thanks to von Siebold that the coin cabinet of the Habsburg emperors in Vienna came to possess a number of old Japanese coins, which are now preserved in the Kunsthistorisches Museum. In 1837 a catalogue of Chinese and Japanese coins in the imperial coin collection was published, from which it is possible to grasp the nature of the collection acquired by von Siebold and subsequently sold or donated by him. It contained 30 copper coins and 15 gold and silver coins, including a Keichō *koban* from the beginning of the 17th century and a Genbun *koban* from the middle of the 18th century. Each coin is described in detail by Stephan Endlicher (1804–49), who had some help from Siebold, and the descriptions include Japanese script. At the beginning of the catalogue is a detailed account of the history of Japanese coinage including a chronology.¹⁸

The second half of Endlicher's catalogue lists the Japanese books in Vienna, which again had been donated by von Siebold. These included three coin books, which are now preserved in the National Library and raise some difficult questions.

1) The first book is another copy of *Kingin zuroku*. This work seems to have been extremely popular in the 19th century with travelers to Japan, with missionaries, with diplomats and with foreign employees of the Japanese government, for it is to be found in many collections all over Europe which owe their origins to Europeans who resided in Japan. Its appeal probably lay in the extremely high-quality colour illustrations, which were superior to anything that could be achieved at the time in Europe in the way of colour printing. However, most copies of this work in European collections are not of the original edition of 1810 but rather of a revised edition which appeared some time later and in which there are alterations to the text accompanying the illustrations of the gold Musashi *koban* and Suruga *koban*.

2) The second book appears under the title *Wa kan sen* and the date 1805. This is likely to be a copy of Yoshikawa Korekata's *Wakan sen'i* 和漢錢彙, but the date of publication was 1793; although there was a later edition of 1805 the copy now to be found in the National Library is of the first edition of 1793.

3) The third book also appears under the title *Wa kan sen*, with a publication date of 1789 and as author the name of Osaba Toishi. There is indeed in the National Library a book carrying a handwritten title of *Wakansen*, but this turns out to be a copy of Nakatani Kozan's *Kōhō zukan* 孔方圖鑑, which was published in 1728. More puzzling is the appearance of the name of Osaba Toishi; this must be a mangled version of the name of Kutsuki Masatsuna's retainer, Ozawa Tōichi, who edited a book entitled *Chinka kōhō zukan* 珍貨孔方圖鑑, which was published in 1790. It appears then that von Siebold certainly knew something about Masatsuna and his circle but in helping Endlicher he did not pay close attention to the bibliographic information furnished by the books themselves.¹⁹

There was, as it happens, another man in Vienna at the time with an interest in Japanese coins, and that was August Pfizmaier (1808–87). Pfizmaier never visited Japan, but he learnt Japanese sufficiently well to be able to publish as early as 1847 a German translation of Ryūtei Tanehiko's popular novel, *Ukiyogata rokumai byōbu*. Some years later, in 1861, he gave an address on Japanese and Chinese coins at the Royal Academy in Vienna and subsequently he published his lecture in the Academy's proceedings, complete with Chinese characters where needed. This had been prompted by the fact that a small collection of Chinese and Japanese coins had been sent from Batavia to Vienna for donation to the Museum; only three Japanese coins had been amongst them.²⁰

In the early 1850s Japan came under pressure from the USA and Russia to permit access by other nationalities and not just employees of the Dutch East India Company and as a result it became possible for Europeans, as well as for Americans and other Asians, to travel to Japan. It was in these last years of the Tokugawa shogunate, and, after the Meiji Restoration, in the Meiji period (1868–1912) that followed, that most of the old Japanese coins and books now to be found in European collections left Japan. Take, for example, the case of von Siebold's second son, Heinrich (1852–1908). He first went to Japan in 1869 and amongst his books, which were donated to the Cambridge University Library in 1911, are a number of Edo-period books on coins, including Kuno Genkisai's *Zōsenki* 藏錢記, which was never published and survives in no other copy.²¹ Similarly, the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge contains a considerable collection of old Japanese coins and numismatic books, including *Kingin zuroku*, which are thought to have been acquired by former students and university staff during the Meiji period.²²

In conclusion, there are two points worth emphasizing. The first is that the study of the numismatic history of Japan was utterly dependent upon knowledge of the Japanese language. Titsingh, Klaproth and von Siebold all acquired a good working knowledge of Japanese that gave them access not only to the legends on Japanese coins but also to the growing quantity of Japanese numismatic publications. The second is that the knowledge acquired by these men was only to a very limited extent directed, for example, to Japanese art or literature, both

of which also required linguistic expertise but were only to be explored by Westerners in the Meiji period. So why did they turn their attention to coins? It was not because they were collectors or numismatists who happened to have the opportunity to extend their researches to Japan. Rather, it was the opposite: they had all developed an interest in Japan and that interest in Japan had different *foci* from what it was to have in the late 19th century, let alone the 20th. By the late 19th century botany and numismatics had become the preserve of specialists and no longer drew the attention even of learned visitors to Japan. For earlier visitors, however, from Kaempfer to von Siebold, there were three key areas of interest, and these were botany, books and coins; they strove to bring back samples of each when traveling home to Europe and they wrote about them after their return. Their interest in botany was by no means remarkable, given that it was shared by many contemporaries who were not blessed with the opportunity to travel, but it was undoubtedly stimulated by the incipient globalization of scientific knowledge and the extension of the Linnaean system of classification to the botanical specimens of the world. On the other hand, it is evident that books and coins were together taken to stand for Japanese civilization as a whole, as evidence, it is to be supposed, of the growth of learning and of economic organization in Japan. In that sense the interest in coins can be understood to constitute a recognition of the monetarization of the Japanese economy, a development which Kaempfer and his successors would have been able to see with their own eyes.

Notes

- 1 This essay is largely based on an article published in a Japanese journal: Kornicki 2005, but some new references have been included and the argument has been revised.
- 2 A new and more accurate translation based upon Kaempfer's original German notes has now replaced the Scheuchzer version; see Bodart-Bailey 1999.
- 3 See Kaempfer 1727, vol. 1, pl. 19, and, for reproductions of Kaempfer's sketches, Bodart-Bailey 1999, p. 446.
- 4 His letter is transcribed and translated in Kornicki 1993; the reference to coins is on p. 522.
- 5 See Michel 2002.
- 6 See Thunberg, *Inträdes-tal, om de mynt-sorter, som i alder noch sednare tider blifvit slagne och varit gångbar uti kejsaredömet Japan* (Stockholm, 1779).
- 7 See Lequin 2003, pp. 14, 59, 254–5. On Titsingh, see Screech 2006.
- 8 See Timon Screech's biography of Masatsuna in this volume. On Masatsuna's numismatic studies, see Masuo Tomifusa 1995.
- 9 See Masuo, pp. 88–9.
- 10 See Lequin 2003, pp. 103–9; and Kornicki 1993, pp. 203–300, esp. p. 296.
- 11 See Radermacher 1787, pp. 203–36.
- 12 See 'Japanische Münzen', *Deutsche Encyclopädie oder Allgemeines Real-Wörterbuch alle Künste und Wissenschaften* (Frankfurt, 1791), vol. 16, p. 771.
- 13 On Klaproth see Kornicki 2000, and the works cited therein.
- 14 See *Catalogue des livres composant la bibliothèque de feu M. Klaproth* (Paris, 1839), Pt 2, pp. 63–4.
- 15 See Klaproth 1828.
- 16 In von Siebold and Hoffmann (1845), the former books of Blomhoff and Fisscher are identified with asterisks and daggers respectively. On the coin-collecting of Blomhoff and Fisscher, see Blussé *et al.* (2000), pp. 56, 163–4. For Fisscher's account of Japan, see Fisscher 1833.
- 17 See von Siebold and Hoffmann (1845), and von Siebold, *Nippon. Archiv zur Beschreibung von Japan* (Leiden, 1832–8), vol. 4, pp. 6–8, vol. 3 pls 5 and 6.
- 18 See Endlicher 1837, pp. 49–55, 93–102.
- 19 See Verdino, 1992, pp. 77 (no. 82), 83 (no. 95), 102 (no. 137).

- 20 See Pfizmaier, 1861, pp. 45–55.
 21 See Hayashi and Kornicki, 1991, pp. 294–6.
 22 See Sakuraki and Blackburn 2001, pp. 21–33.

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Kutsuki Masatsuna – A Life

Timon Screech

Kutsuki Masatsuna was born in 1750 to an elite family.¹ The Kutsuki were *fudai*, that is, daimyo (regional rulers) whose ancestors had fought with Tokugawa Ieyasu at the pivotal battle of Sekigahara, in 1600. Ieyasu then became shogun, three years later, in 1603. The *fudai*, some 100 in number, though not necessarily the richest daimyo, formed a trusted circle to be drawn upon by the central administration. The Kutsuki were considerably older than the Tokugawa, and although they owed their prominence in the Edo Period to the good fortunes of war, they had been prominent for centuries in the Ōmi area, near Kyō (modern Kyoto), where they held a seat at the eponymous Kutsuki-dani (valley). The family traced its origins even further back, somewhat mythically, to the 9th century *dairi* (emperor) Uda.²

Fudai had hereditary obligations as well as privileges, and the Kutsuki were intermittently nominated *Ōsaka-jō kaban*, (keeper of Osaka Castle). In this capacity, the family head would reside there to represent the shogun, since the Tokugawa ruled, but never visited, that vibrant and fascinating city. This posting conferred honour, but was expensive, and not embraced without qualm. The Kutsuki daimyo more often served as *sōshaban* (masters of ceremonies) to the Tokugawa, and Masatsuna (who was never *Osaka-jō kaban*) held that post.

Just over 250 daimyo (both loyalist *fudai* and suspect ex-enemy *tozama*, ‘outer lords’) ruled the two-thirds of the country not under shogunal control. Like their peers, the Kutsuki possessed a castle town with a surrounding state, and three mansions in the shogunal capital of Edo (Tokyo). Again, like the others, the ruling daimyo would rotate between his castle and Edo, spending one year in either, in a system known as Alternate Attendance (*sankin kōtai*). His wife would reside permanently in Edo, and hence all children would be born there. Masatsuna entered this world in the Kutsuki Principal Mansion (*kami-yashiki*) at Sakurada, a prime location outside the gate of the shogunal castle (modern imperial palace).

The Kutsuki had moved from Ōmi during the protracted 16th-century civil wars, and after several short-term relocations (typical of early Edo-period *fudai*), they settled in Fukuchiyama in Tanba, during the time of Tanemasa, great-grandfather of our Masatsuna. Their Ōmi connections were kept alive by securing nomination, in most generations, to the sinecure marshalcy of Ōmi (*Ōmi-no-kami*). Masatsuna held this position.³

Daimyo states were apportioned hereditarily, by value, in rice-equivalent: whatever an area actually grew, it was designated with a notional rice yield, calibrated in *koku*, where 1 *koku* was slightly under 280 litres. A daimyo’s income was known as his *kokudaka* (‘*koku* height’). Rewards or punishments took the form of additions or subtractions of land grants, so that most daimyo states were based around a castle town, but included numerous non-contiguous elements. To

qualify as a daimyo, 10,000 *koku* was required. The wealthiest had 1 million *koku*. Fukuchiyama, together with its extra segments, had a *kokudaka* of 32,000 (about 900,000 litres), so it was on the small side. But conversely, it was excellently positioned, being close to Kyō, which afforded access to the capital and its culture, home of the *dairi* and of most fine temples.

Family matters (see Fig. 1 Masatsuna’s forefathers)

Family opened, and closed, many doors. Family was central to a person’s consciousness, and this was especially so among the elite. Kutsuki history would have been a major constituent of Masatsuna’s self-awareness, and must, therefore, be outlined.

It was Kutsuki Mototsuna who had fought with Tokugawa Ieyasu at the Battle of Sekigahara. Mototsuna was not created daimyo and rewarded with a state (most probably because he had a Christian wife – see Postscript, p. 45), but received the rarer honour of having his son nominated as a companion to Ieyasu’s grandson, Iemitsu, which would ensure close proximity to the Tokugawa for generations. The boy, Tanetsuna, was born in 1605, one year after the future shogun. While still known by their boyhood names of Takechiyo and Bigorō, Iemitsu and Tanetsuna became close, and remained so throughout their lives.

Iemitsu became shogun in 1623. His father, Hidetada, the second shogun, continued to pull most strings until his death, in 1632. In 1631, though, Tanetsuna was made Assistant Head of the Koshō-gumi, a group of 60 men functioning as private secretaries to the shogun, and the next year was raised to overall head, giving him free and unfettered access to Iemitsu.⁴ In 1634, Iemitsu made an important (his only) trip to Kyō, and Tanetsuna was part of his train.⁵ While they were there, Tanetsuna was raised to the Lower Fifth court rank, which would be held by all his successors.

Once Iemitsu returned he created Tanetsuna as daimyo, in 1636, and gave him Kanuma, near Edo, with a yield of 20,000 *koku*.⁶ In commemoration of the felicitous childhood link the Kutsuki venerated Tanetsuna as the family’s founder.

Tanetsuna is a well-known figure in Japanese history. One might speculate that Tanetsuna and Iemitsu were lovers, since so many of the third shogun’s confidants were. But such a connection cannot be proven. The official records suggest, however, that the two were inseparable.⁷ Tanetsuna’s name frequently appears together with Hotta Masamori, Abe Shigetetsugu and Inoue Masashige, all boyhood companions of Iemitsu, and certainly his lovers, as well as lifelong advisers.⁸

The wife of Tanetsuna was the daughter of Andō Shigenaga, daimyo of Takasaki in Kōzuke, which yielded 56,600 *koku*, raised to 66,600 in 1633, when Shigenaga became Minister for Religious Institutions (*Jisha bugyō*), one of the top posts in government. Her own name is unknown. The couple’s

first child was a daughter (name also unknown), but when the first son appeared, in 1642, named Yogorō, on the day his wife (known only as ‘of the Tanaka clan’) was brought to bed, Iemitsu presented Tanetsuna with the swaddling clothes his own firstborn (another Takechiyo), had worn.⁹ It showed commitment to do this, since he was in the middle of one of the most ritualised moments of his life – reception for ambassadors from the Korean king – and one of the most worrying – interrogation and torture of the suspected advance-party for a European invasion.¹⁰ The second Takechiyo would become fourth shogun, under the name of Ietsuna.

Tanetsuna is also known for his cultural interests, in the tea ceremony and in poetry. These were normal cultivations for 17th-century warriors, who, in peace, needed a softer guise.

Figure 1 Masatsuna's forefathers

(1) Kutsuki Mototsuna (16th c.)
(2) Kutsuki Tanetsuna (I) (1605–60) (= son of Mototsuna) 1st daimyo of Kanuma, then 1st Kutsuki daimyo of Tsuchiura
(3) Kutsuki Tanemasa (1642–1714) (= son of Tanetsuna) 2nd Kutsuki daimyo of Tsuchiura, then 1st Kutsuki daimyo of Fukuchiyama
(4) Kutsuki Tanemoto (1664–1721) (= son of Tanemasa) 2nd Kutsuki daimyo of Fukuchiyama
(5) Kutsuki Tanetsuna (II) (1710–26) (= son of Tanemoto) 3rd Kutsuki daimyo of Fukuchiyama
(6) Kutsuki Taneharu (1665–1741) (= brother of Tanemoto) 4th Kutsuki daimyo of Fukuchiyama
(7) Kutsuki Tōtsuna (1709–70) (= adopted by Taneharu) 5th Kutsuki daimyo of Fukuchiyama
(8) Kutsuki Tsunasada (1713–88) (= son of Michitsuna — 6th son of Tanemasa — adopted by Tōtsuna) 6th Kutsuki daimyo of Fukuchiyama
(9) Kutsuki Nobutsuna (1730–87) (= son of Tōtsuna, adopted by Tsunasada) 7th Kutsuki daimyo of Fukuchiyama
(10) Kutsuki Masatsuna (1750–1802) (= son of Tsunasada, adopted by Nobutsuna) 8th Kutsuki daimyo of Fukuchiyama
(11) Kutsuki Tomotsuna (1767–1802) (= son of Nobutsuna) 9th Kutsuki daimyo of Fukuchiyama
(12) Kutsuki Tsunagata (1786–1838) (= son of Masatsuna, adopted by Tomotsuna) 10th Kutsuki daimyo of Fukuchiyama
(13) Kutsuki Tsunaeda (1801–36) (= son of Tomotsuna, adopted by Tsunagata) 11th Kutsuki daimyo of Fukuchiyama
(14) Kutsuki Tsunaharu (1816–67) (= son of Tsunaeda, adopted by Tsunaharu) 12th Kutsuki daimyo of Fukuchiyama
(15, 17) Kutsuki Moritsuna (1846–83) (= son of Tsunaharu) 13th Kutsuki daimyo of Fukuchiyama
(16) Kutsuki Tsunaaki (= adopted son of Moritsuna)
(18) Kutsuki Tsunasada (= cousin of Tsunaharu)

The official Tokugawa chronicle lists no less than fourteen tea events he had with Iemitsu.¹¹ Through tea, Tanetsuna met Hosokawa Tadatashi, who in 1632 had been created daimyo of Kumamoto (340,000 *koku*). Proximity between the families endured, and would prove useful to Masatsuna, for Kumamoto was near to Nagasaki, where European ships docked, and his contemporary as daimyo of Kumamoto, Hosokawa Shigekata, was an enthusiastic collector of imported goods.

In the 1630s, Iemitsu introduced an inner governing sanctum, the Six-Person Group (*rokuin-shū*). Hotta Masamori and Abe Shigetsugu were nominated, though Kutsuki Tanetsuna and Inoue Masashige were not. But when this body was expanded into the paradoxically named Council of Young Elders (*waka-doshiyori*), Tanetsuna was included, while Masashige was named Grand Inquisitor (*ōmetsuke*).¹² Many later Kutsuki – though not Masatsuna – would hold a seat on the same council.

In 1647, Tanetsuna retired. He was rewarded for almost three decades of loyalty with an extra 5000 *koku* of land. Two years later, now in his 40s, he was invited to take over the larger state of Tsuchiura, to the north of Edo, previously ruled by the Nishio family, who were removed to Tanaka, in Kōzuke. Under the Nishio, Tsuchiura had yielded 20,000 *koku*, but 10,000 was added, and Tanetsuna vacated Kanuma to move on, receiving a 50% increase on what he had enjoyed only shortly before.¹³

Iemitsu died in 1651. Hotta Masamori and Abe Shigetsugu took their own lives. Tanetsuna did not, though he visited Iemitsu's spectacular mausoleum at Nikkō that year. He lived between Tsuchiura and Edo for a dozen more years, before dying, one assumes, well satisfied, in Edo, in 1660. His official biography gives his last recorded act as a visit to the home of Hotta Masanobu, son of Masamori, outside Edo at Sakura.¹⁴

Iemitsu had introduced Tanetsuna to the Sengaku-ji, a beautiful temple in the south-west of Edo, which he himself generously sponsored. At Iemitsu's suggestion, Tanetsuna had donated a ceremonial gateway. Tanetsuna was interred there, as most Kutsuki daimyo, including Masatsuna, would be.

Tanetsuna was succeeded by his son, Tanemasa, formerly Yogorō of the swaddling clothes. For some reason, he had 3,000 *koku* removed from his *kokudaka*, but he served the shogun, Ietsuna, as *sōshaban*, and shortly after was offered back what he had lost, and more, through relocation to the state of Fukuchiyama. This move brought the Kutsuki to the region they would rule for the rest of the Edo Period.

Tanemasa was also a tea adept, favouring the style associated with the cultural leader, Kobori Enshū. He moved between Fukuchiyama and Edo, retiring after almost 40 years, in 1708, in favour of his son, Tanemoto, and dying in 1714, in Edo, to be buried at the Sengaku-ji. Tanemoto was named *sōshaban*, and served as such for many years, before dying in office in 1721, in Edo, aged nearly 50; for private reasons he was buried at the Reikō-ji, in Honjō. His son, named Tanetsuna after his great-grandfather, now inherited, though just 11 years old. He died five years later, without issue. The nearest relative was an uncle, Tanemoto's brother, Taneharu, who took over the daimiate. He was elderly and without living sons who had not been adopted out, so he secured the future by adopting an heir and a spare, then retiring, aged over 60. He lived on healthily for nearly two more decades before interment in the Sengaku-ji.

In view of the Kutsuki family's standing, Taneharu had been given the honour of adopting a Tokugawa relative. The 19-year old Matsudaira Tōtsuna, brother of the daimyo of Iwamura, a slightly smaller state than Fukuchiyama (30,000 *koku*) was selected. He duly became fifth Kutsuki daimyo, and third of Fukuchiyama, in 1728, and that year had the honour of accompanying the shogun to the Tokugawa mausolea at Nikkō. The 'spare' was Tanemasa's sixth son, Michitsuna (the older ones were either dead or adopted out). Initial auguries were bad. On Tōtsuna's ceremonial entry into Fukuchiyama, the town burned down; thereupon, the Kutsuki residence in Edo did so too. Yet Tōtsuna overcame these baleful occurrences, ran his state well, and served the central bureaucracy for many years in the most senior post held by any of the Kutsuki line, Minister for Religious Institutions. The year 1764 saw the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the state of Fukuchiyama (it had been created shortly before the Kutsuki took it over), and great fanfare. Tōtsuna died in office five years later, and was buried at the Sengaku-ji.

Masatsuna's forefathers

Tōtsuna had 10 sons. At his death the eldest, Nobutsuna, was 40. But he had not been designated successor. In deference to Michitsuna, whose claim had in some ways been better than his own, but who had been passed over, Tōtsuna gallantly made restitution. Since Michitsuna was dead, the title passed to Michitsuna's son, Tsunasada. To repay the compliment, Tsunasada later adopted Tōtsuna's son, Nobutsuna, as his own heir.

On his ceremonial entry into Fukuchiyama, Tsunasada suffered the same fate as his adoptive father, for the city burned down again; when he made his first return to Edo, the Kutsuki mansion burned there too. Yet Tsunasada ruled for 11 years, until 1788, and his time in office was one of wealth and plenty. This was the fabled Tanuma Period, when liberal policies created luxury, and generated a great cultural flowering. It was the heyday of *ukiyo-e* and *nanga*, of poetry circles and kabuki fan-clubs. Tsunasada was a man of this age. He is not noted for much interest in government, but was a flamboyant figure, specialising in virtuoso 100-stanza linked-verse (*renku*) poetic sets, which he undertook before invited guests. A recreational travel journal he composed, *Shirosaki onsen michi no ki* (Record of a trip to the Shirosaki hot springs), illustrated with his own sketches, describing a trip to the coastal beauty spot of Ama-no-Hashidate, remains rather admired.¹⁵ Tsunasada was also adept at the Teika style of calligraphy, and studied painting under the reforming Kano master, Eisen-in Michinobu.¹⁶ These activities he undertook using the penname Seikyō (Star Bridge).

Tsunasada was our Masatsuna's father, and surely an influence on his early life. He later wrote that his greatest love – numismatics - developed when he was 13, that is, in the early 1760s, before he moved to his adoptive home, and when he had probably just shed his boyhood name, Onojirō, to become formally 'Masatsuna', and informally 'Samon'.¹⁷ One can assume that Tsunasada had a hand in suggesting and fostering this elegant (and expensive) pastime. Masatsuna would acknowledge the debt to his father by taking the penname Ryūkyō (Dragon Bridge), modestly, as a dragon is lower than a star.

In 1774, Fukuchiyama began to issue paper currency (*hansatsu*), as some states had the right to do. It is interesting to wonder whether Masatsuna took an interest in this, although his recorded concern is only with coins. Tsunasada undertook some other regulatory reforms, such as cutting the number of *daikan* (regional magistrates) from five to four, and conducting a personal tour of his lands (*junsatsu*), to evaluate conditions first hand.

Also in 1776, Nobutsuna continued what had become the Kutsuki tradition, and although he had sons, nominated his nephew as his heir. This meant one of Tsunasada's sons, of whom there were three. They all apparently shared the same mother, who is known to history, typically enough, only as a lady 'from a certain clan'.¹⁸ The oldest is unnamed, so had presumably died in infancy; the third, Yoshitsuna, would be adopted out to a sonless cousin, Kutsuki Naotsuna. Masatsuna, the oldest surviving son, became official heir (*seishi*), and moved into Nobutsuna's household, aged 26. The leap-frogging inheritance pattern continued for the rest of the period, seemingly now accepted by the shogunate, for whom precedent was everything, and it alternated between the descendants of Tōtsuna and Nobutsuna, with each being received in a timely manner by the shogun. Thus, Masatsuna was nominated, and he knew that he should pass on to Nobutsuna's son, who would pass back to his, and so on.

As Tsunasada approached 70, it became time to retire. His adopted son, Tōtsuna's blood-son, Nobutsuna, was over 50. If he were to have a decent turn at the helm, he should be given it. But there was an outstanding issue. Although the shogunate had endorsed the rather unusual succession of the title to Fukuchiyama, Nobutsuna had not been initially expected to inherit, and so had not received the proper upbringing for a daimyo. He had not been reared in Edo, and while this gave him a special affinity with Fukuchiyama, for which he was well regarded locally, he exhibited a commensurate indifference to shogunal protocol. Nobutsuna was no bumpkin, and had moved to Edo as young man. But throughout his long period as heir apparent, he had never been permitted to meet the shogun, which was a humiliation. Only in 1781, one year after inheriting, was he granted his first honorific audience, with Tokugawa Ieharu, the 10th shogun.

Masatsuna could not have been unaffected by the curious limbo his family was in as he entered manhood. He had himself received his first audience with the shogun in the year following his adoption, and three years later was raised to the Lower Fifth court rank – normally held by all Kutsuki daimyo and heirs – and made Marshal of Oki.¹⁹

If Tsunasada had enjoyed the boom years, Nobutsuna, ruling in the 1780s, now experienced the bust. This was the period of the Tenmei Famines and the horrendous eruption of Mt Asama in 1783. Nobutsuna too was a man of his time, distinguishing himself for serious-minded efforts to alleviate the suffering of his people, and moral rectitude. Whereas Tsunasada had gained fame for poetry, Nobutsuna wrote a commended treatise on government, *Gidokugo* (As if spoken in private), with its ringing opening lines, 'That which Heaven hears, it hears from my people. That which Heaven sees, it sees through my people', and continued, 'forsake arms and letters (*bunbu*), and you cannot find the Way'.²⁰ *Bunbu* was a buzzword of the time – literally, as parodists pointed out how it

sounded like the hum of an annoying insect.²¹ Nobutsuna took advice from the foremost philosopher Dazai Shundai, a pupil of the greatest thinker of the mid-Edo period, Ogyū Sorai, and employed the talented Confucian expert Iwatani Sūtai.²² Sūtai was also a fine *nanga* painter, trained by Ike Taiga, and he soon became mentor to Masatsuna.

Nobutsuna died in office a decade after Masatsuna's adoption, in 1787, appropriately enough during one of his periods of residence in the Fukuchiyama he loved. He was the first daimyo to be buried at the family temple there, the Engaku-ji.

Masatsuna and his descendants

Masatsuna took over in the year that Matsudaira Sadanobu became head of the shogunal council (*Rōjū shūza*). Sadanobu issued a series of edicts known as the Kansei Reforms, aimed at returning life to some mythically purer past, and at shoring Japan against foreign encroachment.²³ Masatsuna's life throughout this time will be outlined below. We should first continue the history of the Kutsuki line to its end.

Masatsuna retired in 1800, and his successor was, of course, Nobutsuna's son, named Tomotsuna. He ruled for just three years, and died, aged 36, in 1802 – a mere eight months after Masatsuna himself, but not before he had followed the family habit of writing a book. Tomotsuna's *Iwama no kiyomizu* (Fresh water between stones) contains simple educational precepts for his people, and is regarded as a model of its kind.²⁴

Of Masatsuna's five sons, Junnosuke, the eldest, had died as a youth, so the second, Tsunagata, had been adopted by Tomotsuna, and now inherited, much earlier than expected, aged 15. Masatsuna's third son, Masatoshi, was adopted out, the fourth died in infancy before being named, and the fifth, Fukujutarō, also died young. Tsunagata was too young to rule, so Nobutsuna's brother, Norizumi, who had been adopted out, was recalled as an interim measure. Norizumi served as *Osaka-jōdai* (the post-Kansei era name for *Ōsaka-jō kaban*), and was impressive enough to be nominated a Young Elder in his own right.

Tsunagata's accession to full control was blighted by the entire town of Fukuchiyama being wiped out by fire, for the first time, in 1807. Rebuilding proved a heavy drain on his purse.

Tsunagata established (though perhaps only revived) a state academy (*hankō*), for samurai boys. Various daimyo had been doing this in the spirit of *bunbu*. The institution was known as the Junmei-kan (School of profound enlightenment), later renamed the Hōkan-in (Academy of the jewelled mirror). Boys entered at 8 and graduated aged 15.²⁵ Tsunagata called in the young Satō Issai, a relation by marriage, to be its master, and this proved an excellent choice, since Issai would become one of the most esteemed Confucianists of the 19th century. His portrait, aged 50, by a pupil, Watanabe Kazan, has a mordant realism that represents a complete turning point in Japanese art.²⁶

The year 1820 saw the 150th anniversary of the foundation of Fukuchiyama, and after the celebrations Tsunagata retired, though not yet 40, claiming illness. He lived for nearly two more decades in the family's Lesser Mansion (*Shimo-yashiki*) at Ōkubo, in Edo, predeceased by his successor.

Tsunagata's successor was Tomotsuna's son, Tsunaeda. He

also left a fine piece of writing, extolling Matsudaira Sadanobu's park on Edo's waterfront, with the title *Yokuon-en no ki* (Record of the Yokuon-en). It is undated, but must have been written before the garden was destroyed by fire in 1829. Tsunaeda died in office in 1836.

There was only one more Kutsuki daimyo to live entirely in the Edo Period. Because Tsunagata's two sons were dead and Tsunaeda had ten daughters but no sons, a younger son of Honda Yasusada, daimyo of Zeze (60,000 *koku*), was selected for adoption by Tsunaeda. He took the name Tsunaharu (written with different characters from the previous Tsunaharu), and this succession marks the end of the Kutsuki bloodline.

Tsunaharu died in office on the eve of the Meiji Restoration, in 1867. As there was no previous daimyo's son to pass on to, Tsunaharu was succeeded by his eldest son, Moritsuna, who was weak and seemingly impotent. In 1870, Moritsuna adopted as heir a younger son of the daimyo of Miyatsu (70,000 *koku*), Hon'atsu Sodachi, who took the name Tsunaaki. The next year all daimyo were forced to renounce their claims, and their states were dissolved. Fukuchiyama became part of Kyoto prefecture in modern Japan. In 1872, the Kutsuki Primary Mansion in Edo was lost to fire. Moritsuna, though only 26, retired, and Tsunaaki became family head. He lived out his days in a smaller residence in the city that had become Tokyo. Like many daimyo, he was appeased by ennoblement under a new Western-style emperor, as viscount (*shishaku*).

Tsunaaki was not successful at adapting to change, which was taxing for many whose minds remained in the Edo Period. In 1878, he returned the family headship to the feeble Moritsuna, who held it until his death, aged only 37, in 1883. Moritsuna's heir this second time around was his cousin, Tsunasada (he also shares his name with a forebear). Aged only 9 when he succeeded as family head and viscount, Tsunasada represents a much more successful transition to the new age, as he became a notable engineer, specialising in explosives.

Masatsuna's life

Several members of the extended Kutsuki family, as we have seen, made their mark on history. But it is undoubtedly Masatsuna who is best known today. He was a person of wide culture, and, as was often the case with the Edo elite (including some of his ancestors), he announced to the world his interest in a range of cultural matters by a public enthusiasm for the tea ceremony. Masatsuna practised under the renowned Matsudaira Harusato, daimyo of Matsue (186,000 *koku*). This line of the Matsudaira (collective name for all Tokugawa cadet branches), were the Echizen Matsudaira, and a very civilised group. Harusato's father, Munenobu, had inherited his state in 1731, aged two, and become famous as an 'aesthete lord' (*fūryū daimyo*).²⁷ The present buildings at Izumo Shrine (among the finest existing) were built by him.²⁸ In 1767, Munenobu retired to devote himself to elegant pursuits.

Harusato had inherited, along with Matsue itself, a great art collection, including the admired *Great Circle Mandala* (*Daien-sō*), a painting by the medieval master Sesshū. This he would hang up at select gatherings in a teahouse named after it, the Daien-an (Hermitage of the Great Circle), which Harusato also used as his art name.²⁹ Masatsuna would have seen it, though not as often as its owner, so he nicely named his

own tea-house the Fuken-an (Hermitage of not seeing), deferentially. Masatsuna also used the tea name Shūhi (Without Faith), to Harusato's Shūnō (Gift of Faith). Their relationship grew close enough for Masatsuna to take Harusato's sister in marriage, though, as we have seen, Edo-period documents have next to nothing to say about women, and we do not even know her name. Harusato was one year older than Masatsuna, and, as three children separated the two siblings, Masatsuna's wife was perhaps a decade or so younger than himself. This was an extremely good marriage, given the different levels of wealth. It also brought a powerful additional set of in-laws, for Harusato's eldest sister (name unknown) had married Inaba Masanobu, daimyo of Yodo, a choice region near Osaka, yielding 102,000 *koku*.

Harusato would retire as daimyo of Matsue in 1806, and live on until 1818 as one of the most venerated tea masters, under the name of Matsudaira Fumai.

Coins

For Masatsuna, tea was clearly a genuine interest, but throughout his life, as we know, coins were his avocation and passion. No passing boyhood fad, if he really had first gained interest at 13 (by the inclusive count, so perhaps only 11), he continued for the next 40 years. Masatsuna's spare time was devoted to collecting, and to developing numismatics, a field of endeavour not widely enjoyed at the time. The first book on East Asian numismatics – *rōsen*, or *senka* in Japanese – is said to have been Gu Xuan's *Qianpu* (Record of coins), composed in 6th-century China, but now lost. The oldest extant book was Hong Zun's *Quan Zhi* (Consideration of coins), of the 12th century. In Japan, the investigation of coins started much later than this, partly because coin production itself began at a later stage. The first real study dates to only a generation before Masatsuna. In 1728, Nakatani Kōzan published *Kōhō zukan* (Illustrated mirror of coinage), followed by *Chinka kōhō zukan* (Illustrated mirror of rare coinage).³⁰ It is worth noting that the Chinese character *gu* is read in Japanese as *kō*, and so Kōzan was clearly positioning himself as successor to the legendary Gu Xuan, whose book had not survived.

No connection can be established between Kōzan and Masatsuna, and it is likely the former was dead before the latter began collecting. But Masatsuna certainly knew Kōzan's books, and his lofty self-positioning. When Masatsuna published his own first book, he firmly moved Kōzan to the side, calling his work the *New 'Qianpu'* (*Shinsen senpu* in Japanese). The book was published in 1781, and so emphatic was Masatsuna that it should be correct, that on discovering errors, he had the whole run pulled, and the book reissued one year later (Fig. 1).³¹

However, Masatsuna fully acknowledged Kōzan's priority, and engaged one of his retainers, Ozawa Tatsumoto, to rework and revise his first publication. Tatsumoto's *Kaisei kōhō zakan* (Corrected *kōhō zukan*) came out in 1784–85, a major revision being the improved illustrations. Little is known of Tatsumoto, but he continued to help Masatsuna with his numismatic enquiries, and served as his Keeper of Coins.³²

Masatsuna never wrote the story of his life, and although details can be gleaned from various sources, much information is lacking. One regrettable absence is an indication of how and when his interest in Chinese and Japanese coins grew into an obsession of worldwide scope. Europe and its colonies opened

up to him a wealth of new items to study and collect. He would have seen a vast and novel array of shapes and motifs, including the king's head on coins, which any East Asian would have found particularly strange.³³ At some point, Masatsuna clearly became aware that numismatics was not just an East Asian field of enquiry, but was also prominent — actually much more so — in the West.

At just the same time, Japanese coins were attracting attention in Europe. The shogunate had banned export of specie, and anyone found smuggling it was liable for punishment. For example, one member of the Dutch East India Company was discovered trying to take 95 coins out of Japan on a ship departing from Nagasaki in 1776. 'The governor [of Nagasaki] wants to know how this was possible', wrote the embarrassed Company chief.³⁴ That same year, indeed departing on the selfsame ship, was Carl Peter Thunberg (1743–1828), ending his term as physician to the Company in Nagasaki. Thunberg became a renowned scholar in Europe, and was made successor to the great botanist Linnaeus, at Upsala University, in Sweden. He was more successful, for he had been in Edo and 'was at some pains' to collect a full set of Japanese coins, historic and modern pieces, which 'my friends procured for me here'.³⁵ Thunberg smuggled out these coins (and also banned maps): 'as to the scarce coins and maps, which I with great difficulty had procured, I was unwilling either to lose them or, by their means, bring any man into difficulties,' so he covered 'the thicker coins with plaster' and 'hid the thinner pieces in my shoes.' This was purely for the benefit of numismatics, for Thunberg was not motivated by the monetary worth of the items. He gave his inaugural lecture at Upsala, translated into Dutch and German, on these Japanese coins.³⁶

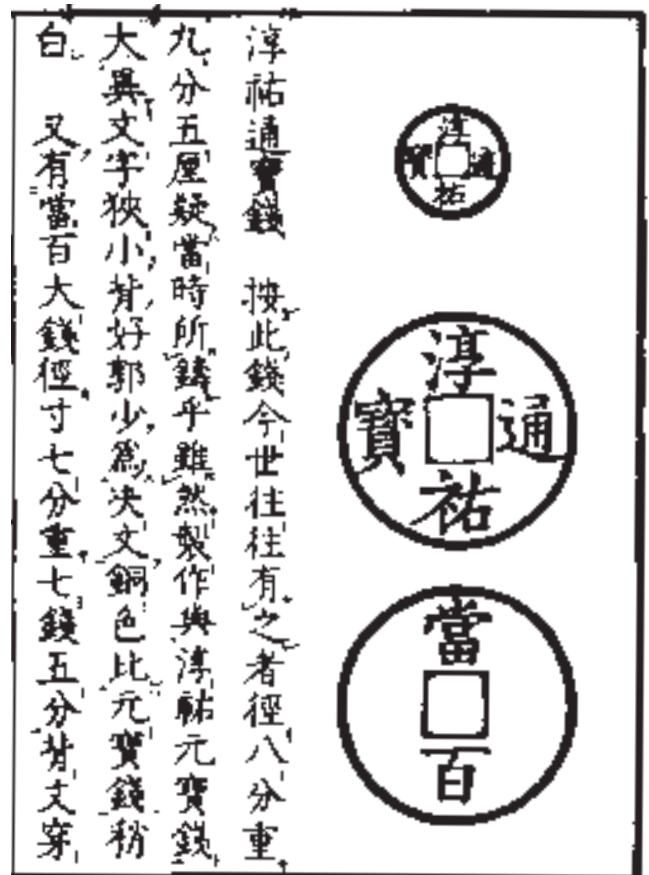


Figure 1 Kutsuki Masatsuna, *Shinsen senpu*, 1782

Masastuna now took advantage of his family connection to the Hosokawa. Hosokawa Shigekata ruled Kumamoto from 1747, and until his death in 1785, would be a forefront ‘Europhile daimyo’ (*ranpeki-daimyō*).³⁷ He could have guided Masatsuna during times when they overlapped in Edo, or otherwise by letter. Masatsuna met elite enthusiasts for coins, as well as for Europe and European coins in Edo, the most prominent of whom was Shimazu Shigehide, from 1755 daimyo of Kagoshima. He retired in 1787, but lived on as one of the most powerful men in the land – his daughter having married the shogun – until 1833. Shigehide owned more imported rarities than anyone else of the age, from botanical and animal samples, to fabrics, candlesticks, mountains of dinnerware, pictures, a glass bell, a static-electricity generator and a diamond knife for engraving glass.³⁸

Another Europhile daimyo was Matsura Kiyoshi (called Seizan), ruler of Hirado, which had been home to the East India Companies (English and Dutch) in the 17th century, before the former had withdrawn from Japan, and the latter moved to Nagasaki. Kiyoshi owned fascinating items from that early period, as well as later acquisitions, and much of his collection survives intact.³⁹ Finally, there was Satake Yoshiatsu, daimyo of Akita, who turned himself into a very passable painter in the European style, using the studio name Shozan; he died young in 1785, terminating the enthralling art-historical experiment that his oeuvre constitutes.⁴⁰ All these daimyo knew each other, and many hired the services of Dutch translators to assist their researches. Several bi-lingual families were retained by the shogunate in Nagasaki to deal with trade, and some became broadly learned about Europe. Masatsuna engaged Nishi Masakurō, who, had come to Edo from Nagasaki in 1778, and taught Dutch conversation there, the first time it was offered in the shogunal city. His celebrated pupils include Sugita Genpaku and Nakagawa Jun’an.⁴¹

Probably in the early 1780s, Masatsuna seems to have begun taking lessons from a far more informed source, Maeno Ryōtaku, Edo’s greatest authority on Europe. Ryōtaku was hereditary physician to the daimyo of Nakatsu, Okudaira

Masao, who died without issue in 1786, and was succeeded by Masataka, a son of Shimazu Shigehide. Masataka was still a child, but in time would become a sponsor of *rangaku*, European (literally ‘Dutch’) Studies.⁴² Already in 1774, Ryōtaku had stunned Edo by publishing, with Sugita Genpaku, Nagasawa Jun’an and some others, the translation of a German medical textbook (obtained in the Dutch version). This book, the *Kaitai shinsho* (New anatomical atlas), sold widely and was the first European title fully and completely available to Japanese readers (though only to elite ones, since it had been translated into literary Chinese, not vernacular Japanese) (Fig. 2). Still, the atlas was well illustrated with pictures copied from various European sources by Odano Naotake, a retainer of Satake Yoshiatsu.⁴³

Kutsuki Masatsuna and Isaac Titsingh

A fillip to all engaged in the emerging discipline of *rangaku* came when Isaac Titsingh (1745–1812) arrived in Japan. Titsingh was three times Chief of the Dutch Company’s trading station, and so the most senior European in Japan.⁴⁴ Unlike most, he was university-educated and in possession of fine critical faculties. Like Thunberg, who had been in Japan a few years before, he was an exception, and the two men proceeded to pretend the other did not exist for the rest of their lives as, back in Europe, each sought the position of senior authority on Japan.⁴⁵

Nagasaki was remote, but the Chief and two other Europeans (usually the physician and scribe) came to Edo each spring, to pay respects to the shogun, his heir and other officials, and to bestow presents. Thunberg had been in Edo in 1776, but Titsingh went twice, in 1780 and 1782. Thunberg’s arrival pre-dates Masatsuna’s interests (though he met the *Kaitai shinsho* translators), but Titsingh’s visits fit exactly. There is no explicit record of Titsingh’s meeting Masatsuna in Edo in 1780, but he must have done, since the following autumn, on the day he sailed from Japan at the end of his first stint as Chief, Titsingh dispatched to Masatsuna a valuable book, Nicolas Sanson’s *Atlas nouveau*, penning a friendly



Figure 2 Odano Naotake (ill.), Sugita Genpaku (et al. trans.), *Kaitai shinsho*, 1774

dedication on the title page.⁴⁶ Information on Titsingh's subsequent visit is not entirely clear,⁴⁷ but correspondence exists between the two, written over a period of years. These show that between 1780 and 1784, when Titsingh left Japan for good, he and Masatsuna had become close, to the extent that Titsingh addressed Masatsuna by his familiar name, Samon.⁴⁸ They were close in age too, Masatsuna being 29 and Titsingh 34 when Titsingh had first arrived. On the second visit we know that they met, since Titsingh wrote that Masatsuna, 'kept me up 'til 12 every night I was in Edo', and 'I was willing to give up food, drink and sleep in order to make the most of the time'.⁴⁹

In 1781, it seems, Masatsuna gave Titsingh a copy of his *Shinsen senpu*, just in print, and Titsingh began to translate it (presumably with the help of Nagasaki experts). Titsingh noted his work was 'much advanced', when Masatsuna discovered the errors and had the book withdrawn and the blocks recut.⁵⁰ Titsingh managed to complete the translation, however, before his term came to an end, and he sent it to Masatsuna in the autumn of 1782.⁵¹ Later, Titsingh sent a copy of the original book, presumably accompanied by the translation, to one of Europe's premier scholarly institutions, the Scientific Society of Haarlem.⁵² Through Titsingh, Masatsuna's name became known in Europe, and the broadsheet *Rotterdamsche Courant* referred in November 1784 to 'Sammon same Landheer van Tamba' (Lord Samon, ruler of Tanba) and his European studies.⁵³ Titsingh's own copy of the *Shinsen senpu* has recently come to light.⁵⁴

The two men's epistolary connection was carried out in Dutch, which Masatsuna had mastered somewhat, or who wrote with Masakurō's assistance (whoever is responsible, the Dutch is poor and often nearly incomprehensible).⁵⁵ In a letter of 1785, Masatsuna thanked Titsingh, then serving as factory head in Chinsura (Bengal) for sending him more books and 'a casket containing 100 silver and other coins' together with a seal to close his envelopes, cleverly designed by Titsingh, as half Western coat-of-arms, half Japanese crest (*mon*), and six sticks of red sealing wax to use with it.⁵⁶

Masatsuna also asked for any Mughal, Bengali, Russian, Ottoman or African pieces that Titsingh might be prepared to part with.

Masatsuna wrote again, one year later, repeating thanks for the books, seal, and a 'folding ruler', but he also ventured, 'you said you would send a complete set of all coins used in the area as soon as you reached Bengal', and ended the letter with, 'I will be delighted with this. I greatly look forward to receiving your missives, and will be deeply indebted to you'.⁵⁷ He dispatched as a return present 17 rare Japanese coins, including a gold koban minted in 1696, and the book *Kōhō zukan*, perhaps Nakatani Kōzan's original of 1728, but more likely Ozawa Tatsumoto's re-edition, which had just come out.⁵⁸ Quite what this book was is made less clear in Masatsuna's next letter, again sent a year after the last (ships left only once annually), in 1787.⁵⁹ He asked Titsingh if he had received his two previous missives, 'which contained some old coins missing from what you have, and a modest book entitled *Chinka kōhō zukan*'; this was the name of Kōzan's second book and so not identical with either the *Kōhō zukan* or its reissue. Masatsuna wrote that he was now sending two more coin books, though he did not give the titles. No letter of acknowledgement from Titsingh exists, but he must have written to Masatsuna (probably sent on the

annual ship in 1788) because in 1789 Masatsuna wrote a letter of reply, thanking Titsingh for sending 25 gold and silver coins, with a list of what they were.⁶⁰

A Frenchman who met Titsingh in Chinsura said he had 'a complete collection of Japanese coins, at least from the beginning of the present era'.⁶¹ It was probably Masatsuna who put together a 'mass of Japanese manuscripts' for Titsingh, dispatched on the next ship, in 1790, but sadly it went down and all was lost.⁶² Titsingh spent the rest of his life preparing a vast book on Japanese history and culture, which he intended to dedicate to Masatsuna.⁶³

After Titsingh completed his second stint, the old Japan-hand Casper Romberg became Chief again. In 1784, Romberg led the trip to Edo, and mentioned an exchange of presents with Shigehide, but did not mention Masatsuna. However, Hendrik Duurkoop, also one of the group, wrote later to Titsingh that 'last year' the Europeans had welcomed Masatsuna to their Edo base, the Nagasaki House, and he had asked them to convey his best wishes to Titsingh.⁶⁴ Also present was Katsurakawa Hoshū, part of the *Kaitai shinsho* translation team and now following his father as hereditary Western-style physician to the shogun. Hori Monjūrō acted as translator (two came with the Europeans each year), and wrote to Titsingh at the same time, reiterating Masatsuna's compliments.⁶⁵

Titsingh returned to Japan for the last time that summer, 1784, but only for the trading season, and did not go to Edo. He quit Japan once and for all that autumn.

The last known letter from Masatsuna to Titsingh is the one of 1789. The Fourth Anglo-Dutch War made subsequent exchange impossible, and the Dutch were barely operating in Japan at this stage. When peace came, Titsingh wrote again, in May 1801, but received no reply.⁶⁶ He wrote a final letter to Masatsuna in June 1807, enquiring if the previous letter had arrived.⁶⁷ There is no evidence that it had, and by then Masatsuna had died.

Kutsuki Masatsuna after Isaac Titsingh

Protocol forbade Masatsuna's going to Nagasaki — few daimyo did since it was under direct shogunal rule and jealously guarded (though both Shimazu Shigehide and Matsura Kiyoshi managed to go there).⁶⁸ So, in 1785, Masatsuna funded a vicarious visit by Ryōtaku's most promising pupil, Ōtsuki Gentaku, a young doctor in his mid-twenties.⁶⁹ Gentaku had just become physician to the daimyo of Sendai, and would emerge as the foremost Westernist of the next generation. Gentaku remained in Nagasaki for much of that year, staying with another family of hereditary translators, the Motoki. Motoki Ryōei (also called Einoshin), the patriarch, was a distinguished member of the College of Interpreters, and in 1792 would complete his *magnum opus*, introducing heliocentricity to Japan, entitled *Taiyō kyūri ryōkai* (Understanding solar science). Ryōei was welcoming and had already instructed many visitors to Nagasaki, including Hayashi Shihei, in 1777, who had gone on to write a book on maritime matters, which was widely read, including by the *dairi*. Shihei had made a second trip to Nagasaki in 1782 and could have met Titsingh, as their time there overlapped. Shihei was also from Sendai — his brother was a physician to the daimyo and his sister the daimyo's secondary wife (*sokushitu*) — so he may have secured Gentaku's own appointment, with its generous salary

and conditions. While Gentaku was in Nagasaki, Ryōei came to Edo, accompanying the European group, and may have met Masatsuna or his intermediaries, to report on Gentaku's progress. Ryōei would be in Edo twice more in the same capacity, in 1788 and 1790.⁷⁰

Also in 1785, Masatsuna's retainer, Ozawa Tatsumoto, completed the revision of Kōzan's coin book, *Kaisei kōhō zukan*. This is also the first year that Masatsuna's name figures in the official East India Company log, where he was referred to as the 'Lord of Tamba' (though he had not yet inherited). In 1785, the three-man European group arrived, under Romberg, who had stayed on because of the non-arrival of expected Dutch ships, with Hendrik Duurkoop and Hendrik Ulps, and their Japanese minders and translators, including Ryōei. Romberg recorded inviting Masatsuna to dinner at the Nagasaki House, again with Katsurakawa Hoshū.⁷¹

The next spring, 1786, Gentaku returned from Nagasaki, and ran into that year's European party, heading in the same direction, in Osaka. The new chief, Baron Johan van Reede (or Rheede) tot de Parkeler, chatted with him and Gentaku informed Masatsuna of this cordial reception; Masatsuna penned a letter to the baron, thanking him for his kindness.⁷² He also wrote one to Titsingh, informing him of the return of Gentaku, and of his great expectations from this.⁷³ Van Reede invited Masatsuna and Hoshū to dinner at the Nagasaki House, evidently now an annual event, jotting in the log that they 'left highly satisfied at one o'clock in the morning.'⁷⁴

Gentaku seems to have brought a present for Masatsuna from Nagasaki. It was a picture of a fantastical and barely conceivable Western contrivance, referred to as a *ryukuto surōpu*, or *luftloop* in Dutch, and 'hot air balloon' in English. The *Montgolfière* had ascended from the Bois de Boulogne in November 1783, but it was the manned ascent in December, in the *Charlière*, from the Tuilleries, that became known in Japan. This picture is not extant, but is mentioned in *Kōmō zatsuwa* (Random comments on Europe), a best-selling book of 1787.⁷⁵ Its author, Morishima Chūryō, was well informed, being the brother of Katsurakawa Hoshū. He did not name Gentaku as such, stating only that the picture had been imported at Nagasaki the year before, and given to Masatsuna.⁷⁶ But Gentaku provided much of the information used by Chūryō in his book, and he is the most likely giver of this picture. Had Van Reede given it, the daimyo would have acknowledged this. Masatsuna let Chūryō copy the picture into his book, which provides visual evidence of its appearance, although it has to be said that the resulting figure does not inspire much confidence (Fig. 3). There is also a more accurate depiction of the *Charlière*, imported to Japan about this time, which has handwritten annotations at the top (in Japanese), 'Dutch [sic] hot-air balloon', and at the bottom (in French), 'print of the hot-air balloon (*globe aérostatique*) of Mm. Charles and Robert at the Tuillerie Gardens in December, 1783'. This image was included in a guidebook to Nagasaki in 1841.⁷⁷ It is possible that the two images were the same.

Back in Edo and fired with excitement, as well as feeding Chūryō with data for his book, Gentaku opened a school to disseminate what he had learned in Nagasaki, and it became Japan's first *rangaku* academy, at Hon-zaimoku-chō, near Nihon-bashi, the centre of the city. Masatsuna dispatched his personal physician, Arima Bunchū, to become the school's first

pupil. In a situation where interest in Europe could still be problematic, and where open discussion of European laws or politics might attract censure, an emphasis on the curative arts was prudent. Bunchū transcribed Gentaku's lectures, which were wide-ranging, in the form of question-and-answer sequences (*mondō*), and published them in 1787 (the same year as Chūryō's book) with the title *Bansui yawa: ransetsu benwaku* (Bansui's [Gentaku's] evening talks: Correcting errors about Europe).⁷⁸ The preface was provided by another westernising doctor, Udagawa Genzui, physician to Matsudaira Yasuchika, daimyo of Tsuyama (50,000 *roku*), and who, in 1792, would publish the first Japanese study of European internal medicine, *Saisetsu: naika sen'yō* (Western Theory: The basics of internal medicine).

Unfortunately, Bunchū died in 1790, so Masatsuna ordered his son, Tanzan, to continue his father's labours in Western medicine. Tanzan moved to Edo permanently only after Masatsuna's death but built up a major practice there, working until the ripe old age of 71. He adopted his most brilliant follower, Shingū Ryōtei, who continued the line and became a notable physician under the name of Arima Ryōchiku.

In 1787, the European group was again led by Romberg. He invited Masatsuna and Hoshū to the Nagasaki House together, though no dinner is mentioned. Hoshū came, he wrote, 'daily'.⁷⁹ Masatsuna seems not to have found time to return, but sent his son for Dutch lessons, and Romberg wrote, 'I am spending my time here as a schoolmaster, which I do not find enjoyable.'⁸⁰ It is unclear which son this was. At this point, Masatsuna had two sons by a subsidiary wife, though one, Tsunagata, was still a baby. The only candidate is therefore Junnosuke, and, as he died young, this instruction would have come to nothing. So it is tempting to think that the young scholar was Tomotsuna, Masatsuna's adopted son (Romberg might not have realised the difference), who would have been 20, and so a good age to apply himself linguistically.⁸¹ He was Masatsuna's immediate successor.

That autumn, Nobutsuna, incumbent daimyo of Fukuchiyama, died, aged 47. Masatsuna had probably hoped for several more years as heir apparent, enjoying life full-time



Figure 3 Morishima Chūryō, *Kōmō zatsuwa*, 1786, National Diet Library, Tokyo



Figure 4 Kutsuki Masatsuna, *Seiyō senpu*, 1787

in Edo, but he now had to alternate between there and his castle town.

By this time Masatsuna and the daughter of Matsudaira Harusato had divorced (*rien*). The year and reason are not known, but failure to produce an heir seems likely. Masatsuna had either already remarried, or did so now. This time he did not aim so high, for he took as his second wife the (again, unnamed) daughter of Itō Nagatoshi, daimyo of Okada, a poor comparison with Matsue, being a very minor state worth just 10,300 *koku*. Nagatoshi had died in office in 1778, and his son, Nagatomo, was now ruling.⁸² But Masatsuna's new wife was more fecund and seems to have borne him eight children: four boys, three girls and one who died in infancy with gender unrecorded.

After assuming control of Fukuchiyama, Masatsuna remained active, and that same year, 1785, put out a large book on European and colonial coins, *Seiyō senpu* (Western coinage) (Fig. 4). It illustrates and describes 140 coins, 78 from the Dutch colonies, and 62 mostly from northern Europe, all from his own collection. Masatsuna's transcriptions and translations (from languages he did not know well and often in highly-abbreviated Latin) are impressive. He could not fathom his Elizabeth I or George I shillings (illustrated in Fig. 4), but for other pieces, he was complete and accurate. For example, he possessed a thaler issued in 1752 by Empress Maria Theresa in her own name as ruler of the Austrian hereditary lands in central Europe. Masatsuna was able to read the inscription around the head on the obverse:

M. THER. D.G.R. IMP. GE. HE. BO. R. A. A. D. B. C. T.
deciphering it as *Maria Theresa, by the Grace of God Roman Empress of Germany and Hungary, Queen of Bohemia, Archduchess of Austria, Duchess of Burgundy, Countess of Tyrol.*

The reverse of the coin shows the Virgin and Child with the inscription:

S. MARIA MATER DEI PATRONA HUNG.
which Masatsuna rendered impeccably as *Saint Mary, Mother of God, Protectress of Hungary*, though he decided to omit any explication of the Christian iconography, which it would have been inadvisable to discuss in Japan, and restricted himself to describing the motif as 'a person cradling a child'.⁸³

It is odd that nowhere in this work does Masatsuna mention Titsingh, or any European associate. The Preface, though, seemingly by his retainer, Tatsumoto, refers to a source, '*purehosuto*', which must mean Antoine Prévost, author of the famous novel *Manon Lescaut* (published in 1731, banned, and reissued in a toned-down version in 1753), whose *Histoire générale des voyages* was read in Europe and known in Japan in the Dutch translation of 1747–51. Prévost did not discuss coins, but Masatsuna took the maps that accompanied the coins from that source. Prévost's book may have come from Titsingh, though not necessarily, since Matsura Kiyoshi also owned a copy (and had Ryōei translate chunks of it for him). Equally, Kiyoshi might have received (or borrowed) his copy from Masatsuna.⁸⁴

The following year, 1788, Van Reede led the Europeans to Edo, again accompanied by Ryōei. It was now Masatsuna's turn to visit the House 'daily'. Shigehide, who tried to come, had to cancel, and sent his son, the 11-year old Shimazu Tadaatsu, who arrived 'with a numerous retinue'.⁸⁵ Also visiting was Ogasawara Tadafusa, daimyo of Kokura, who is not known to have had *rangaku* leanings, but the Europeans used Kokura's port, so Tadafusa, now 60 and daimyo since 1753, surely had social bonds with them.

Since it had become clear that books on Europe could now be published openly (not previously a given), in 1788 Ōtsuki Gentaku published one of his manuscripts, written in 1783 but not taken to press then, with the title *Rangaku kaitei* (Ladder to European studies). Masatsuna provided the Preface, and used it to air his thoughts on the evils of Sino-centrism.⁸⁶ Udagawa Genzui wrote the postface, and Katsurakawa Hoshū the afterword. The book circulated widely, and, wrote one contemporary, 'many were those who had their eyes opened by it'.⁸⁷

In 1788, Masatsuna published a comprehensive compilation of his now-extensive holdings, *Saiun-dō zōsen mokuroku-sen* (Catalogue of the Coin Collection of the Saiun-dō), where Saiun-dō (the Hall of Coloured Clouds), was another of Masatsuna's literary sobriquets, perhaps from the name of his numismatic strong-room. The book was issued only to friends, and exists today in just two copies. He brought out for a wider



Figure 5 Kutsuki Masatsuna, *Taisei yochizusetsu*, 1789.

audience that year the magisterial *Kokon senka kan* (Mirror of ancient and modern coinage), in 20 volumes, also called *Wakan kokon senka kan* (Mirror of Chinese and Japanese ancient and modern coinage), of which volume 5 is on Bengali coins, suggesting that Titsingh had fulfilled his promise and sent a set over.⁸⁸ This book was reissued five times (1790, 1791, 1796, 1798 and, posthumously, 1804).⁸⁹

Masatsuna wrote another work at roughly this time, though it is undated, *Yōka zuroku* (Illustrated Western coinage), which was published much later, after his death.⁹⁰

In 1789, Masatsuna managed to bring out a seminal six-volume *Taisei yochi zusetsu* (Illustrated explanation of European geography), on which he must have been working for many years (Fig. 5). It has been called the most complete consideration of European matters since Arai Hakuseki compiled his *Sairan igen* (Strange words from an official encounter), published in 1713, and for which Hakuseki had ‘official encounters’ with a Neapolitan priest (admittedly in chains) to guide him in person, over many meetings, far beyond what Masatsuna had enjoyed.⁹¹ Masatsuna’s principal source material was *Algemeene geographie* (General geography) a Dutch translation of Johannes Hübner’s geographical work. Hübner’s works were widely read in Europe, and included the first large encyclopaedia in German (1704). In this case, the provenance is certain since Masatsuna thanks Titsingh for sending a copy of this in his letter of 1785 mentioned above.⁹²

The Kansei era

The arrival in power of Matsudaira Sadanobu and the beginning of the Kansei era (1789–1800) changed the world totally, and *rangaku* was much affected. Although Sadanobu had once been an enthusiast, and even hired a Dutch translator to work for him, on taking the highest office, he retracted his pro-Western stance.⁹³ Romberg led the European entourage to Edo in 1789 and wrote, ‘during my stay I was not as fortunate as I had been in other years to receive visits from some lords.’ He went on, ‘[they] would not have failed to come, if such strict orders had not been issued prohibiting any visits.’ What

Romberg did receive were missiles, repeatedly hurled at the Nagasaki House by hooligans in the street, so that ‘I am in danger of getting hurt’.⁹⁴ This could never have occurred without the connivance of the shogunate. The next year too it was impossible for enthusiasts to visit the Nagasaki House, except for a few shogunal physicians (perhaps including Hoshū, though he is not named) who sought answers to *bona fide* medical questions.⁹⁵ That year, the shogunate drastically reduced the amount of copper licensed for export, making Japan a less attractive port of call for the Dutch Company. The Anglo-Dutch War interrupted trade, leaving Nagasaki despondent and ill-supplied. The shogunate determined, and the weakened Company willingly agreed, that trips to Edo would thenceforth take place every fourth year, not annually.

Masatsuna continued to work on numismatics during these difficult years. In 1793, Matsudaira Sadanobu retired, largely thwarted. In 1794, Masatsuna published a categorisational guide, *Senka bunryō kō* (Consideration of measure in coinage), though it did not discuss Europe or its colonies. That same year he was raised from Marshal of Oki to Marshal of Ōmi, reaffirming the family tradition but perhaps also buying his compliance.⁹⁶

Autumn brought the 10th anniversary of Gentaku’s academy. It had grown over the intervening decade and was now situated in more spacious surroundings at Mizutani-chō (modern Ginza), elegantly renamed the Shirandō (Hall of fungus – *shi* – and orchids – *ran*); this denoted fragrance and beauty, but punned on *shi* (knowledge) of *ran* (*oranda*, ‘Holland’). Anti-Europeanists found another pun: *shiran* (I don’t know). Supporters organised a celebratory dinner for the 11th day of the 11th month, 1794, which coincided with the European New Year’s Day, 1795. Ichikawa Gakuzan, a student at the academy and a good painter, devised a depiction of the event, probably a kind of ‘dream team’ gathering in the hall (Fig. 6). Masatsuna, without whom the Shirandō would not have existed, has pride of place at the head of the table (extreme right in Fig. 6).⁹⁷ As the only daimyo present at a gathering that included merchants, Gakuzan depicted him



Figure 6 Ichikawa Gakuzan, *Oranda shōgatsu* (Dutch New Year), 1795, Waseda University Library

dressed down, incognito. Masatsuna contributed one of the laudatory texts that adorn the picture (middle block on extreme left). The host, Gentaku, sits to Masatsuna's right, in second place, and in third, to Masatsuna's left, is Maeno Ryōtaku. This would be a European way of envisaging the seating hierarchy. It is also instructive to consider the seating arrangements from the Japanese perspective: Gentaku is in the top seat, as host, with Masatsuna to his left, as most-honoured guest; again, Ryōtaku comes third. The brothers Katsurakawa Hoshū and Morishima Chūryō are the shaven-headed figures with their backs aligned with the pillars of the *tokonoma* alcove, to the right of Ryōtaku. The person deferentially positioned behind these luminaries is Sugita Hakugen, adopted son of Gentaku's teacher, Sugita Genpaku. The leader of the *Kaitai shinsho* translation project and the first historian of *rangaku*, Genpaku himself, is absent from this picture. In the *tokonoma* is a vase of orchids (*ran*). A person in European fancy dress, likely to be a professional entertainer, also appears in the picture. Those arranged lower down the table are students and enthusiasts.

Masatsuna's connection with the academy is also seen in a second, less well known painting. It is unsigned and undated, but bears the inscription, 'forerunners of the Shirandō' (*Shirandō ten no zu*) (Fig. 7). Its mount (which seems original) is ornamented with coins, and these 'forerunners' are specifically numismatists. The figures are not identified, but on the one occasion this painting was published, they were named as follows. In the centre is Hong Zun, the 12th-century author



Figure 7 Anon., *Forerunners of the Shirandō* ('Three Lovers of Coins'), undated, present whereabouts unknown. Fukuchiyama-shi shi hensan iinkai (ed), *Fukuchiyama-shi shi*, Fukuchiyama City Hall, 1984, vol. 3, frontispiece

of *Quan Zhi* (Consideration of coins), East Asia's oldest extant numismatic treatise.⁹⁸ The figure on the right was said to be Maeda Masatoshi, who, from 1649 until his death in 1674, was daimyo of Toyama, a branch of the most wealthy of all daimyo states, Kaga. Masatoshi held the same office as many Kutsuki – Marshall of Ōmi – but is not known to have been a coin collector, and no publications are attributed to him.⁹⁹ The figure on the left of Hong Zun is clearly Masatsuna, with a marvellous Montefeltro nose.

In the absence of further evidence, the present author would re-identify these figures, since the previous attributions make little sense. The Chinese sage (at the top) is better taken as Gu Xuan, and the Japanese figure (on the right) as Nakatani Kōzan, the first Japanese numismatist. The figure on the left is still Masatsuna. Such a set would align Masatsuna with his august forbears as heir to the founding numismatists of China and Japan. It is a neat parallel as Kōzan borrowed Gu Xuan's name, and Masatsuna borrowed the title of his book.

The next year, 1794, Masatsuna published his large *Rōsen kikan* (Strange mirror of numismatics), then in 1797, offered his widest theorisation, *Senka setsuron* (Explanation of coinage), which was amended (*kōhen*) at once, then expanded (*zokuhen*), in 1799.

That same year, 1799, the Dutch Company finally went bankrupt. Amsterdam merchants continued to send cargoes to Japan, but rather haphazardly, in leased United States vessels.

In 1800, Masatsuna retired, aged 51, taking the tonsure and assuming the name of Lay Monk of Ōmi (*Ōmi nyūdō*). He no longer had to visit Fukuchiyama, so moved full-time into the Kutsuki Middle Mansion (*naka-yashiki*), at Hakozaiki, in leafy eastern Edo, leaving the Principal Mansion and Fukuchiyama Castle to his successor, Tomotsuna.

Masatsuna was able to visit the Nagasaki House for the first time in 14 years in spring of 1802. The Europeans came on one of their now infrequent trips, and the chief, Willem Wardenaar, recorded five visits by 'the retired lord of Tanba'.¹⁰⁰ His last visit was on 11 April, and Masatsuna died five weeks later, on the 17th of the 4th lunar month, which corresponds to 18 May.

Rangaku as a discipline fizzled in the early 19th century. Japan's political and intellectual climate had changed, and so too had the Europeans. The Dutch Company having dissolved, Great Britain and Russia began asserting themselves in Japanese waters.

Titsingh and his collection

Titsingh died in Paris in 1812. He had a huge collection of exotic goods, including some 1,500 coins, with almost 2,000 more in his brother-in-law's home in Amsterdam.¹⁰¹ His will deeded his entire collection to the British Museum, since, between returning from Asia and moving to the Continent, he had spent happy times in London and Bath, much of it with Sir Joseph Banks (1743–1820), one of the Museum's trustees. But the collection did not go there: Titsingh was Dutch and the Low Countries had been annexed as a *département* of Napoleonic France, which was at war with Great Britain. The Paris collection was seized, and the coins in Amsterdam summoned by the French authorities (when they arrived, 115 items had gone missing).

Among Titsingh's effects were found several half-finished writings on coins, and one untitled manuscript signed and

dated by Masatsuna to spring 1787. Masatsuna's *Shinsen senpu* and *Seiyō senpu* and six other books were also revealed.¹⁰²

The traveller and scholar Conrad de Malte-Brun (1755–1826) who had poked through Titsingh's effects, wrote, in 1814, that his coins were 'probably the most complete collection in Europe', and his writings on coins, 'numerous, and containing the most minute details'.¹⁰³ Titsingh had apparently intended to produce a book.

Some of his colleagues determined to edit a selection of Titsingh's writings and they appended a catalogue of his holdings, including as the final (and longest) entry, 'a collection of nearly two thousand Chinese and Japanese medals and coins, of gold, silver, copper and iron, formed by M. Titsingh with infinite trouble and expense', supposedly including examples of 'all the Japanese and Chinese emperors, from the remotest ages to the present time'.¹⁰⁴

This sampling of Titsingh's writings appeared in 1820, and the editors noted that one of their number, Heinrich Julius von Klaproth (1783–1835), a great scholar of China and one of Europe's few Japanese readers, was preparing a catalogue of the coins.¹⁰⁵ The editors summed up, 'as no cabinet whatever possesses so valuable a collection, we wish, by this note, to awaken the public curiosity, in hopes that some government friendly to the sciences, may purchase it, and enable the learned of all countries to consult it with benefit to chronology and numismatics.'

Kutsuki Masatsuna must have been instrumental in the formation of this peerless collection. But Titsingh's natural son, William, sold it, and word soon spread through Paris that the coins 'are for sale to enthusiasts, for high prices, even if just coppers'.¹⁰⁶ They passed through various hands before dispersing to nothing. A sale identifying itself as Titsingh's remaining artefacts went under the hammer in 1827, but no longer contained any coins at all.¹⁰⁷

Meanwhile in Japan, a new Dutch Chief, Jan Cock Blomhoff (1779–1853), recorded in December 1817 receiving 'a servant of the lord of Tanba' in Nagasaki. They had a drink together, though what they discussed is unknown. For what purpose Tomogata, Masatsuna's blood-son, then ruling, should have sent a retainer all the way to Nagasaki is frustratingly unclear.¹⁰⁸

The next year, Blomhoff led the Dutch remnants to Edo, but made no reference to meeting Tomogata or his servants. Strict rules still applied, and even Shigemasa could only meet them, 'waiting incognito ... in a village three miles from Edo'. Blomhoff, though, was able to welcome Hoshū's son, Hoken, to the Nagasaki House, as he was a doctor, having followed his father as physician to the shogun in 1805. Hoshū had died in 1809. Tokugawa Harunobu, the 20-year old daimyo of Mito and a shogunal cousin, came by, and conversed in Dutch with Blomhoff, though only for 15 minutes.¹⁰⁹ Blomhoff made a second visit to Edo, in 1822, and met unnamed doctors, but no member of the Kutsuki clan.

After Masatsuna, the prime numismatist of Japan was Kondō Morishige. In 1827, he published *Senroku* (Record of coins). There is no evidence that he and Masatsuna ever met but Morishige expounded on the coin-related discussions and exchanges that his predecessor had held with Titsingh.¹¹⁰ This has become a well-known part of Japan's numismatic history.

The next European trip was in 1833. Blomhoff was still

holding the fort, and in Edo he again recorded meeting ‘the son of the lord of Tanba’,¹¹¹ Tomoeda, who was ruling, had only one son, his successor Tsunaharu, though in 1833 he was just 3, so this record must refer to his adopted son, Tsunatoshi. No more is stated, and here the trail comes to an end.

Postscript

Since this paper was first written, further information relating to the Kutsuki family, Fukuchiyama and Christianity has come to light. Although it is not entirely conclusive at the moment, it may be of interest to record here what is known.

As mentioned above (p. 33), the wife of the first Kutsuki daimyo, Mototsuna, was Christian. Her name was Magdalena, of the courtly Kyōgoku family, and she would have converted in the late 16th century when proselitism was widespread and legal.¹¹² She probably died in the faith early in the 17th century. It is likely, though unproven, that she would have ensured the baptism of her son, Tanetsuna.

During the ensuing decades, Christianity was persecuted and proscribed, and what is sometimes called Japan’s ‘Christian Century’ came to a definitive end by the mid-17th century. The shogunate aimed for the complete erasure of Christianity in Japan, one of the reasons for this determined persecution being the peasant rebellion in Shimabara, near Nagasaki, in 1637–38. The Shimabara Uprising had several instigators, but was blamed, with some truth, on Christians seeking to undermine the state, and found some kind of theological republic of their own. Extreme ferocity was used to quell the Uprising. Inoue Masashige was sent there to mop up, and the region was taken into temporary shogunal control. A dozen years later, in 1650, Tanetsuna travelled to Nagasaki.¹¹³ We do not know why, but it is striking that he made this journey as Nagasaki remained the centre of such Christianity as persisted in Japan at that time. We must assume either that Tanetsuna was demonstrating the strength of his opposition and/or apostasy, or that he was on some more covert quest.

Two decades later, the shogunate felt able to release Shimabara back into daimyo control, but as it was still regarded as a place of potential trouble, the shogunate assigned the daimiate to a relative. Matsudaira Tadafusa was chosen. He moved there in 1669, and his family remained there throughout the Edo Period. Tadafusa had previously been daimyo of Fukuchiyama, which now fell vacant and was assigned to the Kutsuki, with Tanemasa (Tanetsuna’s son) as the new daimyo of Fukuchiyama.

Little is known of Matsudaira Tadafusa, but he must have been regarded as possessing impeccable anti-Christian credentials. It is of some interest then, that his former lands should have been handed to someone with a Christian grandmother. Even more fascinating is the fact that when excavations were recently undertaken in the innermost fortifications (*honmaru*) of Fukuchiyama Castle, a number of Christian artefacts were unearthed, including rosaries, crucifixes and Christian medals.¹¹⁴ They must have been buried for safekeeping by the daimyo and his family, though whether this was the Matsudaira family or the Kutsuki family is unknown. Whoever it was, he was engaging in a treasonous and dangerous act.

Notes

- 1 The material appearing in this essay is drawn from three principal sources: Hotta *et al.* 1964, vol. 3, pp. 149–55; Fukuchiyama-shi shi hensan iinkai 1984, especially vol. 3, pp. 33–151, and Kimura *et al.* 1990, vol. 5, pp. 371–83. Sources are cited only when data is presented from other sources. One other article is useful: Numata Jirō 1993.
- 2 See Hotta *et al.* 1964, vol. 3, p. 149.
- 3 Masatsuna was initially Marshal of Oki (Oki-no-kami).
- 4 There is a discrepancy, since although these dates appear in Hotta *et al.* 1964, vol. 6, p. 150, it is otherwise stated that the Koshō-gumi was set up only in 1632 (ie after Hidetada’s death), see Sasama 1990, p. 37.
- 5 See Fujii 1997, pp. 94–100.
- 6 See Kimura 1990, vol. 2, pp. 95–7.
- 7 See Fukuchiyama-shi 1984, vol. 2, p. 42.
- 8 See Narushima 1930, vol. 40, pp. 149–51 [NB: the Tokugawa jikki begins at volume 38 of the Kokushi taikei series; numbers here refer to volume in the entire the series]; also Hotta Masaatsu 1964, vol. 3, p. 149. For a full discussion, see Screech (forthcoming).
- 9 This is claimed in Fukuchiyama-shi 1984, vol. 1, p. 42, but the authenticity is unclear since Hotta *et al.* 1964, vol. 3, p. 150 states only that the shogun gave ‘clothes’ (*gōfuku*); for Tanetsuna’s wife (Yogorō’s mother).
- 10 See Narushima 1930, vol. 40, pp. 321–3. The principal reception for the Koreans was 18th of the 5th month, and the boy was born on 19th; the first investigation of the Europeans was on 20th. For the (illusory) invasion, see Hesselink 2002.
- 11 See Narushima 1930, vol. 40, pp. 99, 136, 149, 160, 216, 238, 463, 307, 308, 362, 529, 535.
- 12 See Fujii 1997, pp. 81–86.
- 13 See Kimura 1990, vol. 2, p. 86.
- 14 See Hotta *et al.* 1964, vol. 3, p. 150.
- 15 The work is published in Fukuchiyama-shi 1984, vol. 3, pp. 100–04 (with illustrations).
- 16 For Kano Michinobu, see Screech 2000, pp. 137–49.
- 17 See Kutsuki 1781, p. 1 (Preface).
- 18 See Hotta *et al.* 1964, vol. 6, p. 152.
- 19 See Hotta *et al.* 1964, vol. 6, p. 153.
- 20 Quoted in Fukui 1974, vol. 1, p. 62; vol. 2, p. 768.
- 21 For the famous verse on this by Ōta Nanpo, and its context, see Hamada 1963, pp. 128–30.
- 22 The careers of Sorai and Shundai have been extensively researched, but the canonical work is Masao 1974, pp. 135–54.
- 23 This is the principal contention of Screech 2000.
- 24 This book is erroneously attributed to Masatsuna in Fukui 1974, vol. 2, p. 768.
- 25 See Oishi 2006, pp. 653 and 981.
- 26 The picture is often reproduced, eg in Keene 2006, p. 60 (portrait and its four extant studies).
- 27 See Kimura 1990, vol. 6, p. 72.
- 28 Kimura (1990, vol. 6, p. 69) states that the Honden (main hall) of Izumo was built by Munenobu, but gives no date; the existing building is from 1744, when Munenobu would have been in his early teens; see Coaldrake 1996, pp. 46–7.
- 29 See Fukui 1974, vol. 2, p. 754.
- 30 Previous works had dealt with coins, but in the context of antiquities, and not independently, see Tōno 1997, pp. 211–13.
- 31 So states Isaac Titsingh in a letter to his brother, Jan Titsingh, dated 1790, see Lequin 1990–92, vol. 1, p. 176, and in the Preface to his ‘Chronology of the Japanese and Chinese’ (1807), reproduced in Boxer 1950, Appendix 4, p. 183, n. 2. Note that Boxer erroneously names him Kuchiki Masashige.
- 32 See Tōno 1997, p. 214. The *Kōhō zukan* would also be reissued in 1815.
- 33 The curiousness, or ‘barbarity’ of putting the king’s head on coins was discussed in China and Japan, see Screech 2000, pp. 122–3.
- 34 See Van de Velde and Viallé, 1994, vol. 9, p. 155. Of course, it could be that the coins were being removed for their metal (gold or silver) value, and not for numismatic reasons.
- 35 See Screech 2005, pp. 154–5. Sadly, he does not name the friends, but they were probably Katsurakawa Hoshū and Nakagawa Jun’an (see below).
- 36 See Thunberg 1779, and Screech 2005. Thunberg wrote a long travel book, and the volume on Japan (1791) contained a complete discussion of Japanese coins, see *ibid.*, pp. 154–56. His collection

- remains intact in Upsala University.
- 37 See Nishiyama 1983, vol. 6, pp. 80–139.
- 38 See Kanbashi 1980, pp. 139–66, and Chaiklin 2003, pp. 63, 145.
- 39 At the Matsura Shiryō-kan, in Hirado. Note that the family name is sometimes incorrectly romanised as Matsuura or Matsūra.
- 40 The so-called Akita Ranga (Dutch-style painting) has been much studied. See, *inter alia*, Johnson 2005.
- 41 For Nishi Masakurō's arrival in Edo, see Sugita (1815), in *Nihon koten bungaku teikei* (1974), p. 506. For his connection to Masatsuna, see Niimura 1926, pp. 62 and 1254 [NB: two pagination systems run in this journal]. Nishi Masakurō (also pronounced Seikurō) is also known as Mori Heiemon and Arai Shōjūrō. For his conversation lessons, see Katagiri 1985, pp. 482–90. Frank Lequin states that Masatsuna learned Dutch from the more famous translator, Yoshio Kōzaku (Kōzaemon), but this is incorrect, see Lequin 2002, p. 96; Kōzaku was in Edo some 10 times, but never for more than a few weeks, see Katagiri 1985, pp. 220–4.
- 42 See Kimura 1990, vol. 3, p. 349.
- 43 See Lukas 2008. For the full cultural context, see Screech 1997, pp. 145–51.
- 44 For Titsingh, see Lequin 2002, and Screech 2006.
- 45 See above, notes 40 and 43.
- 46 For a convenient illustration, see Screech 2006, p. 34.
- 47 In the Preface to his 'Chronology of the Japanese and Chinese', Titsingh recorded meeting Masatsuna in Edo on the 9th day of the 3rd lunar month of 1782, which corresponds to 21 April, 1782, see Boxer 1950, p. 1882. But his official log (kept at the time and so more authoritative) makes no mention of this, though it stated receipt of a present from Shimazu Shigehide that day, and a meeting with 'his lordship, his family and several noble women' and that the group quit Edo on the 22nd, see Van de Velde *et al.*, vol. 9, p. 20.
- 48 For example, Lequin 1990–92, vol. 1, p. 2 and vol. 2, p. 612.
- 49 See Lequin 1990–92, vol. 1, p. 557.
- 50 Stated by Titsingh in the Preface to his 'Chronology of the Japanese and Chinese', see, Boxer 1950, Appendix 4, p. 183.
- 51 In the Preface to his 'Chronology', Titsingh states that he finished and sent the translation in 1783, which must be an error, see Boxer 1950, p. 183. For the Preface to the translation, dated 1782, see Lequin 2003, p. 359; see also *ibid.*, p. 107.
- 52 The Societeit der Weetenchappen te Haarlem. See Lequin 1990–92, vol. 2, p. 613. It is uncertain whether the book arrived there.
- 53 See Lequin 2002, pp. 103–4 (with illustration).
- 54 See Lequin 2003, p. 107 states it is in St Petersburg, but an equally likely contender is the copy in Manchester, see Kornicki 1993, p. 249. Perhaps there were two copies: Titsingh's own and the one he sent to Harlem.
- 55 Lequin 1990–92 offers all that is extant, with some 20 letters between them. Those who prefer to read Japanese than Dutch, see Numata 1992, pp. 48–65.
- 56 See Lequin 1990–92, vol. 1, pp. 2–3 and Matsuda Kiyoshi 1998, p. 224–5. The seal is illustrated in Screech 2006, p. 34.
- 57 See Lequin 1990–92, vol. 1, p. 22.
- 58 Titsingh acknowledged receipt of these items in a letter of March 1788, see Lequin 1990–92, vol. 2, pp. 615–16.
- 59 See Lequin 1990–92, vol. 1, p. 55.
- 60 See Lequin 1990–92, vol. 1, p. 102.
- 61 Anon., 'Notice sur le Japon', reproduced in Lequin 1990–92, vol. 2, p. 776.
- 62 See Lequin 1990–92, vol. 1, p. 180. The ship was the *Belvliet*. The manuscripts are said to have been collected for Titsingh by his Japanese friends.
- 63 See Lequin 1990–92, vol. 1, p. 468. The book would come out only posthumously, in English translation it is entitled *Illustrations of Japan*, see above, notes 41 and 44.
- 64 See Lequin 1990–92, vol. 1, p. 4–5.
- 65 See Lequin 1990–92, vol. 1, p. 14.
- 66 See Lequin 1990–92, vol. 2, pp. 749–51.
- 67 See Lequin 1990–92, vol. 1, pp. 459–62.
- 68 See Van de Velde and Viallé 1994, vol. 9, pp. 98 and 185.
- 69 See Sugita 1815, vol. 95, pp. 505–06.
- 70 See Katagiri 1985, pp. 222, 224.
- 71 See Van de Velde and Viallé, 1994, vol. 9, p. 82.
- 72 See Krieger, 1940, p. 82. Kreiger erroneously states that the letter was sent 'from Durkop' (ie, Duurkoop), rather than 'to Van Reede'.
- 73 See Lequin 1990–92, vol. 1, p. 33.
- 74 See Van de Velde and Viallé, 1994, vol. 9, p. 102.
- 75 See Morishima c.1787 in *Bunmei genryū sōsho* 1913, vol. 1, p. 460.
- 76 Morishima's book was published in 1787, and therefore written in 1786. The text refers to the print as having been imported the year before, thus 1785. Ships arrived only in summer, so any item taken to Edo in spring had to arrive in Nagasaki the previous year.
- 77 Ishizaki c.1841, but the book was not published in Edo times. It is included in Etchū 1975, for this image, see p. 205. For a more convenient reproduction, see Akai *et al.* 1976, vol. 25, fig. 186.
- 78 See above, notes 73 and 74.
- 79 See Van de Velde and Viallé, 1994, vol. 9, p. 129.
- 80 See Van de Velde and Viallé, 1994, vol. 9, p. 129. Junnosuke's dates are unknown, see Kimura 1990, vol. 5, p. 373.
- 81 Numata 1992, p. 107 states that the son who received instruction was Tomotsuna, without mentioning Junnosuke.
- 82 See Kimura *et al.* 1990, vol. 6, pp. 223.
- 83 See Davenport 1961, no. 1132. Incidentally, a particular variety of thaler in the name of Maria Theresa, dated 1780, went on to become a major international trading coin in the Ottoman Empire and Abyssinia. These coins continued to be produced well into the 20th century, in the mints of the rulers of Austria and then in the mints of other countries. These might therefore have been current in South-east and East Asia. See most recently Semple 2005. I am grateful to Barrie Cook for these references.
- 84 Matsuda 1998, p. 21. The Preface is by Ozawa Yorifuku, who may be the same person as Ozawa Tatsumoto.
- 85 See Van de Velde and Viallé, 1994, vol. 9, pp. 152–3 and 159. Van Reede does not mention the boy's name, but says he was the third son and aged about 11. This must be Tadaatsu, who was 4th son. The second had been adopted out, and the third, whose name is unknown, died in infancy. See Kimura *et al.* 1990, vol. 7, p. 539.
- 86 See Otsuki 1788, pp. 317–19.
- 87 See Sugita 1815, in *Nihon koten bungaku teikei* 1974, pp. 482 (including n. 24) and 506.
- 88 See Tōno 1997, pp. 224 and (fig.) 225.
- 89 See Kokusho Kenkyū-shitsu 1989, q.v.
- 90 Published in 1859.
- 91 See Fukuchiyama-shi 1984, vol. 3, p. 121.
- 92 See Matsuda 1998, p. 21 and Lequin 1990–92, p. 3, and Hübner 1704.
- 93 Sadanobu employed Ishii Shōsuke (also called Ishii Tsuneemon), who famously translated part of Dodonaeus's *Herbal* for him, see Kiyoshi 2001, pp. 201–22.
- 94 See Van de Velde and Viallé, 1994, vol. 9, pp. 187–8.
- 95 See Van de Velde and Viallé, 1994, vol. 9, p. 221.
- 96 See Hotta *et al.* 1964, vol. 6, p. 153. Note that Titsingh was not aware of this promotion, and as such it had failed to be registered in some of the Western language secondary literature, for example, Lequin 2002, p. 96.
- 97 My interpretation of this painting follows that of Hesselink 1995, especially pp. 197, 208.
- 98 I am grateful to Wang Tao for identifying this person. For the previous publication, see note 99.
- 99 See Fukuchiyama-shi 1984, vol. 3, unpaginated frontispiece. No justification for the identifications is given. Kimura 1990, vol. 3, p. 140. This image has also been reproduced twice (egregiously cropped so as to show only Masatsuna, and without explanation, by Lequin 2002, p. 96, and 2003, p. 33.
- 100 See Numata 1992, p. 36.
- 101 See Lequin 2003, pp. 110–11 and 253–9.
- 102 See Lequin 2003, pp. 103–07.
- 103 See Malte-Brun 1807–14, vol. 23, pp. 145–6. See also Lequin 1990–92, vol. 2, p. 820.
- 104 See Titsingh, *Illustrations of Japan* (1822), pp. 324–5. The book was first published in French in 1820.
- 105 See Screech 2006, pp. 70–3.
- 106 See Hager 1805, quoted in Lequin 2003, p. 59 n. 38.
- 107 *Catalogue d'objets d'art et d'industrie chinoises [sic]*, Bonnefons de la Vallé & Sallé (auction houses), 25 April, 1827. At least some of the coin manuscripts are now in Manchester, see Kornicki 1993, p. 296 and fig. 5.
- 108 See Numata 1992, pp. 107–8.
- 109 See Forrer 2000, pp. 78, 86–7.
- 110 Kondō Morishige (Seisai), Senroku, in, *Kondō Seisai zenshū* (1908), vol. 3, p. 473. I am grateful to Matthew McKelway for securing a copy of this book for me.

- III See Forrer 2000, p. 108.
 III2 See Murai 2000, pp. 77–78.
 III3 See Suzuki 2007, p. 63.
 III4 These items are now in the Tokyo National Museum, nos C.1062–65.

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Kutsuki Masatsuna as Collector and Numismatist

Shin'ichi Sakuraki and Nobuhisa Furuta

Kutsuki Masatsuna was the eighth daimyo of the Fukuchiyama domain in Tanba province. He was born in 1750 at the domain residence in Edo as the son of the sixth daimyo, Tsunasada, and he died in 1802. It is alleged that he developed an interest in coin collecting at the age of 13. Certainly, by the second half of the 18th century coin-collecting had become popular in Japan, so it was not particularly remarkable that Masatsuna, too, should have begun to collect coins. However, he appears to have made unusually rapid progress as a numismatist, for when he was just 24 years of age, Uno Muneaki, the doyen of Japanese numismatists at the time, presented him with a copy of his *Shoku kechō ruien*, which he had completed at the age of 69 as his life's work. Although this work does not contain rubbings of coins, it provides an exceptionally detailed study of Japanese, Chinese, Korean and Annamese (Vietnamese) coins, and also devotes some attention to European coins and to fakes, sometimes with accompanying sketches. In his thirties, Masatsuna produced a number of numismatic books of his own, and, given that he was included in joint first place in a popular ranking list (*banzuke*) of numismatists in Japan, he must by then have gained wide recognition as one of the leading numismatists of Japan.

Masatsuna, it must be emphasized, was more than just a coin collector. He studied *rangaku* or so-called Dutch Studies, which was the standard term for the study of European science and medicine, under Maeno Ryōtaku, who was one of the most famous scholars in this field of learning at the time. In 1789 Masatsuna even embodied his researches on European cartography and geography in a book entitled *Tasei yochi zusetu* (Illustrated explanation of European Western geography). As a result of his interest in *rangaku*, whenever the head of the Dutch Factory at Deshima was in Edo on his annual visit to pay court to the shogun, Masatsuna seems to have paid a visit to the Nagasakiya, the lodging house provided for the Dutchmen to stay in while they were in Edo. We can now only speculate on the intellectual conversations that took place there.

Of particular interest to Masatsuna, given his interest in coins, was Isaac Titsingh, who visited Edo in 1780 and 1782 in his capacity as Chief of the Dutch Factory. In the early 1780s Masatsuna was living in Edo (it was not until 1789 that Masatsuna became daimyo and took up residence in Fukuchiyama castle to the west of Kyoto), and this opens up the possibility that he may have met Titsingh twice, although we cannot be sure. In 1785 Titsingh was appointed director of the Dutch East India Company's outpost at Chinsura in Bengal and according to a letter sent to him there by Masatsuna on 20 March 1786 they had already been exchanging letters and presenting each other with coins for some time, presumably ever since the first meeting in Edo. From a letter sent by Titsingh to Masatsuna in 1807, when the latter was already

dead, their last meeting had been on 9 March 1782 during Titsingh's second visit to Edo.

Masatsuna wrote many books on coins, amongst them *Shinsen senpu* [New account of coins] (1782), *Zōho kaisei kōhō zukan* [Enlarged and revised illustrations of coins] (1784), *Zōho kaisei chinka kōhō zukan* [Enlarged and revised illustrations of rare coins] (1785), *Seiyō senpu* [Account of Western coins] (1787), *Saiundō zōsen mokuroku* [Catalogue of my coins] (1788), *Senka bunryōkō* [On the weights of coins] (1790), *Rōsen kikan* [Unusual illustrations of coins] (1796) and *Wakan kokin senkakan* [Album of Chinese and Japanese coins old and new] (1798), most of which were published in woodblock-printed editions. This was a time when coin-collecting had reached a peak of popularity and when others, too, were publishing books on coins, such as Yoshikawa Iken, Kawamura Useki and Fujiwara Teikan.

Let us now examine Masatsuna's numismatic studies a little more closely. *Shinsen senpu* was written in Chinese under the inspiration of *Quan Zhi*, a numismatic study by Hong Zun of the Song dynasty, and in it Masatsuna covered the coinage of China from the Tang dynasty to the Qing dynasty and then the coinage of Khitan, Korea and Annam, followed finally by the coinage of Japan. *Zōho kaisei kōhō zukan* and *Zōho kaisei chinka kōhō zukan* form a pair and represent revised versions of two books published in the Kyōhō era (1716–36) by the numismatist Nakayama Kōzan; both were written in Japanese rather than literary Chinese and they contained illustrations derived from coin rubbings. *Seiyō senpu* is a catalogue of European coins, and it is clear that Masatsuna could not have contemplated writing it without the exchanges of coins he conducted with Titsingh. *Saiundō zōsen mokuroku* is simply a catalogue of coins in Masatsuna's possession, but in its published form it does not list any of the European coins Masatsuna had acquired, probably because the publication of *Seiyō senpu* had drawn unwelcome attention to his acquisition of European coins and as a result he had incurred the displeasure of the shogunate. Be that as it may, the catalogue nevertheless shows that Masatsuna had amassed a very considerable collection of coins, including the former collection of Uno Muneaki. Of his remaining works, *Senka bunryōkō* deals with weights and measures from a numismatic point of view, *Rōsen kikan* is a study of Northern Song coinage and *Wakan kokin senkakan* is a massive work running to 12 volumes in which Masatsuna presented the fruits of his researches on coins of all ages, including the coins circulating in his day. What is characteristic of almost all these books is that great care was given to the preparation of the woodblock illustrations and to the use of Japanese rather than literary Chinese, which was the usual language of scholarship.

The British Museum possesses a large part of Masatsuna's collection and it thus constitutes an invaluable resource for the

study of coin-collecting in pre-modern Japan. This catalogue, however, is principally concerned with Japanese coins, so the examination of his non-Japanese coins will have to await another opportunity. Let us now turn, therefore, to the five most important parts of his collection of Japanese coins.

Ancient coins

In the collection are three Fuhonsen, the earliest coins produced in Japan; although many copies of these coins were made in later ages, the three in Masatsuna's collection were genuine originals. In his *Wakan kokin senkakan* Masatsuna distinguished between two varieties, a large and a small, but the three in the British Museum are of the smaller variety. Masatsuna also possessed examples of the 8th-century Wadō kaichin coins and the 11 types of coins produced up to the last minting of the Heian period in 958. Some of these are of great rarity, especially the mother coin for the small variety of Fuji shinpō coins minted in 818. His collection also contained a number of coins of the 8th and 9th centuries with peculiarities that made them much sought-after by collectors, including casting errors such as a Mannen tsūhō coin of 760 with an identical legend on both sides.

Mochūsen

Masatsuna possessed many of these coins, which were produced using imported Chinese coins as the model ('the mother') from which to cast new ones ('the children'). In this way it was possible to increase the supply of Chinese cash in Japan at a time when no coins were being produced in Japan. Again, some of these represent rare types or casting errors.

Shimasen

The term *shimasen* is really a label of convenience: it means 'island coins' and refers to the belief that they originated in the islands of the South Seas, for similar types of coins have been found in Southeast Asia. However, it is clear from

archaeological finds made in various parts of Japan that these were in fact minted in Japan.

Coins of the early Edo period

Masatsuna's collection includes many rare gold and silver coins of the early Edo period which were used as rewards for services rendered. These include a silver coin with the hammered design of a Northern Song coin (*Daguan tongbao* 大觀通寶) and a gold coin with the hammered design of a Ming dynasty coin (*Yongle tongbao* 永樂通寶). There are also Genna tsūhō silver coins with numerals on the reverse which are thought to have been bestowed on celebratory occasions and a Keichō tsūhō mother coin with its inscription written in small characters, which appears to have been used for a trial casting that was then abandoned.

Kan'ei tsūhō and other coins

Kan'ei tsūhō coins were still circulating in Masatsuna's time, but he nevertheless took considerable interest in them. He collected a number of mother coins used for making moulds, and one of them is a carved mother coin used for making the original mould. Acquiring items of this sort must have required considerable perseverance as a collector. He had a number of other rarities from his own time, including a carved mother coin for a trial run of Shōtoku coins and an iron coin cast unofficially in the Kyōhō era in the early 18th century.

In the preface of his *Zōho kaisei chinka kōhō zukan* Masatsuna wrote that every time he acquired a single coin he consulted a mass of reference works to determine its authenticity. If it was authentic, he carefully copied the design and inscription, and wrote a description and assessment of it for future reference. It is thanks to his collecting instincts, his meticulous care and his penetrating understanding that we are in the fortunate position of having such an outstanding collection to document in this catalogue.

Guide to the Catalogue – Sources of the Coins

Helen Wang

Arrangement of the catalogue

The Catalogue contains descriptions and images of the Japanese coins of the pre-Meiji period that are in the British Museum collection.

Each coin has a separate catalogue entry, with a concise description in English and Japanese, its measurements (weight in grammes, diameter in millimetres), British Museum registration number, and, where possible, a date and place of production, together with a reference to a standard Japanese catalogue (see Furuta).

British Museum registration numbers

Each coin has a unique British Museum registration number, which indicates its provenance. Details of provenance are given in Chapter 3 of this volume, where the names and registration numbers are arranged in chronological order.

Before 2007 registration numbers followed the format *year-month-group-item*. In this way, the registration number 1884-5-11-207 can be interpreted as the 207th item in the 11th group acquired in the 5th month (May) of the year 1884. For the



Gold Eiraku tsuho coin and its registration ticket

purposes of the Museum's database of the collections, the format was adjusted to *year-collection-item*, where the *collection* is a combination of *month-group*. In this way, the same registration number (1884-5-11-207) is now presented as 1884,0511.207.

In 2007 a new system of registration was introduced. The format remains *year-collection-item*, but *collection* is now a combination of *departmental code* and *group* number. In this way, the registration number 2007,4001.2 can be interpreted as the 2nd item in the 1st group acquired by departmental code 4 (indicating the Department of Coins and Medals) in the year 2007.

In addition to registration numbers with a numerical format, there are some coins which have a registration number that consists of one or more letter(s) followed by a running number. These refer to specific collections or registers, and expand as follows:

BNK.	Bank of England Collection
CH.	Chinese Supplementary Register
E.	Eaton
ES.	E. Satow
GC.	General Collection
H.	H.G. Heath
K.	N.P. Kingdon
M.	W. Marsden
Misc.	Miscellaneous (19th century)
OR.	Oriental Supplementary Register
SSB.	Sara Sophia Banks
W.	Webster

Sources of Japanese coins acquired by the British Museum between 1860 and 2000

Source	Date of acquisition	BM Registration no. (group)
Eastwood	1861–62, purchase	1862,0616
The Hon. Robert Marsham-Townsend	1862, donation	1862,0804
Sir Rutherford Alcock	1865, donation	1865,0102
The Earl of Enniskillen	1865, donation	1865,0103
N.P. Kingdon	1865, donation	K.
H.G. Heath	1868, purchase	H.
Dr Wilhelm Freudenthal	1868, purchase	1870,0507
S. Webster	1869, acquisition	W.
W. Cutter	1869, purchase	1870,0503
Ernest Mason Satow	1870, donation	1870,0307; ES
Dr William Willis	1875, donation	1875,0103; 1875,0804
W.S. Lincoln & Son	1876, purchase	1876,0404
Dr Wilhelm Freudenthal	1876, acquisition	1876,0801
The Earl of Enniskillen	1876, acquisition	1876,1209
Dr Wilhelm Freudenthal	1881, acquisition	1881,0804
Rollin & Feuardent	1882, acquisition	1882,0704
Hosea Ballou Morse	1882–83, purchase	1883,0701
Christopher Thomas Gardner	1883, purchase	1883,0802
Howel Wills	1884, purchase	1884,0511
Rollin & Feuardent	1886, acquisition	1886,1107
Messrs Robert Whyte & Co.	1887, acquisition	1887,0511
Mrs Glover	1888, donation	1888,0501
Rollin & Feuardent	1889, acquisition	1889,0103
Miss H. Cargill	1892, acquisition	1892,1001
Dr W.G.K. Barnes	1899, acquisition	1899,0901
H.A. Ramsden	1902, donation	1902,0902
Major Elliot	1908 donation	1908,1210
Mrs T. Cooke	1909, purchase	1909,1112
Lady Ramsay	1913, bequest	1913,1204
Dr J. Brighouse (executors of)	1914, donation	1914,0107
W.G. Groves	1916, donation?	1916,0205
Mrs J.S. Wilks	1916, donation?	1916.0504
L.L. Fletcher	1920, donation	1920,0314
H.A. Latham	1920, donation	1920,0408
Howland Wood	1920, donation	1920.0604
F.W. Hasluck	1920, bequest	1920,0907
C.W. Simson	1921, donation	1921,0105
H.E. Parkes	1921, donation	1921,0201
Miss C.A. Hutton	1921, donation	1921,0802
Archibald Mayne	1922, donation	1922,0707
Sir Richard Temple	1923, donation	1923,0121
J. Scott & Sons	1924, acquisition	1924,0412
E.H. de Bunsen	1924, acquisition	1924,0510
Mrs E.F. Knight	1925, donation	1925,0911
Kenzo Watanabe	1927, donation	1927.0109
H. Garside	1928, donation	1928,0813
F.S. Moller	1930, donation	1930,0417

Sources of Japanese coins acquired by the British Museum between 1860 and 2000 cont.

Source	Date of acquisition	BM Registration no. (group)
Miss Phyllis Fford	1930, donation	1930,1204
Miss Lawrence	1932, donation	1932,0601
H. Garside	1933, donation 1934, donation 1935, donation	1933,0412 1934,1106 1935,0411
Miss H. Lyell	1936, donation	1936,0106
G.G. Taylor	1936, donation	1936,1209
F. Cherry	1938, donation	1938,0501
Lt. Cmr. D. Lampen	1939, donation	1939,0305
C.A. Freemantle	1942, donation	1942,0901
Beasley	1944, bequest	1944,0805
Oscar Raphael	1945, bequest	1945,1204
Oldroyd	1946, bequest	1946,1004
E.T. Sykes	1947, donation	1947,0604
F. Bell	1947, donation	1947,1203
Edward Koppeschaar	1947, bequest	1947, 1009
F.H. Sharban	1948, donation	1948,0908
Dr Cornelius C. Vermeule	1955, donation	1955,0603
Anonymous	1971, donation	1971,1211
Spink & Son	1972, purchase	1972,0205
P. Leon	1972, purchase	1972,0808
Lund	1972, donation	1972,0813
P.S.E. Cribb	1973, purchase	1973,0303
E.J.J. Bristow	1973, purchase	1973,0513
K. Spear	1975, donation	1975,0802
Anonymous	1975, donation	1975,0803
Anonymous	1975, donation	1975,1119
United Reformed Church	1976, donation	1976,0114
R. Macdonald	1976, donation	1976,0207
J. Davies	1976, donation	1976,0908
Paramour	1977, donation	1977,0803
B. Beglin	1978, purchase	1978,0635
A. Kreisberg Corp. (ex- Eduard Kann Collection)	1978, purchase	1978,0636
E.R.D. Park	1978, donation	1978,0903
J.E. Cribb	1978, donation	1978,0904
Anonymous	1978, donation	1978,0905
C.J. Davies	1978, purchase	1978,0906
M. Weder	1979, donation	1979,0223
F. Burne (ex- John Wellington, Bishop of Shandong, China)	1979, donation	1979,0227
BM Dept of Oriental Antiquities	1979, transfer	1979,0228
J.E. Cribb	1979, donation	1979,0229
Anonymous	1979, donation	1979,0230
Anonymous	1979, donation	1979,0304
Anonymous	1979, donation	1979,0305
Anonymous	1979, donation	1979,0313
C. Eimer	1979, purchase	1979,0507
Jarvis	1979, purchase	1979,0603
A.J. Humphries	1979, purchase	1979,1020

Sources of Japanese coins acquired by the British Museum between 1860 and 2000 cont.

Source	Date of acquisition	BM Registration no. (group)
Anonymous	1979, donation	1979,1022
J. Hisamitsu	1979, donation	1979,1026
F. McCleod	1979, donation	1979,1028
E.J.J. Bristow	1979, donation	1979,1030
J. Nisbett	1979, donation	1979,1031
K. Howes	1980, donation	1980,0302
I. Charlton	1980, donation	1980,0312
A. Humphries	1980, donation	1980,0611
P. Mernick	1980, donation	1980,0803
K. Takeda	1980, donation	1980,1002
Anonymous	1979, donation	1979,0601
R.A.G. Carson	1981, donation	1981,0119
Anonymous	1981, donation	1981,0309
J. Chatt	1981, donation	1981,0515
BM Dept of Oriental Antiquities	1981, transfer	1981,0738
H. Simmons	1981, purchase	1981,1009
H. Simmons	1981, donation	1981,1211
H. Simmons	1982, purchase	1982, 0629
K. Courtenay	1982, donation	1982,1131
H. Simmons	1982, purchase	1982, 0245
H. Simmons	1983, acquisition	1983,0619
H. Simmons	1983, purchase	1983,0818
P. Nathan-Allan	1984, acquisition	1984,1222
Anonymous	1985, donation	1985,0115
Sir D. Wilson	1985, donation	1985,0419
Bank of Japan	1986, donation	1986,1138
H. Simmons	1987, purchase	1987,0109
P. Withers	1987, donation	1987,0113
R. Tye	1987, donation	1987,0631
National Art Collections Fund (ex- Lewis)	1987, bequest	1987,0649
H. Simmons	1987, donation	1987,0924
H. Simmons	1988, purchase	1988,0808
H. Simmons	1989, donation	1989,0631
H. Simmons	1989, donation	1989,0921
M. Bhumgara	1989, acquisition	1989,1113
B.J. Cook	1990, donation	1990,0510
W.L.S. Barrett	1990, donation	1990,0523
Bank of Japan	1990, donation	1990,0526
Spink & Son	1990, donation	1990,0911
H. Simmons	1990, purchase	1990,0920
Bank of Japan	1990, donation	1990,1218
H. Simmons	1991, purchase	1991,0413
Anonymous	1991, donation	1991,0417
V. Porter	1991, donation	1991,0421
Anonymous	1991, donation	1991,0637
Anonymous	1991, donation	1991,0815
Anonymous	1991, donation	1991,1025

Sources of Japanese coins acquired by the British Museum between 1860 and 2000 cont.

Source	Date of acquisition	BM Registration no. (group)
Anonymous	1991, donation	1991,1027
H. Simmons	1991, donation?	1991,1116
Anonymous	1992, donation	1992,0110
H. Simmons	1992, acquisition	1992,0227
K. Wiggins	1992, donation?	1992,0233
Anonymous	1992, donation	1992,0328
Bank of Japan	1992, donation	1992,0604
Anonymous	1992, donation	1992,1016
Tokihide Yokoi	1992, donation	1992,1136
Bank of Japan	1993, donation	1993,0601
H. Simmons	1993, donation	1993,0705
Anonymous	1993, donation	1993,0732
H. Simmons	1993, donation	1993,0919
Anonymous	1994, donation	1994,0513
Format (Birmingham)	1994, donation	1994,0908
Bank of Japan	1994, donation	1994,1018
Anonymous	1995, donation	1995,0307
Anonymous	1995, donation	1995,0315
W.L.S. Barrett	1995, donation	1995,0403
H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester	1995, donation	1995,0856
H. Simmons	1995, donation	1995,0936
H. Simmons	1996, donation	1996,0613
L. Syson	1996, donation	1996,0614
Anonymous	1996, donation	1996,1020
H. Simmons	1996, acquisition	1996,1101
Glendinings	1997, donation	1997,0318
W.L.S. Barrett	1997, donation	1997,1103
W.L.S. Barrett	1997, donation	1997,1105
L. Goldsmith	1998, donation	1998,0301
Halvorsen	1998, donation	1998,0433
V. Harris	1998, donation	1998,0502
Anonymous	1998, donation	1998,0813
H. Lidchi	1998, donation	1998,0812
Anonymous	1998, donation	1998,1104
F.A. Turk	1999, purchase	1999,00802

Collector's notes from the Tamba Collection at the British Museum

Some of the coins in the Tamba Collection have notes written by the previous owner(s) of the collection. These fall into five groups:

- (1) Coins with collector's mark written on coin in red;
- (2) Coins with a piece of gold-flecked blue paper with a handwritten inscription in ink, in a Japanese hand;
- (3) Coins with a brown leaf-printed card with a handwritten inscription in ink, in a Japanese hand;
- (4) Coins with a piece of white card with a handwritten inscription in ink, in a Westerner's hand;
- (5) *Hatome-sen* with collector's note and wrapper, in a Japanese hand.

Examples of these five groups are illustrated below and marked with * in the following tables.



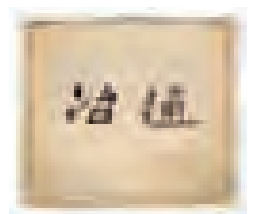
(1) (I884,05II.105)



(2) (I884,05II.465)



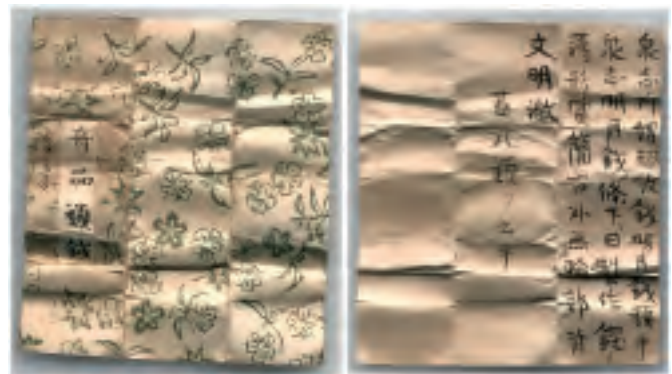
(3) (I884,05II.453)



(4) (I884,05II.476)



(5) I884,05II.43I/432/433/440)



1. Coins with collector's mark written on coin in red

Cat. no.	Obverse inscription	BM reg. no.	Cat. no.	Obverse inscription	BM reg. no.
20	萬年通寶	1884,0511.26	681	寬永通寶	1884,0511.416
29	神功開寶	1884,0511.32	730	寬永通寶	1884,0511.421
77	貞觀永寶	1884,0511.47	666	寬永通寶	1884,0511.379
91	延喜通寶	1884,0511.95	465	寬永通寶	1884,0511.377
96	軋元大寶	1884,0511.105*	737	寬永通寶	1884,0511.395
155	開元通寶	1884,0511.676	727	寬永通寶	1884,0511.371
158	開元通寶	1884,0511.675	751	寬永通寶	1884,0511.380
170	太平通寶	1884,0511.611	728	寬永通寶	1884,0511.383
330	寬永通寶	1884,0511.426	502	寬永通寶	1884,0511.360
368	寬永通寶	1884,0511.363	820	寬永通寶	1884,0511.425
412	寬永通寶	1884,0511.373	729	寬永通寶	1884,0511.417
387	寬永通寶	1884,0511.364	686	寬永通寶	1884,0511.402
337	寬永通寶	1884,0511.368	745	寬永通寶	1884,0511.427
791	寬永通寶	1884,0511.418	712	寬永通寶	1884,0511.132
606	寬永通寶	1884,0511.400	599	寬永通寶	1884,0511.388
603	寬永通寶	1884,0511.415	587	寬永通寶	1884,0511.422
467	寬永通寶	1884,0511.382	504	寬永通寶	1884,0511.374
616	寬永通寶	1884,0511.429	707	寬永通寶	1884,0511.406
483	寬永通寶	1884,0511.362	705	寬永通寶	1884,0511.389
475	寬永通寶	1884,0511.378	684	寬永通寶	1884,0511.424
723	寬永通寶	1884,0511.408	576	寬永通寶	1884,0511.369
767	寬永通寶	1884,0511.392	586	寬永通寶	1884,0511.375
498	寬永通寶	1884,0511.399	539	寬永通寶	1884,0511.381
765	寬永通寶	1884,0511.376	764	寬永通寶	1884,0511.411
715	寬永通寶	1884,0511.407	547	寬永通寶	1884,0511.394
493	寬永通寶	1884,0511.361	507	寬永通寶	1884,0511.385
685	寬永通寶	1884,0511.413	545	寬永通寶	1884,0511.393
704	寬永通寶	1884,0511.403	555	寬永通寶	1884,0511.404
499	寬永通寶	1884,0511.370	557	寬永通寶	1884,0511.396
770	寬永通寶	1884,0511.365	559	寬永通寶	1884,0511.410
771	寬永通寶	1884,0511.367	525	寬永通寶	1884,0511.419
772	寬永通寶	1884,0511.428	554	寬永通寶	1884,0511.412
562	寬永通寶	1884,0511.384	541	寬永通寶	1884,0511.398
682	寬永通寶	1884,0511.160	654	寬永通寶	1884,0511.387
708	寬永通寶	1884,0511.372	428	寬永通寶	1884,0511.319
709	寬永通寶	1884,0511.414	595	寬永通寶	1884,0511.259
739	寬永通寶	1884,0511.409	597	寬永通寶	1884,0511.261
740	寬永通寶	1884,0511.401	598	寬永通寶	1884,0511.260
741	寬永通寶	1884,0511.386	825	寬永通寶	1884,0511.265
678	寬永通寶	1884,0511.423	564	寬永通寶	1884,0511.263
679	寬永通寶	1884,0511.405	582	寬永通寶	1884,0511.358
			759	寬永通寶	1884,0511.238
			662	寬永通寶	1884,0511.391

2. Coins with a piece of gold-flecked blue paper with a handwritten inscription in ink, in a Japanese hand

Cat. no.	Obverse inscription	BM reg. no.
157	開元通寶	1884,0511.627
160	開元寶寶	1884,0511.565
161	開元通寶	1884,0511.464
168	軋元重寶	1884,0511.459
176	太平通寶	1884,0511.552
181	至道元寶	1884,0511.473
182	至道元寶	1884,0511.562
188	咸平元寶	1884,0511.621
294	軋平元寶	1884,0511.485
190	景德元寶	1884,0511.557
191	祥符元寶	1884,0511.471
192	祥符通寶	1884,0511.465*
193	天元通寶	1884,0511.479
196	皇宋通寶	1884,0511.461
200	治平通寶	1884,0511.467
201	不明	1884,0511.550
202	熙寧元寶	1884,0511.484
203	紹聖元寶	1884,0511.458
204	紹宋元寶	1884,0511.454
205	開宋元寶	1884,0511.564
206	大觀通寶	1884,0511.554
209	政和通寶	1884,0511.457
215	大宋元寶	1884,0511.549
217	正隆元寶	1884,0511.480
221	大元平寶	1884,0511.586
224	大開通寶	1884,0511.585
223	大井通寶	1884,0511.597
225	大開通寶	1884,0511.592
230	元井元寶	1884,0511.617
233	元平宋寶	1884,0511.588
236	元祐元寶	1884,0511.596
239	元通元寶	1884,0511.623
241	元通元寶	1884,0511.628
244	大元通寶	1884,0511.497
245	太元寶寶	1884,0511.598
251	太邑元寶	1884,0511.599
252	太〇元寶	1884,0511.482
257	天元通寶	1884,0511.533
254	天元通寶	1884,0511.600
259	天元通寶	1884,0511.499
260	天元通寶	1884,0511.561
265	天平通寶	1884,0511.495
269	天宋宋寶	1884,0511.618
273	日天中寶	1884,0511.530
274	日天中寶	1884,0511.531
279	立開聖寶	1884,0511.607
283	和開珠寶	1884,0511.616
292	聖元通寶	1884,0511.566
295	開元有生	1884,0511.577
296	開平元寶	1884,0511.578
298	開開寶寶	1884,0511.532

Cat. no.	Obverse inscription	BM reg. no.
301	平大通寶	1884,0511.548
303	用平元寶	1884,0511.620
307	永樂通寶	1884,0511.469

3. Coins with a brown leaf-printed card with a handwritten inscription in ink, in a Japanese hand

Cat. no.	Obverse inscription	BM reg. no.
171	太平通寶	1884,0511.453*
238	元通元寶	1884,0511.629
129	至元通寶	1884,0511.631

4. Coins with a piece of white card with a handwritten inscription in ink, in a Westerner's hand

Cat. no.	Obverse inscription	BM reg. no.
169	周通元寶	1884,0511.477
178	淳化元寶	1884,0511.472
179	淳化元寶	1884,0511.555
185	咸平元寶	1884,0511.468
189	開平元寶	1884,0511.535
293	軋平元寶	1884,0511.583
194	天聖元寶	1884,0511.466
195	大元聖寶	1884,0511.560
199	治平元寶	1884,0511.476*
207	政和通寶	1884,0511.625
212	政和通寶	1884,0511.559
229	大宋元寶	1884,0511.558
220	大元通寶	1884,0511.590
226	大開寶寶	1884,0511.527
227	元化通寶	1884,0511.510
229	元化元寶	1884,0511.529
232	元平宋寶	1884,0511.496
246	太元通寶	1884,0511.556
248	太井平寶	1884,0511.506
290	崇元重寶	1884,0511.584
291	淳熙元寶	1884,0511.478
297	開和通寶	1884,0511.573
299	開是聖寶	1884,0511.568

5. Hatome-sen with collector's note and wrapper, in a Japanese hand

Cat. no.	Obverse inscription	BM reg. no.
1318	鳩目錢 (伊勢鳩目錢)	1884,0511.431*
1319	鳩目錢 (伊勢鳩目錢)	1884,0511.432*
1320	鳩目錢 (伊勢鳩目錢)	1884,0511.433*
1321	鳩目錢 (伊勢鳩目錢)	1884,0511.440*

Guide to Catalogue – Dates and Places of Production

Nobuhisa Furuta

As Sakuraki Shin'ichi has pointed out in this volume, archaeologists are uncovering exciting new finds of coins that confirm, and sometimes challenge, our current understanding of Japanese coins. In particular, coins found in archaeological excavations are suggesting that some of the traditionally attributed dates may need adjusting in the future. This is an important and welcome development in Japanese numismatics, but one that will take time to resolve fully.

For the Japanese coins in the British Museum collection, I have tried to provide a date, place of production and reference for all the coins. For the sake of consistency, I have followed the information given in the standard Japanese coin catalogues.

For all coins before the Kan'ei tsūhō series, the references are to Hirao Shusen's *Shōwa Senpu* (1974). As the *Shōwa Senpu* does not have catalogue numbers, the following abbreviations have been used: H:T to indicate 'Hirao, top row'; H:M to indicate 'Hirao, middle row'; H:B to indicate 'Hirao, bottom row'. 'Unrecorded' means not recorded in the *Shōwa Senpu*.

For the Kan'ei tsūhō coins, the references are to Masuo (1976) and Furuta (1998).

For the gold and silver coins, the references are to Aoyama (1982).

For all other coins after the Kan'ei tsūhō series, the references are to Hirao's *Shōwa Senpu*.

Aoyama Reishi 青山礼志, *Kahei Techō* (new ed.) 貨幣手帳 (Tokyo, 1982).

Furuta Nobuhisa 古田修久, *Shin Kan'ei tsūhō Zue* 新寛永通寶図会 (Sapporo, 1998).

Hirao Shusen 平尾聚泉 (ed.), *Shōwa Senpu* 昭和泉譜 (Tokyo, 1974).

Masuo Tomifusa 増尾富房, *Ko Kan'ei Senshi* (revised ed.) 古寛永泉志 (Tokyo, 1976).

For the reader's convenience, I have prepared additional reference information in the tables below, which give the dates and places of production of different types of coins.

1–3: The place and date of production of Kan'ei tsūhō coins
称〇〇銭としているものは、錢座記録に対応するものとしては確証が乏しい錢種である

1. The place and date of production of Kan'ei tsūhō coins (old series) 寛永通宝一文銭 (古寛永)

2. The place and date of production of Kan'ei tsūhō coins (new series) 寛永通宝一文銭 (新寛永)

3. The place and date of production of Kan'ei tsūhō coins (4-mon coins) 寛永通宝四文銭

4–15. The place and date of production of Japanese gold and silver money 近世金銀貨の鑄期、鑄地

4. Gold oban 金貨 (大判)

5. Gold 5-ryō 金貨 (五兩判)

6. Gold koban 金貨 (小判)

7. Gold 2-bun 金貨 (二分判金)

8. Gold 1-bun 金貨 (一分判金)

9. Gold 2-shu 金貨 (二朱判金)

10. Gold 1-shu 金貨 (一朱判金)

11. Silver chōgin and mameitagin (bean silver) 銀貨 (丁銀・豆板銀)

12. Silver 5-monme 銀貨 (五匁銀)

13. Silver 1-bun 銀貨 (一分銀)

14. Silver 2-shu 銀貨 (二朱銀)

15. Silver 1-shu 銀貨 (一朱銀)

16. Refinements to Aoyama's catalogue.

Table 1: The place and date of production of Kan'ei tsūhō coins (old series) 寛永通宝一文銭 (古寛永)

Type/Traditional attribution	Place of production 鋳期	Date of production 鋳期
初期推定銭、二水永	Unknown	Early period
江戸 称御蔵銭、称芝銭	Asakusa, Shiba	Kan'ei 13-17 (1636-40)
称坂本銭	Sakamoto	Kan'ei 13-17 (1636-40)
推水戸銭、称水戸銭 (水戸銭と称されている銭種のうち「長永」は水戸銭座にて枝銭が発掘されている銭種のため、「推水戸銭」として他の水戸銭と区別している。	Mito	Kan'ei 14-17 (1637-40)
称仙台銭	Sendai	Kan'ei 14-17 (1637-40)
称吉田銭	Yoshida	Kan'ei 14-17 (1637-40)
推松本銭 (増尾カタログでは「太細」を仮に称松本銭として充当しているが、同カタログで称竹田銭と仮定していた種類「斜宝」が松本銭座の家系の家より鑄造関係の文書とともに枝銭が発見されたため、「斜宝」を推松本銭とし、「太細」は不知銭に変更。なお、「斜宝」は江戸期の藤原貞幹編『寛永銭譜』写本では松本銭として分類していた銭種である。	Matsumoto	Kan'ei 14-17 (1637-40)
称高田銭	Takada	Kan'ei 14-17 (1637-40)
長門銭	Nagato	Kan'ei 14-17 (1637-40)
推岡山銭、称岡山銭 (備前)	Okayama	Kan'ei 14-17 (1637-40)
称竹田銭 (豊後)	Takeda	Kan'ei 14-17 (1637-40)
称井の宮銭 (旧称井の宮銭「縮寛」は岡山銭座跡で出土の為、推岡山銭に変更。	Inomiya	Kan'ei 16 (1639)
称建仁寺銭	Kenninji	Unknown (Jōō era?)
称鳥越銭	Torigoe	Meireki 2-Manji 2 (1656-59)
称沓谷銭	Kutsunoya	Meireki 2-Manji 2 (1656-59)
不知銭	Uncertain	Kan'ei era?

Table 2: The place and date of production of Kan'ei tsūhō coins (new series) 寛永通宝一文銭 (新寛永)

Type/Traditional attribution	Place of production 鋳期	Date of production 鋳期
文銭	Kameido	Kanbun 8-Tenna 3 (1668-83)
文無背銭	Kameido	Shōtoku 4-Kyōhō 3 (1714-18)
文銭類似銭	Kameido	Hōei 5-Shōtoku 2 (1708-12)
四ッ宝銭	Unknown	Genroku era?
旧猿江銭	Unknown	Genroku era?
江戸荻原銭	Kameido	Genroku 10-Hōei 1 (1697-1704)
京都荻原銭	Shichijō in Kyoto	Genroku 13-Hōei 4 (1700-07)
不旧手旧十万坪銭	Unknown	Genroku era? (before Hōei 4)
不旧手七条銭	Shichijō?	Genroku era? (before Hōei 4)
不旧手横大路銭	Yokoōji	Genbun 1-Enkyō 2 (1736-45)
不旧手伏見銭	Fushimi	Genbun 1-? (1736-?)
不旧手藤沢銭	Fujisawa	Genbun 1-? (1736-?)
正徳期推定鋳地不明銭	Unknown (Kameido?)	Shōtoku era?
佐渡銭 (正徳期)	Aikawa in Sado	Shōtoku 4-5 (1714-15)
佐渡銭 (享保期官鑄)	Aikawa in Sado	Kyōhō 2-19 (1717-34)
佐渡銭 (享保期民鑄)	Aikawa in Sado	Kyōhō 20 (1735)
佐渡銭 (元文期銅銭)	Aikawa in Sado	Genbun 2-Kanpō 1 (1737-41)
佐渡銭 (元文期鉄銭)	Aikawa in Sado	Genbun 5-Kanpō 1 (1740-41)
佐渡銭 (明和期)	Aikawa in Sado	Meiwa 8-Tenmei 1 (1771-81)
佐渡銭 (文久期)	Aikawa in Sado	Bun'yū 2-Genji 1 (1862-64)
不旧手伏見銭	Fushimi	Genbun 1-? (1736-?)
不旧手藤沢銭	Fujisawa	Genbun 2-? (1740-?)
仙台銭 (享保期) マ頭通背仙、重揮通背仙、重揮通無背	Ishinomaki in Sendai	Kyōhō 13-17 (1728-32)

Table 2 cont: The place and date of production of Kan'ei tsūhō coins (new series)

Type/Traditional attribution	Place of production 鑄期	Date of production 鑄期
仙台銭 (元文期) コ頭通背仙、異書	Ishinomaki in Sendai	Genbun 4-Kanpō 3 (1739–43) 異書↓ Genbun 4-Kanpō 3? (1739–43)?
仙台銭 (明和期) 明和背千	Ishinomaki in Sendai	Meiwa 8-Tenmei 1? (1771–81)?
仙台銭 (安永期) 背千刮去	Ishinomaki in Sendai	Anei 5-7? (1776–1778)?
仙台銭 (天保期) 尖り千	Ishinomaki in Sendai	Tenpō 9-12 (1838–41)
仙台銭 (安政期) 安政背千、明和手背千?	Ishinomaki in Sendai	Ansei 7-? (1860–?)
難波銭	Nanba	Kyōhō 13-15 (1728–30)
元文期十万坪銭 (銅)	Jumantsubo	Genbun 1-5 (1736–40)
元文期十万坪銭 (鉄)	Jumantsubo	Genbun 4-5 (1739–40)
紀伊中の島銭 (銅)	Nakanoshima in Kii	Genbun 2-Kanpō 3 (1737–43)
紀伊中の島銭 (鉄)	Nakanoshima in Kii	Genbun 5-Kanpō 1 (1740–41)
元文期小梅銭 (銅)	Koume	Genbun 2-Kanpō 2 (1737–42)
元文期小梅銭 (鉄)	Koume	Genbun 4-5 (1739–40)
日光銭	Nikkō	Genbun 2-? (1737-?)
元文期亀戸銭	Kameido	Genbun 2-4 (1737–39)
秋田銭	Akita	Genbun 3-Kan'en 3 (1738–50)
加島銭	Kashima	Genbun 4-Enkyō 4 (1739–47)
平野新田銭	Hiranoshinden	Genbun 4-6 (1739–41)
押上銭	Oshiage	Genbun 4-Enkyō 2 (1739–45)
藤沢・吉田島銭	Fujisawa and Yoshidajima	Genbun 4-? (1739-?)
小名木川銭	Onagigawa	Genbun 5-Enkyō 2 (1740–45)
称紀伊一之瀬銭	Ichinose in Kii	Genbun era?
鑄地不明元文期推定銭 (伏見手、延尾永、清水短通、膳所額輪、鳥取小字、織字、 中ノ島虎の尾寛、加島内跳寛)	Unknown	Genbun era?
高津背元銭	Kōzu in Osaka	Kanpō 1-? (1741-?)
足尾背足銭	Ashio	Kanpō 1-Enkyō 2 (1741–45)
亀戸鉄銭	Kameido	Meiwa 2-An'ei 3 (1765–74)
亀戸四年銭	Kameido	Meiwa 4-An'ei 1 (1767–72)
飯田銭	Iida in Kai	Meiwa 2-5 (1765–68)
長崎背長銭	Nagasaki	Meiwa 4-An'ei 2 (1767–74)
伏見鉄銭	Fushimi	Meiwa 4-An'ei 3 (1767–74)
久慈背久銭	Kuji	Meiwa 5-An'ei 1 (1768–72)
久慈背久二銭	Kuji	An'ei 3-6 (1856–1777)
洲崎銭	Suzaki	Tenpō 6-8 (1835–37)
小菅銭	Kosuge	Ansei 6-Keiō 3 (1859–67)
水戸背卜銭 (試作銭のみか?)	Koume	Genji 1 (1864)

Table 3: The place and date of production of Kan'ei tsūhō coins (4-mon coins) 寛永通宝四文銭

Type/Traditional attribution	Place of production 鑄期	Date of production 鑄期
明和期四文銭	Sendashinden	Meiwa 5-Tenmei 8 (1768–88)
文政期四文銭	Asakusa hashiba	Bunsei 4-8 (1821–25)
安政期四文銭	Umibeshinden	Ansei 4-? (1857-?)
万延期四文銭	Umibeshinden	Man'en 1-Bun'kyū 3 (1860–63)
仙台藩四文銭	Ishinomaki in Sendai	Keiō 2-? (1866-?)
盛岡藩四文銭	Ohazama in Morioka	Keiō 2-Meiji 2 (1866–69)

Table 3: The place and date of production of Kan'ei tsūhō coins (4-mon coins) cont. 寛永通宝四文銭

栗林四文銭 (盛岡藩)	Kuribayashi in Morioka	Meiji 1-2? (1868–1869?)
会津藩四文銭	Hachiemon	Keiō 2-? (1866–?)
津藩四文銭	Nishimachi	Keiō 2-? (1866–?)
水戸藩四文銭	Tatsunokuchi in Mito and Koume	Keiō 2-? (1866–?)
水戸藩四文銭 (釜屋銭)	Koume	Keiō 4 (1868)
広島藩四文銭	Hiroshima	Keiō 3 (1867)

Table 4: Gold oban 金貨 (大判)

Type	Place of production 鑄地	Date of production 鑄期
天正大判金	Kyoto	Tenshō 16-19 (1588–91)
慶長大判金	Kyoto	Keichō 6-? (1601–?)
慶長大判金 (明暦判)	Kyoto and Edo	Meireki 4-? (1658–?)
元禄大判金	Kyoto and Edo	Genroku 8-Kyōhō 1 (1695–1716)
享保大判金	Kyoto and Edo	Kyōhō 10-Kanpō 3 (1725–43)
天保大判金	Kyoto and Edo	Tenpō 9-Man'en 1 (1838–60)
万延大判金	Kyoto and Edo	Man'en 1-Bun'kyū 2 (1860–62)

Table 5: Gold 5-ryo 金貨 (五兩判)

Type	Place of production 鑄地	Date of production 鑄期
天保五兩判金	Kyoto and Edo	Tenpō 8-14 (1837–43)

Table 6: Gold koban 金貨 (小判)

Type	Place of production 鑄地	Date of production 鑄期
慶長小判金	Kyoto, Suruga and Edo	Keichō 6-Genroku 8 (1601–95)
元禄小判金	Edo	Genroku 8-Hōei 7 (1695–1710)
宝永小判金	Edo	Hōei 7-Shōtoku 4 (1710–14)
正徳小判金	Edo	Shōtoku 4 (1714)
享保小判金	Edo	Shōtoku 4-Genbun 1 (1714–36)
佐渡小判金	Edo	Unknown (c. Kyōhō era)
元文小判金	Edo	Genbun 1-Bunsei 1 (1736–1818)
文政小判金	Edo	Bunsei 2-11 (1819–28)
天保小判金	Edo	Tenpō 8-Ansei 5 (1837–58)
安政小判金	Edo	Ansei 6 (1859)
万延小判金	Edo	Man'en 1-Keiō 3 (1860–67)

Table 7: Gold 2-bu 金貨 (二分判金)

Type	Place of production 鑄地	Date of production 鑄期
文政二分判金 (真文二分)	Edo	Bunsei 1-11 (1818–28)
文政二分判金 (草文二分)	Edo	Bunsei 11-Tenpō 3 (1828–32)
安政二分判金	Edo	Ansei 3-Man'en 1 (1856–60)
万延二分判金	Edo	Man'en 1 (1860)
明治二分判金	Edo	Meiji 1-2 (1868–69)

Table 8: Gold 1-bu 金貨 (一分判金)

Type	Place of production 鑄地	Date of production 鑄期
額一分判金	Kyoto	Keichō 4 (1599)
慶長一分判金	Kyoto, Suruga and Edo	Keichō 6-Genroku 8 (1601–95)
元禄一分判金	Edo	Genroku 8-Hōei 7 (1695–1710)
宝永一分判金	Edo	Hōei 7-Shōtoku 4 (1710–14)
正徳一分判金	Edo	Shōtoku 4 (1714)
享保一分判金	Edo	Kyōhō 1-Genbun 1 (1716–36)
佐渡一分判金	Edo	Shotoku4 (1714)
元文一分判金 (真文)	Edo	Genbun 1-Bunsei 1 (1736–1818)
文政一分判金 (草文)	Edo	Bunsei 2-11 (1819–29)
天保一分判金	Edo	Tenpō 8-Ansei 5 (1837–58)
安政一分判金	Edo	Ansei 6 (1859)
万延一分判金	Edo	Man'en 1-Meiji 2 (1860–69)

Table 9: Gold 2-shu 金貨 (二朱判金)

Type	Place of production 鑄地	Date of production 鑄期
元禄二朱判金	Edo	Genroku 10-Hōei 7 (1697–1710)
天保二朱判金	Edo	Tenpō 3-Ansei 5 (1832–58)
万延二朱判金	Edo	Man'en 1-Meiji 2 (1860–69)

Table 10: Gold 1-shu 金貨 (一朱判金)

Type	Place of production 鑄地	Date of production 鑄期
文政一朱判金	Edo	Bunsei 7-Tenpō 3 (1824–32)

Table 11: Silver chogin and mameitagin (bean silver) 銀貨 (丁銀・豆板銀)

Type	Place of production 鑄地	Date of production 鑄期
慶長丁銀・豆板銀	Kyoto, Suruga and Edo	Keichō 6-Genroku 8 (1601–95)
元禄丁銀・豆板銀	Kyoto and Edo	Genroku 8-Hōei 3 (1695–1706)
宝永二ツ宝丁銀・豆板銀	Kyoto and Edo	Hōei 3-7 (1706–10)
宝永永字丁銀・豆板銀	Kyoto and Edo	Hōei 7 (1710)
宝永三ツ宝丁銀・豆板銀	Kyoto and Edo	Hōei 7-Shōtoku 1 (1710–11)
宝永四ツ宝丁銀・豆板銀	Kyoto and Edo	Shōtoku 1-2 (1711–12)
正徳 (享保) 丁銀・豆板銀	Kyoto and Edo	Shōtoku 4-Genbun 1 (1714–36)
元文丁銀・豆板銀	Kyoto and Edo	Genbun 1-Bunsei 1 (1736–1818)
文政丁銀・豆板銀	Edo	Bunsei 3-Tenpō 8 (1820–37)
天保丁銀・豆板銀	Edo	Tenpō 8-Ansei 5 (1837–58)
安政丁銀・豆板銀	Edo	Ansei 6-Keiō 1 (1859–65)

Table 12: Silver 5-monme 銀貨 (五匁銀)

Type	Place of production 鑄地	Date of production 鑄期
明和五匁銀	Edo	Meiwa 2-An'ei 1 (1765–72)

Table 13: Silver 1-*bu* 銀貨 (一分銀)

Type	Place of production 鑄地	Date of production 鑄期
天保一分銀	Edo	Tenpō 8-Ansei 1 (1837–54)
安政一分銀	Edo	Ansei 6-Meiji 1 (1859–68)
明治一分銀	Edo	Meiji 1-2 (1868–69)

Table 14: Silver 2-*shu* 銀貨 (二朱銀)

Type	Place of production 鑄地	Date of production 鑄期
南鐮二朱銀	Edo	Meiwa 9-Bunsei 7 (1772–1824)
新南鐮二朱銀	Edo	Bunsei 7-Tenpō 1 (1824–30)
安政二朱銀	Edo	Ansei 6 (1859)

Table 15: Silver 1-*shu* 銀貨 (一朱銀)

Type	Place of production 鑄地	Date of production 鑄期
文政南鐮一朱銀	Edo	Bunsei 12-Tenpō 8 (1829–37)
嘉永一朱銀	Edo	Kaei 6-Keiō 1 (1853–65)
明治一朱銀	Edo	Meiji 1-2 (1868–69)

Table 16: Refinements to Aoyama's catalogue

補足説明 P120の価格表

時代別の番号のみで、丁銀や豆板銀といった細別に対して番号が付けられていませんでしたので、表の左から1～7までの番号を付けました。
(例・元文両面大黒豆板銀 D48-6)

番号	名称	丁銀	十二面大黒丁銀	露銀	豆板銀 (大黒なし)	片面大黒豆板銀	両面大黒豆板銀	大字・群文
D40	慶長							
D41	元禄							
D42	二つ宝							
D43	永字							
D44	三つ宝							
D45	四つ宝							
D46	正徳							
D47	享保							
D48	元文							
D49	文政							
D50	天保							
D51	安政							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Catalogue

Shin'ichi Sakuraki and Nobuhisa Furuta

Edited by Helen Wang, Joe Cribb and Peter Kornicki

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Section 1: Fuhon-sen 富本錢 (和同開珎以前)						
Cat. no.	Description (Japanese)	Obverse inscription (or description)	Reverse inscription (or description)	Material	Weight (g)	Diam./ size (mm)
1	富本錢	Fuhon-sen	~	Bronze	3.58	24
2	富本錢	Fuhon-sen	~	Bronze	3.11	24
3	富本錢	Fuhon-sen	~	Bronze	3.57	23.5
Section 2: Early coinage in Japan 古代錢貨の時代						
Cat. no.	Description (Japanese)	Obverse inscription (or description)	Reverse inscription (or description)	Material	Weight (g)	Diam./ size (mm)
4	和同開珎 (縮字)	Wadō kaichin	~	Silver	6.41	23.5
5	和同開珎	Wadō kaichin	~	Bronze	3.53	25
6	和同開珎 (古和同; 隸開)	Wadō kaichin	~	Bronze	3.57	24
7	和同開珎 (正字)	Wadō kaichin	~	Bronze	2.85	25
8	和同開珎 (正字)	Wadō kaichin	~	Bronze	2.54	24
9	和同開珎 (正字)	Wadō kaichin	~	Bronze	2.39	24
10	和同開珎 (正字)	Wadō kaichin	~	Bronze	3.06	25
11	和同開珎 (正字)	Wadō kaichin	~	Bronze	3.69	25
12	和同開珎 (正字)	Wadō kaichin	~	Bronze	2.71	25
13	和同開珎 (正字 (磨輪))	Wadō kaichin	~	Bronze	1.72	22
14	和同開珎 (重文; 正字)	Wadō kaichin	~	Bronze	2.71	24
15	和同開珎 (正字; (降開))	Wadō kaichin	~	Bronze	3.74	25
16	萬年通寶 (横点年)	Mannen tsūhō	~	Bronze	4.30	26
17	萬年通寶 (横点年)	Mannen tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.65	25
18	萬年通寶 (横点年; 潤縁)	Mannen tsūhō	~	Bronze	5.18	27
19	萬年通寶 (直通)	Mannen tsūhō	~	Bronze	4.69	26
20	萬年通寶 (直通)	Mannen tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.29	26
21	萬年通寶 (直通)	Mannen tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.88	25
22	萬年通寶 (直通; 磨輪)	Mannen tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.06	25
23	萬年通寶 (直通)	Mannen tsūhō	~	Bronze	4.34	26
24	萬年通寶 (直通; 磨輪)	Mannen tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.40	24
25	萬年通寶 (広通)	Mannen tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.10	25
26	萬年通寶 (広通)	Mannen tsūhō	~	Bronze	4.12	26
27	萬年通寶 (広通)	Mannen tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.82	26
28	萬年通寶 (直通; 両面錢)	Mannen tsūhō	~	Bronze	4.17	25
29	神功開寶 (大様; 刀功)	Jingō kaihō	~	Bronze	4.25	27
30	神功開寶 (大様; 刀功)	Jingō kaihō	~	Bronze	3.82	26
31	神功開寶 (側功; 刀功)	Jingō kaihō	~	Bronze	3.01	25
32	神功開寶 (側功; 刀功)	Jingō kaihō	~	Bronze	3.55	25
33	神功開寶 (長刀; 刀功)	Jingō kaihō	~	Bronze	3.45	25
34	神功開寶 (長功; 刀功)	Jingō kaihō	~	Bronze	3.86	25
35	神功開寶 (長刀; 刀功)	Jingō kaihō	~	Bronze	2.83	25
36	神功開寶 (力功)	Jingō kaihō	~	Bronze	3.99	26
37	神功開寶 (力功)	Jingō kaihō	~	Bronze	3.68	26
38	神功開寶 (力功)	Jingō kaihō	~	Bronze	3.90	26
39	神功開寶 (刀功)	Jingō kaihō	~	Bronze	3.18	25
40	隆平永寶 (大様; 背面鑄澁)	Ryūhei eihō	~	Bronze	3.27	26
41	隆平永寶 (大様; 長頭永)	Ryūhei eihō	~	Bronze	4.49	26
42	隆平永寶 (大様; 幺永)	Ryūhei eihō	~	Bronze	4.19	27
43	隆平永寶 (中字)	Ryūhei eihō	~	Bronze	3.19	24
44	隆平永寶 (中字)	Ryūhei eihō	~	Bronze	3.04	24
45	隆平永寶 (中字)	Ryūhei eihō	~	Bronze	3.57	25
46	隆平永寶 (広穿)	Ryūhei eihō	~	Bronze	3.89	25
47	隆平永寶 (狭穿)	Ryūhei eihō	~	Bronze	3.33	25
48	隆平永寶 (狭穿)	Ryūhei eihō	~	Bronze	3.52	25
49	隆平永寶 (狭穿)	Ryūhei eihō	~	Bronze	3.62	25
50	隆平永寶 (狭穿)	Ryūhei eihō	~	Bronze	3.31	25

Mint	Era	Date	Note	BM Reg. No.	Ref.	Cat. no.
~	~	~	~	1884,0511.2390	Unrecorded	1
~	~	~	~	1884,0511.636	Unrecorded	2
~	~	~	~	1884,0511.635	Unrecorded~	3
Mint	Era	Date	Note	BM Reg. No.	Ref.	Cat. no.
~	~	708	~	1884,0511.17	H2:T1	4
~	~	708	~	1884,0511.3	~	5
~	~	708	Old style	1887,0511.168	H3:T1	6
~	~	708	~	1884,0511.13	H3:T2	7
~	~	708	~	1884,0511.11	H3:T2	8
~	~	708	~	1883,0802.2813	H3:T2	9
~	~	708	~	1884,0511.12	H3:T2	10
~	~	708	~	1884,0511.5	H3:T2	11
~	~	708	~	1883,0701.855	H3:T2	12
~	~	708	Clipped rim	1884,0511.16	H3:T2	13
~	~	708	Double-struck	1884,0511.14	H3:T2	14
~	~	708	~	ES.1	H3:T2	15
~	~	760	<i>Nen</i> 年 with horizontal dot	1884,0511.29	H6:T1	16
~	~	760	<i>Nen</i> 年 with horizontal dot	1884,0511.23	H6:T1	17
~	~	760	<i>Nen</i> 年 with horizontal dot. Wide rim	1884,0511.28	H6:B3	18
~	~	760	~	1884,0511.18	H7:T1	19
~	~	760	~	1884,0511.26	H7:T1	20
~	~	760	~	ES.2	H7:T1	21
~	~	760	Clipped rim	1883,0802.2816	H7:T1	22
~	~	760	~	1884,0511.20	H7:T1	23
~	~	760	Clipped rim	1884,0511.22	H7:T1	24
~	~	760	Broad <i>tsū</i> 通	1883,0701.856	H8:M2	25
~	~	760	Broad <i>tsū</i> 通	1884,0511.27	H8:M2	26
~	~	760	Broad <i>tsū</i> 通	1884,0511.21	H8:M2	27
~	~	760	Inscription repeated on reverse	1884,0511.25	~	28
~	~	765	Large coin. <i>Gō</i> 功 written with 刀	1884,0511.32	H10:T1	29
~	~	765	Large coin. <i>Gō</i> 功 written with 刀	1884,0511.33	H10:T1	30
~	~	765	<i>Gō</i> 功 written with 刀	1884,0511.34	H10:B4	31
~	~	765	<i>Gō</i> 功 written with 刀	1884,0511.36	H10:B4	32
~	~	765	<i>Gō</i> 功 written with tall, thin 刀	1883,0802.2815	H11:T4	33
~	~	765	<i>Gō</i> 功 written with tall, thin 刀	1884,0511.43	H11:T4	34
~	~	765	<i>Gō</i> 功 written with tall, thin 刀	ES.3	H11:T4	35
~	~	765	<i>Gō</i> 功 written with 力	1884,0511.39	H12:T1	36
~	~	765	<i>Gō</i> 功 written with 力	1884,0511.30	H12:T1	37
~	~	765	<i>Gō</i> 功 written with 力	1884,0511.31	H12:T1	38
~	~	765	<i>Gō</i> 功 written with 刀	1884,0511.37	H12:M1	39
~	~	796	Large coin	1884,0511.86	H14:T1	40
~	~	796	Large coin	1884,0511.88	H14:T2	41
~	~	796	Large coin	1884,0511.87	H14:M1	42
~	~	796	~	1884,0511.81	H15:M4	43
~	~	796	~	1884,0511.78	H15:M4	44
~	~	796	~	1884,0511.82	H15:M4	45
~	~	796	Large hole	1883,0701.857	H16:T1	46
~	~	796	Small hole	1996,0217.1572	H16:M1	47
~	~	796	Small hole	ES.4	H16:M1	48
~	~	796	Small hole	1884,0511.84	H16:M1	49
~	~	796	Small hole	1884,0511.85	H16:M1	50

51	隆平永寶 (小字)	Ryūhei eihō	~	Bronze	2.55	24
52	隆平永寶 (小字)	Ryūhei eihō	~	Bronze	3.60	24
53	隆平永寶 (小字)	Ryūhei eihō	~	Bronze	2.89	24
54	隆平永寶 (二水中字)	Ryūhei eihō	~	Bronze	3.16	24
55	富寿神寶 (大様)	Fuju shinpō	~	Bronze	3.64	25
56	富寿神寶 (堅貫)	Fuju shinpō	~	Bronze	3.38	25
57	富寿神寶 (小様)	Fuju shinpō	~	Bronze	3.08	24
58	富寿神寶 (小様)	Fuju shinpō	~	Bronze	3.27	24
59	富寿神寶 (小様)	Fuju shinpō	~	Bronze	3.05	24
60	富寿神寶 (小様)	Fuju shinpō	~	Bronze	2.44	22
61	富寿神寶 (小様 大申)	Fuju shinpō	~	Bronze	3.07	24
62	富寿神寶 (示神広穿)	Fuju shinpō	~	Bronze	3.87	23
63	承和昌寶 (大様)	Jōwa shōhō	~	Bronze	3.08	23
64	承和昌寶 (大様)	Jōwa shōhō	~	Bronze	3.22	24
65	承和昌寶 (小様)	Jōwa shōhō	~	Bronze	2.40	21
66	承和昌寶 (小様)	Jōwa shōhō	~	Bronze	2.15	21
67	長年大寶 (小様)	Chōnen taihō	~	Bronze	1.90	20
68	長年大寶 (小様)	Chōnen taihō	~	Bronze	1.56	19
69	長年大寶 (小様)	Chōnen taihō	~	Bronze	1.84	20
70	饒益神寶 (大様)	Nyōyaku shinpō	~	Bronze	1.82	20
71	饒益神寶 (小様)	Nyōyaku shinpō	~	Bronze	2.10	19
72	饒益神寶 (小様)	Nyōyaku shinpō	~	Bronze	2.38	19
73	貞観永寶 (張足貞)	Jōgan eihō	~	Bronze	2.23	19
74	貞観永寶 (張足貞)	Jōgan eihō	~	Bronze	2.76	19
75	貞観永寶 (張足貞)	Jōgan eihō	~	Bronze	1.90	19
76	貞観永寶 (張足貞)	Jōgan eihō	~	Bronze	2.07	19
77	貞観永寶 (張足貞)	Jōgan eihō	~	Bronze	1.62	19
78	貞観永寶 (張足貞)	Jōgan eihō	~	Bronze	2.47	20
79	貞観永寶 (張足貞)	Jōgan eihō	~	Bronze	2.09	18
80	貞観永寶 (張足貞)	Jōgan eihō	~	Bronze	1.31	18
81	貞観永寶 (張足貞)	Jōgan eihō	~	Bronze	2.25	19
82	寛平大寶 (狭平)	Kanpyō taihō	~	Bronze	2.81	19
83	寛平大寶 (狭平)	Kanpyō taihō	~	Bronze	1.98	18
84	寛平大寶 (濶大; 背平滑)	Kanpyō taihō	Plain, no rims	Bronze	2.15	19
85	寛平大寶 (濶大)	Kanpyō taihō	~	Bronze	1.73	19
86	寛平大寶 (小字)	Kanpyō taihō	~	Bronze	2.03	19
87	寛平大寶 (小字)	Kanpyō taihō	~	Bronze	2.50	18
88	延喜通寶 (小様)	Engi tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.80	19
89	延喜通寶 (小様)	Engi tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.19	18
90	延喜通寶 (小様)	Engi tsūhō	~	Bronze	1.82	17
91	延喜通寶 (小様)	Engi tsūhō	~	Bronze	1.98	19
92	軋元大寶 (短元)	Kengen taihō	~	Bronze	2.63	19
93	軋元大寶 (長元)	Kengen taihō	~	Bronze	2.15	20
94	軋元大寶 (短元)	Kengen taihō	~	Bronze	3.13	21
95	軋元大寶 (長元)	Kengen taihō	~	Bronze	2.22	19
96	軋元大寶 (長元)	Kengen taihō	~	Bronze	2.07	19

Section 3: Mumon-sen ('Coins without inscription') 無文銭

Cat. No..	Description (Japanese)	Obverse inscription (or description)	Reverse inscription (or description)	Material	Weight (g)	Diam./ size (mm)
97	無文銭 (片面有輪有郭)	Mumon-sen	~	Bronze	1.70	23
98	無文銭 (五銖銭の磨滅したもの)	Mumon-sen	~	Bronze	1.65	23

Section 4: Coins of the Ryūkyū Kingdom 琉球銭

Cat. No.	Description (Japanese)	Obverse inscription (or description)	Reverse inscription (or description)	Material	Weight (g)	Diam./ size (mm)
99	金圓世寶 (正様)	Kin'en sehō	~	Bronze	4.78	26.5
100	金圓世寶 (正様; 背星)	Kin'en sehō	~	Bronze	4.85	26
101	金圓世寶 (正様)	Kin'en sehō	~	Bronze	4.45	27
102	金圓世寶 (正様; 背平滑)	Kin'en sehō	~	Bronze	3.42	25.5

~	~	796	Small characters	1884,0511.80	H16:M3	51
~	~	796	Small characters	1884,0511.83	H16:M3	52
~	~	796	Small characters	1996,0217.1571	H16:M3	53
~	~	796	Extended second horizontal stroke of <i>ei</i> 永	1884,0511.77	H16:B4	54
~	~	818	Large coin	1884,0511.74	H18:T1	55
~	~	818	~	1884,0511.75	H18:T3	56
~	~	818	Small coin. (JC: Mother coin)	1884,0511.73	H18:T5	57
~	~	818	Small coin	1884,0511.70	H18:T5	58
~	~	818	Small coin	1884,0511.72	H18:T5	59
~	~	818	Small coin	1979,0304.64	H18:T5	60
~	~	818	Small coin	ES.5	H18:M4	61
~	~	818	<i>Shin</i> 神 written with 示	1884,0511.76	~	62
~	~	835	Large coin	1884,0511.67	H20:M1	63
~	~	835	Large coin	1884,0511.68	H20:M1	64
~	~	835	Small coin	1884,0511.65	H20:M5	65
~	~	835	Small coin	1884,0511.66	H20:M5	66
~	~	848	Small coin	1884,0511.61	H22:M4	67
~	~	848	Small coin	ES.7	H22:M4	68
~	~	848	Small coin	1884,0511.60	H22:M4	69
~	~	859	Large coin	1884,0511.57	H24:M1	70
~	~	859	Small coin	1884,0511.59	H24:M4	71
~	~	859	Small coin	1884,0511.54	H24:M4	72
~	~	870	<i>Jō</i> 貞 with spread-out 八	ES.8	H26:B2	73
~	~	870	<i>Jō</i> 貞 with spread-out 八	1884,0511.53	H26:B2	74
~	~	870	<i>Jō</i> 貞 with spread-out 八	1884,0511.45	H26:B2	75
~	~	870	<i>Jō</i> 貞 with spread-out 八	1884,0511.46	H26:B2	76
~	~	870	<i>Jō</i> 貞 with spread-out 八	1884,0511.47	H26:B2	77
~	~	870	<i>Jō</i> 貞 with spread-out 八	1884,0511.52	H26:B2	78
~	~	870	<i>Jō</i> 貞 with spread-out 八	1884,0511.49	H26:B2	79
~	~	870	<i>Jō</i> 貞 with spread-out 八	1884,0511.50	H26:B2	80
~	~	870	<i>Jō</i> 貞 with spread-out 八	K.61	H26:B2	81
~	~	890	Narrow <i>pyō</i> 平	1884,0511.44	H27:M2	82
~	~	890	Narrow <i>pyō</i> 平	ES.12	H27:M2	83
~	~	890	Broad <i>dai</i> 大	1884,0511.93	H28:T2	84
~	~	890	Broad <i>dai</i> 大	1884,0511.101	H28:T2	85
~	~	890	Small characters	1884,0511.90	H28:M5	86
~	~	890	Small characters	1884,0511.91	H28:M5	87
~	~	907	Small coin	ES.9	H30:M3	88
~	~	907	Small coin	1884,0511.97	H30:M3	89
~	~	907	Small coin	1884,0511.98	H30:M3	90
~	~	907	Small coin	1884,0511.95	H30:M3	91
~	~	958	Small <i>gen</i> 元	1884,0511.106	H32:M1	92
~	~	958	Small <i>gen</i> 元	1884,0511.104	H32:M1	93
~	~	958	Small <i>gen</i> 元. Coin in 3 fragments	1884,0511.99	H32:M1	94
~	~	958	Large <i>gen</i> 元	1884,0511.103	H32:M5	95
~	~	958	Large <i>gen</i> 元	1884,0511.105	H32:M5	96

Mint	Era	Date	Note	BM Reg. No.	Ref.	Cat. No.
~	~	14–16 th c.	Rims on both sides	1884,0511.441	~	97
~	~	14–16 th c.	Rim around hole on one side	1906,1103.5374	~	98

Mint	Era	Date	Note	BM Reg. No.	Ref.	Cat. no.
~	~	c.1470	~	1884,0511.2085	~	99
~	~	c.1470	~	1884,0511.2087	~	100
~	~	c.1470	~	1884,0511.2086	~	101
~	~	c.1470	~	K.65	~	102

103	大世通寶 (仰大)	Taisei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.91	23
104	世高通寶 (正様)	Sekō tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.36	23
105	世高通寶 (正様)	Sekō tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.39	23
106	世高通寶 (正様潤縁)	Sekō tsūhō	~	Bronze	4.13	24.5
107	世高通寶 (正様; 薄手)	Sekō tsūhō	~	Bronze	1.80	23

Section 5: Mochūsen (Copies of Chinese coins) 模鑄錢

Cat. No.	Description (Japanese)	Obverse inscription (or description)	Reverse inscription (or description)	Material	Weight (g)	Diam./ size (mm)
108	開元通寶 (模鑄錢直写し, 低頭通)	Kaigen tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.10	22
109	開元通寶 (模鑄錢直写し; 低頭通)	Kaigen tsūhō	~	Bronze	1.67	22
110	開元通寶 (模鑄錢直写し; 低頭通)	Kaigen tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.86	24
111	開元通寶 (模鑄錢直写し; 低頭通)	Kaigen tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.73	24
112	開元通寶 (模鑄錢直写し; 短頭元)	Kaigen tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.77	22
113	開元通寶 (模鑄錢直写し; 短頭元; 赤系)	Kaigen tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.55	23
114	開元通寶 (模鑄錢直写し; 短頭元; 両面錢)	Kaigen tsūhō	As obverse	Bronze	3.09	25
115	開元通寶 (模鑄錢直写し; 背下俯月)	Kaigen tsūhō	Crescent below hole	Bronze	2.27	23
116	開元通寶 (模鑄錢直写し; 短頭元; 背下俯月)	Kaigen tsūhō	Crescent below hole	Bronze	3.22	23
117	開元通寶 (模鑄錢直写し; 短頭元潤縁; 面重文; 背下俯月)	Kaigen tsūhō	Crescent below hole	Bronze	3.31	24
118	太平通寶 (模鑄錢; 重文)	Taihei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.62	23
119	景祐元寶 (模鑄錢; 直写し; 重文)	Keiyū genpō	~	Bronze	3.20	25
120	安南手類錢 異書景祐手	Annan shuruisen	~	Bronze	3.04	24
121	安南手類錢 削字手	Annan shuruisen	~	Bronze	2.64	24
122	元豐通寶 (模鑄錢; 直写し)	Genpō tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.14	22
123	元祐通寶 (模鑄錢; 新規; 広穿元祐)	Genyū tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.71	24
124	元祐通寶 (模鑄錢; 叶手; 背「一」)	Genyū tsūhō	<i>ichi</i> 一 [1] above hole	Bronze	2.38	23
125	大觀通寶 (打製)	Daikan tsūhō	~	Silver	3.56	5
126	大觀通寶 (模鑄錢; 重文 (元豐通寶との))	Daikan tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.69	23
127	紹興元寶 (模鑄錢; 譜外; 削字?)	Shōkō genpō	~	Bronze	2.44	25
128	隆興元寶 (模鑄錢; 譜外; 削字?)	Ryūkō genpō	~	Bronze	3.07	26
129	至元通寶 (模鑄錢?; 至正通寶の土台?; 火中品)	Shigen tsūhō	~	Bronze	1.95	24

~	~	c.1454	~	1887,0511.176	~	103
~	~	c.1461	~	1978,0906.40	~	104
~	~	c.1461	~	1887,0511.179	~	105
~	~	c.1461	~	1908,0605.82	~	106
~	~	c.1461	~	1979,0305.57	~	107
Mint	Era	Date	Note	BM Reg. No.	Ref.	Cat. no.
~	~	14–16 th c.	Cast copy of Chinese coin Kaiyuan tongbao (China, Tang dynasty, first issued 621)	1884,0511.774	H46:T2	108
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 108	1884,0511.2208	H46:T2	109
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 108	1884,0511.773	H46:B2	110
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 108	1884,0511.693	H46:B2	111
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 108. <i>Gen</i> 元 has short first horizontal stroke	1884,0511.694	H46:T1	112
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 108. Reddish metal	1884,0511.786	H46:T1	113
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 108. <i>Gen</i> 元 has short first horizontal stroke.	1884,0511.695	~	114
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 108	1884,0511.689	~	115
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 108	1884,0511.735	~	116
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 108. <i>Gen</i> 元 has short first horizontal stroke. Wide rim. (JC: inscription repeated)	1884,0511.2181	~	117
~	~	14–16 th c.	Imitation of Chinese coin Taiping tongbao (China, Northern Song, Taiping xingguo period, 976–983). (JC: Possibly reading 天平通寶?)	1884,0511.612	~	118
~	~	14–16 th c.	Imitation of Chinese coin Jingyou yuanbao (China, Northern Song dynasty, Jingyou period, 1034–38)	1884,0511.632	~	119
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 119. Whitish metal	1884,0511.579	Unrecorded	120
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 119	1884,0511.580	Unrecorded	121
~	~	14–16 th c.	Imitation of Chinese coin Yuanfeng tongbao (China, Northern Song dynasty, Yuanfeng period, 1078–85)	1884,0511.2176	~	122
~	~	16 th c.	Imitation of Chinese coin Yuanyou tongbao (China, Northern Song dynasty, Yuanyou period, 1086–94)	1992,0233.3	H56:T5	123
~	~	16 th c.	Inscription as 123	1992,0233.2	H54:T4	124
~	~	Unknown	Struck coin. The inscription copies the Chinese coin Dagan tongbao (China, Northern Song dynasty, Dagan period (1107–10)	1884,0511.210	~	125
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 125	1884,0511.2184	~	126
~	~	14–16 th c.	Imitation of Chinese coin Shaoxing yuanbao (China, Southern Song, Shaoxing period, 1131–62)	1884,0511.2178	Unrecorded	127
~	~	14–16 th c.	Imitation of Chinese coin Longxing yuanbao (China, Southern Song, Longxing period, 1163–64)	1884,0511.2177	Unrecorded	128
~	~	14–16 th c.	Cast copy. Similar to Chinese Zhizheng tongbao 至正通寶 coins (China, Yuan dynasty, Zhizheng period, 1341–68). This coin shows signs of fire damage	1884,0511.631	~	129

130	洪武通寶 (加治木洪武; 小字隸水治)	Kōbu tsūhō	Chi 治 above hole	Bronze	3.00	23
131	永樂通寶 (鑄造)	Eiraku tsūhō	~	Gold	5.77	24
132	永樂通寶 (鑄造)	Eiraku tsūhō	~	Gold	4.39	24
133	永樂通寶 (打製; 自樂)	Eiraku tsūhō	~	Gold	4.61	25
134	永樂通寶 (打製; 自樂)	Eiraku tsūhō	~	Gold	2.47	24
135	永樂通寶 (打製; 紀州永樂)	Eiraku tsūhō	~	Silver	3.87	24
136	永樂通寶 (打製; 正字)	Eiraku tsūhō	~	Silver	3.45	24
137	永樂通寶 (打製; 自樂)	Eiraku tsūhō	~	Silver	3.89	25
138	永樂通寶 (模鑄錢; 直写し)	Eiraku tsūhō	~	Bronze	1.89	23
139	永樂通寶 (模鑄錢; 直写し)	Eiraku tsūhō	~	Bronze	1.54	23
140	永樂通寶 (模鑄錢; 直写し)	Eiraku tsūhō	~	Bronze	1.91	23
141	永樂通寶 (模鑄錢; 直写し; 厚手; 背平滑)	Eiraku tsūhō	Plain (no rims)	Bronze	6.81	24
142	永樂通寶 (大錢; 試鑄; 仙台錢座?)	Eiraku tsūhō	~	Bronze	8.74	34

Section 6: Shimasen ('Coins of the islands') 島錢

Cat. No.	Description (Japanese)	Obverse inscription (or description)	Reverse inscription (or description)	Material	Weight (g)	Diam./ size (mm)
143	神功開寶 (島錢; 背平滑; 刀功)	Jingō kaihō	~	Bronze	2.93	24
144	神功開寶 (島錢; 背平滑; 刀功)	Jingō kaihō	~	Bronze	4.46	23
145	開元通寶 (島錢)	Kaigen tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.72	24
146	開元通寶 (島錢; 新出開元)	Kaigen tsūhō	~	Bronze	1.44	22
147	開元通寶 (島錢)	Kaigen tsūhō	~	Bronze	1.82	24
148	開元通寶 (島錢)	Kaigen tsūhō	~	Bronze	1.91	23
149	開元通寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Kaigen tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.59	23
150	開元通寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Kaigen tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.51	24
151	開元通寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Kaigen tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.10	25
152	開元通寶 (島錢; 譜外; 細字)	Kaigen tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.27	23
153	開元通寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Kaigen tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.27	24
154	開元通寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Kaigen tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.92	24
155	開元通寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Kaigen tsūhō	~	Bronze	1.84	23
156	開元通寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Kaigen tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.81	24
157	開元通寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Kaigen tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.55	23
158	開元通寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Kaigen tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.92	25
159	開元通寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Kaigen tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.90	24
160	開元寶寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Kaigen hoho	~	Bronze	2.51	24
161	開元通寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Kaigen tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.27	24
162	開元通寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Kaigen tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.49	24
163	開元通寶 (島錢; 左文; 譜外)	Kaigen tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.26	22
164	開元通寶 (島錢; 左文; 譜外)	Kaigen tsūhō	~	Bronze	1.75	24
165	開元通寶 (島錢; 左文; 譜外)	Kaigen tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.02	24
166	開是聖寶 (島錢)	Kaize seiho	~	Bronze	2.15	23
167	軋元重寶 (島錢)	Kengen juhō	~	Bronze	2.50	24

~	Tenshō era–Kanei 13?	(1573–1636?)	Imitation of Chinese coin Hongwu tongbao (China, Ming dynasty, Hongwu period, 1368–98)	1978,0906.38	H52:T2	130
~	~	16 th c.	The inscription copies the Chinese coin Yongle tongbao (China, Ming dynasty, Yongle period 1403–24)	1935,0411.12703	H62:B1	131
~	~	16 th c.	Inscription as 131	1884,0511.207	H62:B1	132
~	~	16 th c.	Inscription as 131. Struck coin. <i>Raku</i> 楽 written with 自	1884,0511.205		133
~	~	16 th c.	Inscription as 131. Struck coin. <i>Raku</i> 楽 written with 自	1884,0511.206		134
~	~	16 th c.–17 th c.	Inscription as 131. Known as 'Kishū' Eiraku, with Kishū 紀州 being the Chinese-style name for Kii 紀伊 province.	1906,1103.5364	H60:B2	135
~	~	16 th c.	Inscription as 131. Struck coin.	1935,0401.12704	H60:B2	136
~	~	16 th c.	Inscription as 131. Struck coin. <i>Raku</i> 楽 written with 自	1884,0511.209	H60:B3	137
~	~	15 th c.	Inscription as 131	1975,0803.1	H47:T4	138
~	~	15 th c.	Inscription as 131	E.172	H47:T4	139
~	~	15 th c.	Inscription as 131	1883,0802.1200	H47:T4	140
~	~	15 th c.	Inscription as 131. Thick coin	K.53		141
~	~	17 th c.	Inscription as 131. Large coin. Trial manufacture. Possibly from the Sendai mint	1884,0511.214	H191:B4	142
Mint	Era	Date	Note	BM Reg. No.	Ref.	Cat. No.
~	~	14–16 th c.	<i>Gō</i> 功 written with 刀. No rims on reverse	1884,0511.41	H33:B3	143
~	~	14–16 th c.	<i>Gō</i> 功 written with 刀. No rims on reverse	1884,0511.42	H33:B3	144
~	~	14–16 th c.	Blundered imitation of Chinese coin Kaiyuan tongbao (China, Tang dynasty, first issued 621)	1884,0511.679	H33:B5	145
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 145	1884,0511.683	H44:B2	146
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 145	1884,0511.680	H34:T2	147
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 145	1884,0511.780	H34:T5	148
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 145	1884,0511.687	Unrecorded	149
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 145	1884,0511.681	Unrecorded	150
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 145	1884,0511.688	Unrecorded	151
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 145. Inscription in fine lines	1884,0511.678	Unrecorded	152
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 145	1884,0511.685	Unrecorded	153
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 145	1884,0511.682	Unrecorded	154
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 145	1884,0511.676	Unrecorded	155
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 145	1884,0511.684	Unrecorded	156
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 145	1884,0511.627	Unrecorded	157
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 145	1884,0511.675	Unrecorded	158
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 145	1884,0511.686	Unrecorded	159
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 145	1884,0511.565	Unrecorded	160
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 145. Seal script	1884,0511.464	Unrecorded	161
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 145	1884,0511.518	Unrecorded	162
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 145. <i>Tsū</i> 通 and <i>hō</i> 寶 are transposed	1884,0511.677	Unrecorded	163
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 145. <i>Tsū</i> 通 and <i>hō</i> 寶 are transposed	1884,0511.781	Unrecorded	164
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 145. <i>Tsū</i> 通 and <i>hō</i> 寶 are transposed	1884,0511.782	Unrecorded	165
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 145	1884,0511.569	H35:T4	166
~	~	14–16 th c.	Imitation of Chinese coin Qianyuan zhongbao (China, Tang dynasty, first issued 759)	1884,0511.460	H35:M3	167

168	軋元重寶 (島錢)	Kengen juhō	~	Bronze	1.82	24
169	周通元寶 (島錢)	Shūtsū genpō	~	Bronze	2.48	24
170	太平通寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Taihei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.34	24
171	太平通寶 (島錢)	Taihei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.65	24
172	太平通寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Taihei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.83	23
173	太平通寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Taihei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.70	24
174	太平通寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Taihei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.49	24
175	太平通寶 (島錢; 左文; 譜外)	Taihei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.87	24
176	太平通寶 (島錢; 左文; 譜外)	Taihei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.16	25
177	淳化元寶 (島錢; 切錢手)	Junka genpō	~	Bronze	2.02	23
178	淳化元寶 (島錢; 切錢手)	Junka genpō	~	Bronze	1.86	23
179	淳化元寶 (島錢; 左文; 譜外)	Junka genpō	~	Bronze	1.94	24
180	至道元寶 (島錢)	Shidō genpō	~	Bronze	2.39	23
181	至道元寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Shidō genpō	~	Bronze	2.59	24
182	至道元寶 (島錢; 新出左文至道)	Shidō genpō	~	Bronze	4.32	24
183	至道元寶 (島錢; 草書; 左文至道)	Shidō genpō	~	Bronze	2.25	25
184	至道元寶 (島錢; 草書至道; 譜外)	Shidō genpō	~	Bronze	1.99	23
185	咸平元寶 (島錢)	Kanpei genpō	~	Bronze	3.24	24
186	咸平元寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Kanpei genpō	~	Bronze	2.98	24
187	咸平元寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Kanpei genpō	~	Bronze	3.83	24
188	咸平元寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Kanpei genpō	~	Bronze	2.59	24
189	開平元寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Kaihei genpō	~	Bronze	2.65	23
190	景德元寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Keitoku genpō	~	Bronze	1.79	24
191	祥符元寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Shōfu genpō	~	Bronze	2.21	23
192	祥符通寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Shōfu tsūhō	~	Bronze	4.18	25
193	天元通寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Tengen tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.80	24
194	天聖元寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Tensei genpō	~	Bronze	1.92	24
195	大元聖寶 (島錢; 左文; 譜外)	Daigen seiō	~	Bronze	3.66	24
196	皇宋通寶 (島錢)	Kōsō tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.62	24

~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 167	1884,0511.459	H35:M3	168
~	~	14–16 th c.	Imitation of Chinese coin Zhouyuan tongbao 周元通寶 (China, Posterior Zhou dynasty, first issued 955)	1884,0511.477	H35:B3	169
~	~	14–16 th c.	Imitation of Chinese coin Taiping tongbao (China, Northern Song dynasty, Taiping xingguo 太平 國 period, 976–83)	1884,0511.611	Unrecorded	170
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 170	1884,0511.453	H36:M4	171
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 170	1884,0511.503	Unrecorded	172
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 170	1884,0511.502	Unrecorded	173
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 170	1884,0511.507	Unrecorded	174
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 170. <i>Tsū</i> 通 and <i>hō</i> 寶 are transposed	1884,0511.553	Unrecorded	175
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 170. <i>Tsū</i> 通 and <i>hō</i> 寶 are transposed	1884,0511.552	Unrecorded	176
~	~	14–16 th c.	Imitation of Chinese coin Chunhua yuanbao (China, Northern Song dynasty, Chunhua period, 990–94)	1884,0511.2170	H44:T1	177
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 177	1884,0511.472	H44:T1	178
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 177. <i>Gen</i> 元 written back to front	1884,0511.555	Unrecorded	179
~	~	14–16 th c.	Imitation of Chinese coin Zhidao yuanbao (China, Northern Song dynasty, Zhidao period, 995–97)	1884,0511.474	H37:B3	180
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 180	1884,0511.473	Unrecorded	181
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 180. Inscription back to front	1884,0511.562	H44:B3	182
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 180. Inscription back to front. Grass script	1884,0511.563	H38:B2	183
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 180. Grass script	1884,0511.475	Unrecorded	184
~	~	14–16 th c.	Imitation of Chinese coin Xianping yuanbao (China, Northern Song dynasty, Xianping period, first issued 998–1003)	1884,0511.468	H38:T5	185
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 185	1884,0511.622	Unrecorded	186
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 185	1884,0511.486	Unrecorded	187
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 185	1884,0511.621	Unrecorded	188
~	~	14–16 th c.	(JC: Possibly reading 咸平元寶?)	1884,0511.535	Unrecorded	189
~	~	14–16 th c.	Imitation of Chinese coin Jingde yuanbao (China, Northern Song dynasty, Jingde period, 1004–7)	1884,0511.557	Unrecorded	190
~	~	14–16 th c.	Imitation of Chinese coin Xiangfu yuanbao (China, Northern Song dynasty, Da Zhong Xiangfu period, 1008–16)	1884,0511.471	Unrecorded	191
~	~	14–16 th c.	Imitation of Chinese coin Xiangfu tongbao (China, Northern Song dynasty, Da Zhong Xiangfu period, 1008–16)	1884,0511.465	Unrecorded	192
~	~	14–16 th c.	(JC: Possibly reading 天聖元寶?)	1884,0511.479	Unrecorded	193
~	~	14–16 th c.	Imitation of Chinese coin Tiansheng yuanbao (China, Northern Song dynasty, Tiansheng period, 1023–32)	1884,0511.466	Unrecorded	194
~	~	14–16 th c.	<i>Sei</i> 聖 and <i>hō</i> 寶 are transposed. (JC: Possibly reading 天聖元寶?)	1884,0511.560	Unrecorded	195
~	~	14–16 th c.	Imitation of Chinese coin Huang Song tongbao (China, Northern Song dynasty, Baoyuan 寶元 period, 1038–40)	1884,0511.461	H39:M4	196

197	皇宋通寶 (島錢; 譜外; 切錢手と共通)	Kōyō tsūhō	~	Bronze	1.94	23
198	皇宋通寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Kōyō tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.24	23
199	治平元寶 (島錢; 譜外; 翻寶)	Jihei genpō	~	Bronze	2.84	24
200	治平通寶 (島錢)	Jihei tsūhō	~	Bronze	1.65	22
201	不明 (島錢; 譜外)	Illegible	~	Bronze	2.74	24
202	熙寧元寶 (島錢)	Kinei genpō	~	Bronze	2.57	24
203	紹聖元寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Shōsei genpō	~	Bronze	2.30	23
204	紹宋元寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Shōso genpō	~	Bronze	2.19	24
205	開宋元寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Kaisō genpō	~	Bronze	1.48	23
206	大觀通寶 (島錢; 左文; 譜外)	Daikan tsūhō	~	Bronze	1.79	23
207	政和通寶 (島錢)	Seiwa tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.43	24
208	政和通寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Seiwa tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.26	23
209	政和通寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Seiwa tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.15	24
210	政和通寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Seiwa tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.98	24
211	政和通寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Seiwa tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.99	23
212	政和通寶 (島錢; 左文; 譜外)	Seiwa tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.68	24
213	宣和通寶 (島錢; 切錢手宣和)	Senna tsūhō	~	Bronze	1.97	23
214	宣和通寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Senna tsūhō	~	Bronze	1.66	23
215	大宋元寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Daisō genpō	~	Bronze	2.30	23
216	大宋元寶 (島錢; 左文; 譜外)	Daisō genpō	~	Bronze	2.67	24
217	正隆元寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Seiryū genpō	~	Bronze	3.21	24
218	大元通寶 (島錢)	Daigen tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.01	23
219	大元通寶 (島錢; 左文)	Daigen tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.17	24
220	大元通寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Daigen tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.76	24
221	大元平寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Daigen heihō	~	Bronze	2.75	24
222	大成通寶 (島錢; 白文; 譜外)	Daisei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.30	23
223	大井通寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Daisei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.24	23
224	大開通寶 (島錢; 左文; 譜外)	Daikai tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.39	25
225	大開通寶 (島錢)	Daikai tsūhō	~	Bronze	1.92	24
226	大開寶寶 (島錢; 白文; 譜外)	Daikai hōhō	~	Bronze	1.24	23
227	元化通寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Genka tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.03	23
228	元化通寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Genka tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.04	23

~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 196	1884,0511.462	Unrecorded	197
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 196	1884,0511.463	Unrecorded	198
~	~	14–16 th c.	Imitation of Chinese coin Zhiping yuanbao (China, Northern Song dynasty, Zhiping period, 1064–67)	1884,0511.476	Unrecorded	199
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 199	1884,0511.467	H39:B3	200
~	~	14–16 th c.	Imitation of Chinese coin. (JC: Possibly reading 熙寧元寶?)	1884,0511.550	Unrecorded	201
~	~	14–16 th c.	Imitation of Chinese coin Xining yuanbao (China, Northern Song dynasty, Xining period, 1068–77)	1884,0511.484	H39:B5	202
~	~	14–16 th c.	Imitation of Chinese coin Shaosheng yuanbao (China, Northern Song dynasty, Shaosheng period, 1094–98)	1884,0511.458	Unrecorded	203
~	~	14–16 th c.	Imitation of Chinese coin Sheng Song yuanbao (China, Northern Song dynasty, Jianzhong jingguo period, 1101)	1884,0511.454	Unrecorded	204
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 204	1884,0511.564	Unrecorded	205
~	~	14–16 th c.	Imitation of Chinese coin Daguan tongbao (China, Northern Song dynasty, Daguan period, 1107–10). <i>Tsū</i> 通 and <i>hō</i> 寶 are transposed	1884,0511.554	Unrecorded	206
~	~	14–16 th c.	Imitation of Chinese coin Zhenghe tongbao (China, Northern Song dynasty, Zhenghe period, 1111–18)	1884,0511.625	H40:M2	207
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 207	1884,0511.456	Unrecorded	208
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 207	1884,0511.457	Unrecorded	209
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 207	1884,0511.455	Unrecorded	210
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 207	1884,0511.2175	Unrecorded	211
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 207. <i>Tsū</i> 通 and <i>hō</i> 寶 are transposed	1884,0511.559	Unrecorded	212
~	~	14–16 th c.	Imitation of Chinese coin Xuanhe tongbao (China, Northern Song dynasty, Xuanhe period, 1119–25)	1884,0511.630	H44:M1	213
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 213	1884,0511.2182	Unrecorded	214
~	~	14–16 th c.	Imitation of Chinese coin Da Song yuanbao (China, Southern Song, Baoqing 寶慶 period, 1225–27)	1884,0511.549	Unrecorded	215
~	~	14–16 th c.	Inscription as 215. <i>Tsū</i> 通 and <i>hō</i> 寶 are transposed	1884,0511.558	Unrecorded	216
~	~	14–16 th c.	Imitation of Chinese coin Zhenglong yuanbao (China, Jin dynasty, Zhenglong period, 1156–61)	1884,0511.480	Unrecorded	217
~	~	14–16 th c.	(JC: There is a Chinese coin type with this inscription: Yuan dynasty, Zhida 至大 period, 1308–11)	1884,0511.591	H41:B1	218
~	~	14–16 th c.	(See JC's comment in 218). <i>Tsū</i> 通 and <i>hō</i> 寶 are transposed.	1884,0511.551	H41:B2	219
~	~	14–16 th c.	(See JC's comment in 218)	1884,0511.590	Unrecorded	220
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.586	Unrecorded	221
~	~	14–16 th c.	Incuse inscription	1884,0511.526	Unrecorded	222
~	~	14–16 th c.	<i>Tsū</i> 通 and <i>hō</i> 寶 are transposed	1884,0511.585	Unrecorded	223
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.597	Unrecorded	224
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.592	H35:T5.	225
~	~	14–16 th c.	Incuse inscription	1884,0511.527	Unrecorded	226
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.510	Unrecorded	227
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.511	Unrecorded	228

229	元化元寶 (島錢; 印字元化)	Genka genpō	~	Bronze	2.99	24
230	元井元寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Gensei genpō	~	Bronze	2.21	24
231	元平元寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Genpei genpō	~	Bronze	2.80	24
232	元平宋寶 (島錢)	Genpei sōhō	~	Bronze	3.00	24
233	元平宋寶 (島錢)	Genpei sōhō	~	Bronze	2.83	24
234	元平宋寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Genpei sōhō	~	Bronze	2.77	24
235	元和宋寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Genna sōhō	~	Bronze	2.47	23
236	元祐元寶 (島錢; 印字元祐)	Genyū genpō	~	Bronze	2.60	23
237	元通元寶 (島錢)	Gentsū genpō	~	Bronze	2.55	24
238	元通元寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Gentsū genpō	~	Bronze	3.54	24
239	元通元寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Gentsū genpō	~	Bronze	1.76	23
240	元通元寶 (島錢; 白文; 譜外)	Gentsū genpō	~	Bronze	2.76	25
241	元通元寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Gentsū genpō	~	Bronze	1.97	24
242	元通開寶 (島錢)	Gentsū kaihō	~	Bronze	2.08	24
243	元通開寶 (島錢)	Gentsū kaihō	~	Bronze	2.70	24
244	大元通寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Daigen tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.27	24
245	太元寶 (島錢)	Taigen tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.17	24
246	太元通寶 (島錢; 左文)	Taigen tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.47	24
247	太元通寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Taigen tsūhō	~	Bronze	1.79	24
248	太井平寶 (島錢)	Taisei heihō	~	Bronze	2.75	24
249	太平元寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Taihei genpō	~	Bronze	2.47	23
250	太平元寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Taihei genpō	~	Bronze	2.41	24
251	太邑元寶 (島錢; 譜外; 赤系)	Taiyu genpō	~	Bronze	1.80	24
252	太○元寶 (島錢; 譜外; 太宋元寶の表示)	Tai [...] genpō	~	Bronze	2.46	24
253	太宋元寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Taisō genpō	~	Bronze	3.27	24
254	天元通寶 (島錢)	Tengen tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.79	24
255	天元通寶 (島錢)	Tengen tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.47	24
256	天元通寶 (島錢)	Tengen tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.32	24
257	天元通寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Tengen tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.50	24
258	天元通寶 (島錢; 左文; 譜外)	Tengen tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.39	24
259	天元通寶 (島錢; 左文; 譜外)	Tengen tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.25	24
260	天元通寶 (島錢; 左文; 譜外)	Tengen tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.23	24
261	天元通寶 (島錢; 譜外; 赤系)	Tengen tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.27	24
262	天平宋寶	Tenpyō sōhō	~	Bronze	3.11	24
263	天平通寶 (島錢)	Tenpyō tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.31	24
264	天平通寶 (島錢)	Tenpyō tsūhō	~	Bronze	1.56	23
265	天平通寶 (島錢; 潤縁; やや大型; 譜外)	Tenpyō tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.53	25
266	天吉用寶 (島錢)	Tenkichi yohō	~	Bronze	3.10	24
267	天宋宋寶 (島錢)	Tensō sōhō	~	Bronze	3.00	24
268	天宋宋寶 (島錢; 草宋天宋)	Tensō sōhō	~	Bronze	2.03	24
269	天宋宋寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Tensō sōhō	~	Bronze	3.01	25
270	天開通寶 (島錢)	Tenkai tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.57	24
271	天開通寶 (島錢; 重輪)	Tenkai tsūhō	~	Bronze	1.98	23
272	天開通寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Tenkai tsūhō	~	Bronze	1.95	24
273	日天中寶 (島錢)	Nitten chūhō	~	Bronze	2.40	23
274	日天中寶 (島錢)	Nitten chūhō	~	Bronze	2.16	23
275	正元通寶 (島錢)	Seigen tsūhō	~	Bronze	1.63	23
276	正元通寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Seigen tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.38	23
277	正和通寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Teiwa tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.47	24
278	立開聖寶 (島錢)	Rikkai seihō	~	Bronze	2.66	23
279	立開聖寶 (島錢)	Rikkai seihō	~	Bronze	2.20	23
280	宋開聖寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Sōkai seihō	~	Bronze	2.63	24
281	宋開聖寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Sōkai seihō	~	Bronze	1.90	24

~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.617	Unrecorded	229
~	~	14–16 th c.	Incuse inscription	1884,0511.529	H43:T3	230
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.528	Unrecorded	231
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.496	H42:T4	232
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.588	H42:T4	233
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.589	Unrecorded	234
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.512	Unrecorded	235
~	~	14–16 th c.	Incuse inscription	1884,0511.596	H43:T2	236
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.624	H42:T5	237
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.629	Unrecorded	238
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.623	Unrecorded	239
~	~	14–16 th c.	Incuse inscription	1884,0511.524	Unrecorded	240
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.628	Unrecorded	241
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.513	H41:T5	242
~	~	14–16 th c.	(JC: Possibly reading 開元通寶?)	1884,0511.2183	H41:M1	243
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.497	Unrecorded	244
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.598	H41:M3	245
~	~	14–16 th c.	<i>Tsū</i> 通 and <i>hō</i> 寶 are transposed	1884,0511.556	H41:M4	246
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.498	Unrecorded	247
~	~	14–16 th c.	(JC: Possibly reading 太井元寶?)	1884,0511.506	H37:M5	248
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.504	Unrecorded	249
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.505	Unrecorded	250
~	~	14–16 th c.	Reddish metal	1884,0511.599	Unrecorded	251
~	~	14–16 th c.	(JC: Possibly reading Taisō genpō 太宋元寶?)	1884,0511.482	Unrecorded	252
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.483	Unrecorded	253
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.600	H39:T2	254
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.601	H39:T2	255
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.2219	H39:T2	256
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.533	Unrecorded	257
~	~	14–16 th c.	<i>Tsū</i> 通 and <i>hō</i> 寶 are transposed	1884,0511.500	Unrecorded	258
~	~	14–16 th c.	<i>Tsū</i> 通 and <i>hō</i> 寶 are transposed	1884,0511.499	Unrecorded	259
~	~	14–16 th c.	<i>Tsū</i> 通 and <i>hō</i> 寶 are transposed	1884,0511.561	Unrecorded	260
~	~	14–16 th c.	Reddish metal	1884,0511.534	Unrecorded	261
~	~	14–16 th c.	(JC: Possibly reading 天平宋寶?)	1884,0511.610	Unrecorded	262
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.605	H41:B3	263
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.606	H41:B3	264
~	~	14–16 th c.	Wide rim	1884,0511.495	Unrecorded	265
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.501	H42:T1	266
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.609	H41:B4	267
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.619	H41:B5	268
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.618	Unrecorded	269
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.613	H35:M2	270
~	~	14–16 th c.	Double ring at rim	1884,0511.615	H35:M2	271
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.614	Unrecorded	272
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.530	H34:B5	273
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.531	H34:B5	274
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.508	H41:T3	275
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.509	Unrecorded	276
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.523	Unrecorded	277
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.608	H36:M2	278
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.607	H36:M2	279
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.603	Unrecorded	280
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.604	Unrecorded	281

282	洪成聖寶 (島錢; 白文; 譜外)	Kōsei seihō	~	Bronze	3.99	24
283	和開珍寶 (島錢)	Wakai chinpō	~	Bronze	2.64	24
284	和開通寶 (島錢)	Wakai tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.27	24
285	和開通寶 (島錢)	Wakai tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.39	24
286	咸元通寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Kangen tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.13	24
287	咸平通寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Kanpei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.11	23
288	咸通通寶 (島錢; 切錢手)	Kantsū tsūhō	~	Bronze	1.78	23
289	咸通通寶 (島錢; 譜外; 咸のみ翻字)	Kantsū tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.75	23
290	崇元重寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Sūgen juhō	~	Bronze	2.93	24
291	淳熙元寶 (島錢)	Junki genpō	~	Bronze	1.94	23
292	聖元通寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Seigen tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.73	24
293	軋平元寶 (島錢)	Kanpei genpō	~	Bronze	2.86	24
294	軋平元寶 (島錢)	Kanpei genpō	~	Bronze	3.63	25
295	開元有生 (島錢; 譜外)	Kaigen yūsei	~	Bronze	2.24	24
296	開平元寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Kaihei genpō	~	Bronze	3.29	24
297	開和通寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Kaiwa tsūhō	~	Bronze	1.66	24
298	開開寶寶 (島錢; 白文; 譜外)	Kaikai hōhō	~	Bronze	2.17	24
299	開是聖寶 (島錢)	Kaize seihō	~	Bronze	2.11	23
300	龜井通寶 (島錢)	Kisei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.81	23
301	平大通寶 (島錢; 左文; 譜外)	Heidai tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.22	24
302	開元元寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Kaigen genpō	~	Bronze	2.17	25
303	用平元寶 (島錢)	Yōhei genpō	~	Bronze	1.75	25
304	正隆元寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Seiryū genpō	~	Bronze	2.25	23
305	大〇〇寶 (島錢; 譜外; 大寶平寶の表示)	Dai[...][...]hō	~	Bronze	1.80	24
306	元元聖寶 (島錢; 白文; 譜外)	Gengen seihō	~	Bronze	1.58	24
307	永樂通寶 (島錢; 譜外)	Eiraku tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.84	24
308	永樂通寶 (島錢)	Eiraku tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.05	24

Section 7: The transition to the early modern period 中・近世移行期

Cat. No.	Description (Japanese)	Obverse inscription (or description)	Reverse inscription (or description)	Material	Weight (g)	Diam./ size (mm)
309	天正通寶 (小字)	Tenshō tsūhō	~	Silver	3.26	23
310	天正通寶 (小字)	Tenshō tsūhō	~	Silver	4.30	25
311	天正通寶 (小字)	Tenshō tsūhō	~	Silver	3.55	25
312	天正通寶 (小字)	Tenshō tsūhō	~	Silver	3.95	24
313	文祿通寶	Bunroku tsūhō	~	Silver	4.65	24
314	文祿通寶 (母錢?)	Bunroku tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.56	24

Section 8: Early Modern Period 近世の貨幣制度

Cat. No.	Description (Japanese)	Obverse inscription (or description)	Reverse inscription (or description)	Material	Weight (g)	Diam./ size (mm)
315	慶長通寶 (小字; 母錢; 鑄浚)	Keichō tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.57	25
316	慶長通寶 (正様)	Keichō tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.55	24
317	慶長通寶 (正様)	Keichō tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.35	24
318	慶長通寶 (正様)	Keichō tsūhō	~	Bronze	1.82	22
319	慶長通寶 (正様)	Keichō tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.48	23
320	慶長通寶 (正様)	Keichō tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.13	23
321	慶長通寶 (正様)	Keichō tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.51	23
322	慶長通寶 (正様)	Keichō tsūhō	~	Bronze	1.42	22
323	慶長通寶 (正様)	Keichō tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.18	23
324	慶長通寶 (正様; 広穿; 郭抜)	Keichō tsūhō	~	Bronze	1.47	22
325	慶長通寶 (正様)	Keichō tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.42	23
326	元和通寶 (大字)	Genna tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.70	25
327	元和通寶 (小字; 母錢; 背「一」)	Genna tsūhō	<i>ichi</i> 一 [1] below hole	Bronze	3.08	25
328	元和通寶 (小字; 背「一」)	Genna tsūhō	<i>ichi</i> 一 [1] below hole	Bronze	3.16	23

~	~	14–16 th c.	Incuse inscription	1884,0511.519	Unrecorded	282
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.616	H33:B1	283
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.521	H33:B2	284
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.520	H33:B2	285
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.517	Unrecorded	286
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.514	Unrecorded	287
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.516	H44:T4	288
~	~	14–16 th c.	<i>Kan</i> 咸 written back to front	1884,0511.515	Unrecorded	289
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.584	Unrecorded	290
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.478	H40:B2	291
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.566	Unrecorded	292
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.583	H35:M4	293
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.485	H35:B1	294
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.577	Unrecorded	295
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.578	Unrecorded	296
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.573	Unrecorded	297
~	~	14–16 th c.	Incuse inscription	1884,0511.532	Unrecorded	298
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.568	H35:T4	299
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.522	H44:M3	300
~	~	14–16 th c.	<i>Tsu</i> 通 and <i>hō</i> 寶 are transposed	1884,0511.548	Unrecorded	301
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.570	Unrecorded	302
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.620	H34:B4	303
~	~	14–16 th c.	~	1884,0511.481	Unrecorded	304
~	~	14–16 th c.	(JC: Possibly reading 大寶平寶)	1884,0511.587	Unrecorded	305
~	~	14–16 th c.	Incuse inscription	1884,0511.525	Unrecorded	306
~	~	15 th c.	Japanese copy of Chinese coin Yongle tongbao (China, Ming dynasty, Yongle period, 1403–24)	1884,0511.469	Unrecorded	307
~	~	15 th c.	Inscription as 307	1884,0511.470	H41:T4	308

Mint	Era	Date	Note	BM Reg. No.	Ref.	Cat. No.
~	Tenshō era	1573–92	Small characters	1884,0511.111	~	309
~	Tenshō era	1573–92	Small characters	1884,0511.110	H65:B4	310
~	Tenshō era	1573–92	Small characters	1884,0511.108	H65:M2	311
~	Tenshō era	1573–92	Small characters. Pierced at top and bottom	1884,0511.107	H65:M2	312
~	Bunroku era	1592–96	~	1884,0511.113	H66:T3	313
~	Bunroku era	1592–96	Mother coin? (JC: There was no copper of this issue. This is a forgery cast from a silver coin)	1884,0511.114	H66:T2	314

Mint	Era	Date	Note	BM Reg. No.	Ref.	Cat. No.
~	Keichō era	1596–1615	Small characters. Mother coin	1884,0511.115	H66:M3	315
~	Keichō era	1596–1615	~	1884,0511.118	H66:M4	316
~	Keichō era	1596–1615	~	ES.10	H66:M4	317
~	Keichō era	1596–1615	~	1883,0802.2818	H66:M4	318
~	Keichō era	1596–1615	~	1883,0802.2817	H66:M4	319
~	Keichō era	1596–1615	~	1883,0802.2819	H66:M4	320
~	Keichō era	1596–1615	~	1884,0511.120	H66:M4	321
~	Keichō era	1596–1615	~	1884,0511.117	H66:M4	322
~	Keichō era	1596–1615	Striations across the reverse	1884,0511.119	H66:M4	323
~	Keichō era	1596–1615	Large hole	1884,0511.116	H66:M4	324
~	Keichō era	1596–1615	~	1996,0217.1570	H66:M4	325
~	Genna era	1615–24	Large characters	1884,0511.124	H66:B4	326
~	Genna era	1615–24	Small characters. Mother coin	ES.11	H66:B5	327
~	Genna era	1615–24	Small characters	1884,0511.123	H66:B5	328

329	元和通寶 (肥字; 背「一」)	Genna tsūhō	<i>Ichi</i> 一 [1] below hole	Bronze	4.06	25
Section 9: Kan'ei tsūhō – old series (pre-1668) 寛永通寶 (古) (see also Table 1 in Furuta's Guide to the Catalogue)						
Cat. No.	Description (Japanese)	Obverse inscription (or description)	Reverse inscription (or description)	Material	Weight (g)	Diam./ size (mm)
330	寛永通寶 (古; 初期推定銭; 二水永潤縁)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.85	25
331	寛永通寶 (古; 初期推定銭; 二水永短寶)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.14	25
332	寛永通寶 (古; 初期推定銭; 二水大寶)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.16	24
333	寛永通寶 (古; 初期推定銭; 二水永狭三)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>San</i> 三 [3] below hole	Bronze	3.64	24
334	寛永通寶 (古; 初期推定銭; 二水永狭三)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>San</i> 三 [3] below hole	Bronze	3.14	23
335	寛永通寶 (古; 初期推定銭; 二水永; 背十三)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Jūsan</i> 十三 [13] above and below hole	Bronze	3.35	24
336	寛永通寶 (古; 称岡山銭; 小字)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.59	25
337	寛永通寶 (古; 長門銭; 異永)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.52	25
338	寛永通寶 (古; 長門銭; 麗書)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.59	25
339	寛永通寶 (古; 長門銭; 勁文)	Kan'ei tsūhō	'Fingernail' mark at lower right of hole	Bronze	3.71	25
340	寛永通寶 (古; 長門銭; 正字様広郭)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.89	24
341	寛永通寶 (古; 推水戸銭; 長永; 母銭)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.94	24.5
342	寛永通寶 (古; 推水戸銭; 長永; 重文)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.54	23.5
343	寛永通寶 (古; 推水戸銭; 長永; 重文)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.15	25
344	寛永通寶 (古; 推水戸銭; 長永; 面錯范)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Inscription as obverse	Bronze	4.13	24.5
345	寛永通寶 (古; 称芝銭; 二草点手)	Kan'ei tsūhō	'Fingernail' mark above hole	Bronze	3.67	24
346	寛永通寶 (古; 称芝銭; 二草点手)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	4.32	24
347	寛永通寶 (古; 称芝銭; 四草点小様)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.36	23.5
348	寛永通寶 (古; 称芝銭; 四草点; 背铸引けによる逆字白文)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	1.91	24
349	寛永通寶 (古; 称芝銭; 四草点俯柱永)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	4.06	24
350	寛永通寶 (古; 称芝銭; 四草点削頭尔)	Kan'ei tsūhō	'Fingernail' mark at upper left of hole	Bronze	2.76	24.5
351	寛永通寶 (古; 称芝銭; 不草点)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.35	24
352	寛永通寶 (古; 称芝銭; 不草点)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Lines from upper left to lower right	Bronze	3.54	24
353	寛永通寶 (古; 称芝銭; 細字狭永)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.12	24
354	寛永通寶 (古; 称坂本銭; 跳永無爪匙潤縁)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.33	24.5
355	寛永通寶 (古; 称坂本銭; 高頭通小点尔)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.53	24
356	寛永通寶 (古; 称水戸銭; 背星文)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Dot above hole	Bronze	3.52	25
357	寛永通寶 (古; 称水戸銭; 背星文)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Dot above hole	Bronze	3.70	24.5
358	寛永通寶 (古; 称水戸銭; 湾柱永次铸)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.15	24
359	寛永通寶 (古称水戸銭宏足寛と称水戸広永銭が密着)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Inscription as obverse	Bronze	2.90	24
360	寛永通寶 (古; 称水戸銭; 力永低寛斜王寶)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.51	25
361	寛永通寶 (古; 称水戸銭; 刀永低寛洽水)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.71	25
362	寛永通寶 (古; 称水戸銭; 力永延寛)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Dot below hole	Bronze	3.69	24
363	寛永通寶 (古; 称水戸銭; 勁永跳尾永)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.97	24
364	寛永通寶 (古; 称水戸銭; 勁永進点永)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.53	24
365	寛永通寶 (古; 称水戸銭; 勁永平永小異)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.85	24
366	寛永通寶 (古; 称水戸銭; 広永)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Line from top left to bottom right	Bronze	3.65	25
367	寛永通寶 (古; 称水戸銭; 広永)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Line from top left to bottom left	Bronze	3.93	24

~	Genna era	1615–24	Thick characters	1884,0511.122		329
Mint	Era	Date	Note	BM Reg. No.	Ref.	Cat. No.
Unknown	Early period	Pre 1637	<i>Ei</i> 永 written with 二. Wide rims	1884,0511.426	M36:26	330
Unknown	Early period	Pre 1637	<i>Ei</i> 永 written with 二	1884,0511.175	M36:28	331
Unknown	Early period	Pre 1637	<i>Ei</i> 永 written with 二	1884,0511.185	M32:4	332
Unknown	Early period	Pre 1637	<i>Ei</i> 永 written with 二	1884,0511.240	M35:18	333
Unknown	Early period	Pre 1637	<i>Ei</i> 永 written with 二	1884,0511.277	M35:18	334
Unknown	Early period	Pre 1637	<i>Ei</i> 永 written with 二	1884,0511.312	M35:21	335
Okayama	Kan'ei 14–17	1637–40	Small characters	1988,0808.5	M32:639	336
Nagato	Kan'ei 14–17	1637–40	~	1884,0511.368	M38:30	337
Nagato	Kan'ei 14–17	1637–40	~	1979,0227.1368	M42:59	338
Nagato	Kan'ei 14–17	1637–40	~	1884,0511.235	M45:85	339
Nagato	Kan'ei 14–17	1637–40	~	1884,0511.169	M48:105	340
Mito	Kan'ei 14–17	1637–40	Mother coin	M.554	M52:122	341
Mito (probably)	Kan'ei 14–17	1637–40	Miscast	1884,0511.295	M52:122	342
Mito (probably)	Kan'ei 14–17	1637–40	Miscast	1884,0511.297	M52:122	343
Mito	Kan'ei 14–17	1637–40	Miscast	1884,0511.278	M52:122	344
Shiba	Kan'ei 13–17	1636–40	~	1884,0511.233	M69:229	345
Shiba	Kan'ei 13–17	1636–40	~	GC. 732	M69:229	346
Shiba	Kan'ei 13–17	1636–40	~	1884,0511.171	M70:236	347
Shiba	Kan'ei 13–17	1636–40	(JC: miscast)	1884,0511.289	M70:236	348
Shiba	Kan'ei 13–17	1636–40	~	1884,0511.215	M70:240	349
Shiba	Kan'ei 13–17	1636–40	~	1884,0511.228	M70:241	350
Shiba	Kan'ei 13–17	1636–40	~	E.389	M71:243	351
Shiba	Kan'ei 13–17	1636–40	~	1884,0511.222	M71:243	352
Shiba	Kan'ei 13–17	1636–40	~	1887,0511.169	M72:255	353
Sakamoto	Kan'ei 13–17	1636–40	Wide rims	1884,0511.178	M75:265	354
Sakamoto	Kan'ei 13–17	1636–40	~	1979,0227.1366	M77:278	355
Mito	Kan'ei 14–17	1637–40	~	1884,0511.339	M78:284	356
Mito	Kan'ei 14–17	1637–40	~	1883,0802.2906	M78:284	357
Mito	Kan'ei 14–17	1637–40	~	1979,0227.1365	M83:317	358
Mito	Kan'ei 14–17	1637–40	Struck coin. (JC: forgery)	1883,0802.2827	M86:335/ M94:390	359
Mito	Kan'ei 14–17	1637–40	~	M.551	M89:355	360
Mito	Kan'ei 14–17	1637–40	~	1974,0514.171	M89:357	361
Mito	Kan'ei 14–17	1637–40	~	1884,0511.332	M89:361	362
Mito	Kan'ei 14–17	1637–40	~	1884,0511.220	M90:364	363
Mito	Kan'ei 14–17	1637–40	~	1996,0217.1589	M90:366	364
Mito	Kan'ei 14–17	1637–40	~	1870,0507.15033 (438)	M90:367	365
Mito	Kan'ei 14–17	1637–40	~	1884,0511.224	M94:390	366
Mito	Kan'ei 14–17	1637–40	~	1883,0802.2893	M94:390	367

368	寛永通寶 (古; 称水戸錢; 広永)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.08	24
369	寛永通寶 御藏錢 広永母錢	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.92	25
370	寛永通寶 不知錢 太細 鑄湊母錢	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	4.00	26
371	寛永通寶 (古; 称仙台錢; 跛宝昂通削尾永)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.39	23
372	寛永通寶 (古; 称仙台錢; 跛宝降通)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	4.10	24
373	寛永通寶 (古; 称仙台錢; 正永長尾永)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Dot to lower left of hole	Bronze	3.19	24.5
374	寛永通寶 (古; 称高田錢; 笹手永)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.12	24
375	寛永通寶 (古; 称高田錢; 笹手永)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.56	24
376	寛永通寶 (古; 称高田錢; 縮通; 赤系)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.45	24
377	寛永通寶 (古; 称高田錢; 縮通; 重文)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.05	23.5
378	寛永通寶 (古; 称岡山錢; 良恕; 背逆字白文)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.15	26
379	寛永通寶 (古; 称岡山錢; 良恕手長足寶)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Dot to right of hole	Bronze	2.77	23.5
380	寛永通寶 (古; 称岡山錢; 婉文)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.15	24
381	寛永通寶 (古; 称岡山錢; 俯永; (磨輪))	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.21	22
382	寛永通寶 (古; 称岡山錢; 俯永平永)	Kan'ei tsūhō	'Fingernail' mark to left of hole	Bronze	3.11	24.5
383	寛永通寶 (古; 称岡山錢; 小字)	Kan'ei tsūhō	'Fingernail' mark to left of hole	Bronze	2.88	24.5
384	寛永通寶 (古; 称岡山錢; 小字)	Kan'ei tsūhō	'Fingernail' mark below hole	Bronze	3.62	24.5
385	寛永通寶 (古; 称岡山錢; 小字)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.12	24.5
386	寛永通寶 (古; 推岡山錢; 縮寬)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.79	24
387	寛永通寶 (古; 称建仁寺錢; 大字狭; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	4.17	26
388	寛永通寶 (古; 称建仁寺錢; 大字狭寬)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Kan</i> 寛	Bronze	3.80	25.5
389	寛永通寶 (古; 称建仁寺錢; 大字狭寬)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.33	25
390	寛永通寶 (古; 称建仁寺錢; 大字狭寬)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Dot to left of hole	Bronze	3.53	25
391	寛永通寶 (古; 称建仁寺錢; 大字狭寬)	Kan'ei tsūhō	'Fingernail' mark to left of hole	Bronze	3.98	25
392	寛永通寶 (古; 称建仁寺錢; 小字広寬)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Dot at top right of hole	Bronze	3.71	25
393	寛永通寶 (古; 称建仁寺錢; 小字広寬)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Dot above hole	Bronze	3.54	25
394	寛永通寶 (古; 称沓谷錢; 大字)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Line at top right of hole	Bronze	3.92	24
395	寛永通寶 (古; 称沓谷錢; 大字)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.59	24
396	寛永通寶 (古; 称沓谷錢; 大字)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.60	24.5
397	寛永通寶 (古; 称沓谷錢; 小字; 両面錢; 磨輪)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Inscription as obverse	Bronze	2.85	21
398	寛永通寶 (古; 称沓谷錢; 正足寶)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.70	25
399	寛永通寶 (古; 称沓谷錢; 正足寶内跳寬)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.77	25
400	寛永通寶 (古; 称沓谷錢; 正足宝内跳寬; 両面錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Inscription as obverse	Bronze	5.14	25
401	寛永通寶 (古; 称沓谷錢; 正足宝内跳寬; 背錯范)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.02	25
402	寛永通寶 (古; 称沓谷錢; 菱足宝; 背錯范)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Line from each upper corner of hole to rim	Bronze	3.90	25
403	寛永通寶 (古; 称鳥越錢; 高寬)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.98	24.5
404	寛永通寶 (古; 称鳥越錢; 高寬)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.05	24.5
405	寛永通寶 (古; 称鳥越錢; 高寬)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Dot below hole	Bronze	2.90	24
406	寛永通寶 (古; 称鳥越錢; 高寬)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Line from top right to below hole	Bronze	3.81	24
407	寛永通寶 (古; 称鳥越錢; 高寬)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.56	24
408	寛永通寶 (古; 称鳥越錢; 高寬)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.18	24

Mito	Kan'ei 14–17	1637–40	~	1884,0511.363	M94:390	368
Mito	Kan'ei 14–17	1637–40	~	1884,0511.176	~	369
Mito	Kan'ei 14–17	1637–40	~	1884,0511.179	~	370
Sendai	Kan'ei 14–17	1637–40	~	1979,0227.1364	M96:400	371
Sendai	Kan'ei 14–17	1637–40	~	1979,0227.1370	M97:408	372
Sendai	Kan'ei 14–17	1637–40	~	1884,0511.336	M103:447	373
Takada	Kan'ei 14–17	1637–40	~	1870,0507.15030 (435)	M116:528	374
Takada	Kan'ei 14–17	1637–40	~	1979,0227.1367	M116:528	375
Takada	Kan'ei 14–17	1637–40	~	1884,0511.172	M119:550	376
Takada	Kan'ei 14–17	1637–40	Miscast	1884,0511.298	M119:552	377
Okayama	Kan'ei 14–17	1637–40	(JC: forgery)	1884,0511.290	M122:564	378
Okayama	Kan'ei 14–17	1637–40	~	1884,0511.346	M123:571	379
Okayama	Kan'ei 14–17	1637–40	~	W.557	M123:572	380
Okayama	Kan'ei 14–17	1637–40	~	1978,0906.39	M124:581	381
Okayama	Kan'ei 14–17	1637–40	~	1884,0511.231	M125:586	382
Okayama	Kan'ei 14–17	1637–40	Small characters	1884,0511.226	M132:639	383
Okayama	Kan'ei 14–17	1637–40	Small characters	1884,0511.234	M132:639	384
Okayama	Kan'ei 14–17	1637–40	Small characters	1884,0511.168	M132:639	385
Okayama	Kan'ei 14–17	1637–40	~	M.552	M137:659	386
Kenninji Temple	Jōō era?	1652–55?	Mother coin. Large characters	1884,0511.364	M138:667	387
Kenninji Temple	Jōō era?	1652–55?	Large characters	M.550	M138:667	388
Kenninji Temple	Jōō era?	1652–55?	Large characters	M.549	M138:667	389
Kenninji Temple	Jōō era?	1652–55?	Large characters	1884,0511.343	M138:667	390
Kenninji Temple	Jōō era?	1652–55?	Large characters	1884,0511.227	M138:667	391
Kenninji Temple	Jōō era?	1652–55?	Small characters	1884,0511.335	M139:670	392
Kenninji Temple	Jōō era?	1652–55?	Small characters	1884,0511.344	M139:670	393
Kutsunoya (a village in Suruga province)	Meireki 2–Manji 2	1656–59	Large characters	1972,0808.88	M140:674	394
Kutsunoya	Meireki 2–Manji 2	1656–59	Large characters	1959,1205.31	M140:674	395
Kutsunoya	Meireki 2–Manji 2	1656–59	Large characters	1884,0511.170	M140:674	396
Kutsunoya	Meireki 2–Manji 2	1656–59	Small characters. Clipped rim. (JC: miscast)	1887,0511.180	M141:677	397
Kenninji Temple	Meireki 2–Manji 2	1656–59	~	1883,0802.2922	M141:679	398
Kutsunoya	Meireki 2–Manji 2	1656–59	~	M.553	M141:680	399
Kutsunoya	Meireki 2–Manji 2	1656–59	(JC: miscast)	1884,0511.279	M141:680	400
Kutsunoya	Meireki 2–Manji 2	1656–59	Reverse miscast	1884,0511.281	M141:680	401
Kutsunoya	Meireki 2–Manji 2	1656–59	Reverse miscast	1884,0511.280	M141:682	402
Torigoe	Meireki 2–Manji 2	1656–59	~	1883,0802.2915	M142:685	403
Torigoe	Meireki 2–Manji 2	1656–59	~	M.562	M142:685	404
Torigoe	Meireki 2–Manji 2	1656–59	~	1884,0511.337	M142:685	405
Torigoe	Meireki 2–Manji 2	1656–59	~	1883,0802.2897	M142:685	406
Torigoe	Meireki 2–Manji 2	1656–59	~	1996,0217.1591	M142:685	407
Torigoe	Meireki 2–Manji 2	1656–59	~	1996,0217.1578	M142:685	408

409	寛永通寶 (古; 称鳥越錢; 高寬)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.91	24.5
410	寛永通寶 (古; 称鳥越錢; 高寬小頭通)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Dot above hole	Bronze	3.24	24
411	寛永通寶 (古; 称鳥越錢; 低寬)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Line from top right to left of hole	Bronze	3.62	24.5
412	寛永通寶 (古; 称鳥越錢; 低寬)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	4.45	24
413	寛永通寶 (古; 称鳥越錢; 低寬小頭通)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Dot at top left corner of hole	Bronze	3.93	25
414	寛永通寶 (古; 称芝錢; 番錢背「三」)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>San</i> 三 [3] above hole	Bronze	4.57	25
415	寛永通寶 (古; 称芝錢; 番錢背「四」)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Yon/shi</i> 四 [4] above hole	Bronze	3.31	24.5
416	寛永通寶 (古; 称芝錢; 番錢背「五」)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Go</i> 五 [5] above hole	Bronze	3.87	25
417	寛永通寶 (古; 称芝錢; 番錢背「六」)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Roku</i> 六 [6] above hole	Bronze	3.65	25
418	寛永通寶 (古; 称芝錢; 番錢背「七」)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Nana</i> 七 [7] above hole	Bronze	3.65	25
419	寛永通寶 (古; 称芝錢; 番錢背「八」)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Hachi</i> 八 [8] above hole	Bronze	3.53	25
420	寛永通寶 (古; 称芝錢; 番錢背「九」)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Ku/kyū</i> 九 [9] above hole	Bronze	4.50	25
421	寛永通寶 (古; 称芝錢; 番錢背「十一」)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Jūichi</i> 十一 [11] above and below hole	Bronze	4.36	25
422	寛永通寶 (古; 称芝錢; 番錢背「十二」)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Jūni</i> 十二 [12] above and below hole	Bronze	3.60	25
423	寛永通寶 (古; 称芝錢; 番錢背「十三」)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Jūsan</i> 十三 [13] above and below hole	Bronze	3.72	24.5
424	寛永通寶 (古; 称芝錢; 番錢背「十四」)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Jūyon/jūshi</i> 十四 [14] above and below hole	Bronze	3.66	25
425	寛永通寶 (古; 称芝錢; 番錢背「十五」)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Jūgo</i> 十五 [15] above and below hole	Bronze	3.77	25
426	寛永通寶 (古; 称芝錢; 番錢背「十六」)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Jūroku</i> 十六 [16] above and below hole	Bronze	3.70	25
427	寛永通寶 (古; 不知錢太細; 大樣錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	5.58	29

Section 10: Kan'ei tsūhō – new series 寛永通寶 (新) (see also Table 2 in Furuta's Guide to the Catalogue)

Cat. No.	Description (Japanese)	Obverse inscription (or description)	Reverse inscription (or description)	Material	Weight (g)	Diam./ size (mm)
428	寛永通寶 (新; 背「文」正字背文; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Bun</i> 文	Bronze	3.70	25
429	寛永通寶 (新; 背「文」正字背文)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Bun</i> 文	Bronze	3.85	25
430	寛永通寶 (新; 背「文」正字背文)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Bun</i> 文	Bronze	3.43	25
431	寛永通寶 (新; 背「文」正字背文)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Bun</i> 文	Bronze	3.72	25
432	寛永通寶 (新; 背「文」正字背文)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Bun</i> 文	Bronze	3.23	25
433	寛永通寶 (新; 背「文」正字背文)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Bun</i> 文; dot below hole	Bronze	3.75	24.5
434	寛永通寶 (新; 背「文」正字背文)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Bun</i> 文	Bronze	3.68	25
435	寛永通寶 (新; 背「文」正字背文)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Bun</i> 文	Bronze	3.26	25
436	寛永通寶 (新; 背「文」正字背文 磨輪)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Bun</i> 文	Bronze	2.57	23
437	寛永通寶 (新; 背「文」中字背文)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Bun</i> 文	Bronze	3.40	24
438	寛永通寶 (新; 背「文」中字背文)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Bun</i> 文	Bronze	3.73	25
439	寛永通寶 (新; 背「文」中字背文)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Bun</i> 文; dot to right of hole	Bronze	3.78	25
440	寛永通寶 (新; 背「文」中字背文)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Bun</i> 文	Bronze	3.05	24.5
441	寛永通寶 (新; 背「文」細字背文)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Bun</i> 文	Bronze	3.19	25
442	寛永通寶 (新; 背「文」細字背文)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Bun</i> 文; line from upper right to centre left	Bronze	3.71	25
443	寛永通寶 (新; 背「文」細字背文)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Bun</i> 文	Bronze	4.20	25
444	寛永通寶 (新; 背「文」細字背文)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Bun</i> 文	Bronze	3.46	24.5
445	寛永通寶 (新; 背「文」細字背文)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Bun</i> 文	Bronze	3.43	25
446	寛永通寶 (新; 背「文」細字背文)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Bun</i> 文	Bronze	3.38	25
447	寛永通寶 (新; 背「文」織字小文)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Bun</i> 文	Lead	3.64	24.5
448	寛永通寶 (新; 背「文」正字入文)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Bun</i> 文	Bronze	3.17	25
449	寛永通寶 (新; 背「文」織字小文; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Bun</i> 文	Bronze	4.04	25.5
450	寛永通寶 (新; 背「文」織字小文)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Bun</i> 文	Bronze	3.90	25
451	寛永通寶 (新; 背「文」織字小文)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Bun</i> 文	Bronze	3.94	25
452	寛永通寶 (新; 背「文」織字小文)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Bun</i> 文; dot above hole	Bronze	3.53	25
453	寛永通寶 (新; 背「文」織字小文)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Bun</i> 文	Bronze	3.20	25
454	寛永通寶 (新; 背「文」織字小文)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Bun</i> 文	Bronze	3.62	25

Torigoe	Meireki 2–Manji 2	1656–59	~	1979,0227.1369	M142:685	409
Torigoe	Meireki 2–Manji 2	1656–59	~	1883,0802.2905	M143:686	410
Torigoe	Meireki 2–Manji 2	1656–59	~	1883,0802.2887	M143:688	411
Torigoe	Meireki 2–Manji 2	1656–59	~	1884,0511.373	M143:688	412
Torigoe	Meireki 2–Manji 2	1656–59	~	1884,0511.341	M143:689	413
Shiba	Kan'ei 13–17	1636–40	~	1884,0511.239	M145:699	414
Shiba	Kan'ei 13–17	1636–40	~	1884,0511.241	M145:699	415
Shiba	Kan'ei 13–17	1636–40	~	1884,0511.243	M145:699	416
Shiba	Kan'ei 13–17	1636–40	~	1884,0511.244	M145:699	417
Shiba	Kan'ei 13–17	1636–40	~	1884,0511.245	M145:699	418
Shiba	Kan'ei 13–17	1636–40	~	1884,0511.246	M145:699	419
Shiba	Kan'ei 13–17	1636–40	~	1884,0511.247	M145:699	420
Shiba	Kan'ei 13–17	1636–40	~	1884,0511.249	M145:699	421
Shiba	Kan'ei 13–17	1636–40	~	1884,0511.250	M145:699	422
Shiba	Kan'ei 13–17	1636–40	~	1884,0511.313	M145:699	423
Shiba	Kan'ei 13–17	1636–40	~	1884,0511.251	M145:699	424
Shiba	Kan'ei 13–17	1636–40	~	1884,0511.314	M145:699	425
Shiba	Kan'ei 13–17	1636–40	~	1884,0511.315	M145:699	426
Uncertain	Kan'ei era?	1624–44?	~	1884,0511.174	M146:703	427
Mint	Era	Date	Note	BM Reg. No.	Ref.	Cat. No.
Kameido	Kanbun 8–Tenna 3	1668–83	Mother coin	1884,0511.319	F1:1	428
Kameido	Kanbun 8–Tenna 3	1668–83	~	1959,1205.33	F1:1	429
Kameido	Kanbun 8–Tenna 3	1668–83	~	1959,1205.32	F1:1	430
Kameido	Kanbun 8–Tenna 3	1668–83	~	1870,0507.15040 (444)	F1:1	431
Kameido	Kanbun 8–Tenna 3	1668–83	~	1883,0701.870	F1:1	432
Kameido	Kanbun 8–Tenna 3	1668–83	~	1884,0511.324	F1:1	433
Kameido	Kanbun 8–Tenna 3	1668–83	~	1883,0701.871	F1:1	434
Kameido	Kanbun 8–Tenna 3	1668–83	~	1884,0511.317	F1:1	435
Kameido	Kanbun 8–Tenna 3	1668–83	~	1884,0511.320	F1:1	436
Kameido	Kanbun 8–Tenna 3	1668–83	~	1987,0649.51	F4:23	437
Kameido	Kanbun 8–Tenna 3	1668–83	~	1883,0802.2858	F4:23	438
Kameido	Kanbun 8–Tenna 3	1668–83	~	1884,0511.323	F4:23	439
Kameido	Kanbun 8–Tenna 3	1668–83	~	1979,0227.1406	F4:23	440
Kameido	Kanbun 8–Tenna 3	1668–83	~	1883,0802.2859	F7:43	441
Kameido	Kanbun 8–Tenna 3	1668–83	~	1884,0511.326	F7:43	442
Kameido	Kanbun 8–Tenna 3	1668–83	~	1959,1205.30	F7:43	443
Kameido	Kanbun 8–Tenna 3	1668–83	~	1979,0227.1405	F7:43	444
Kameido	Kanbun 8–Tenna 3	1668–83	~	GC.751	F7:43	445
Kameido	Kanbun 8–Tenna 3	1668–83	~	1998,0502.2	F7:43	446
Kameido	Kanbun 8–Tenna 3	1668–83	~	1996.0217.1582	F9:55	447
Kameido	Kanbun 8–Tenna 3	1668–83	~	1883,0701.873	F1:5	448
Kameido	Kanbun 8–Tenna 3	1668–83	Mother coin	1884,0511.252	F9:55	449
Kameido	Kanbun 8–Tenna 3	1668–83	Mother coin	1884,0511.325	F9:55	450
Kameido	Kanbun 8–Tenna 3	1668–83	~	1884,0511.321	F9:55	451
Kameido	Kanbun 8–Tenna 3	1668–83	~	1883,0802.2865	F9:55	452
Kameido	Kanbun 8–Tenna 3	1668–83	~	M.563	F9:55	453
Kameido	Kanbun 8–Tenna 3	1668–83	~	1908,0213.25	F9:55	454

455	寛永通寶 (新; 背「文」織字狭文)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Bun</i> 文; lines from upper right to centre left	Bronze	3.75	25
456	寛永通寶 (新; 背「文」織字狭文)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Bun</i> 文	Bronze	3.55	25
457	寛永通寶 (新; 背「文」織字狭文)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Bun</i> 文	Bronze	4.12	25
458	寛永通寶 (新; 背「文」織字狭文)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Bun</i> 文	Bronze	2.84	25
459	寛永通寶 (新; 背「文」織字狭文)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Bun</i> 文; 'fingernail' mark at lower left of hole	Bronze	3.77	25
460	寛永通寶 (新; 背「文」織字狭文)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Bun</i> 文	Bronze	3.06	24
461	寛永通寶 (新; 背「文」縮字背文)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Bun</i> 文	Bronze	3.31	25
462	寛永通寶 (新; 背「文」退点文)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Bun</i> 文	Bronze	3.43	25
463	寛永通寶 (新; 背「文」正字背文; 写し; 密鑄錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Bun</i> 文	Bronze	3.50	24.5
464	寛永通寶 (文錢 輪上に卅15個と腹に4個織字小文)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.16	25
465	寛永通寶 (新; 織字小文無背)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.97	25
466	寛永通寶 (新; 織字狭文無背)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.55	25
467	寛永通寶 (新; 文無背錢; 縮字背文無背)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Ring of small stamps on rim	Bronze	3.82	25.5
468	寛永通寶 (新; 文無背錢; 縮字背文無背)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	4.51	25.5
469	寛永通寶 (新; 文無背錢; 縮字背文無背)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.68	25
470	寛永通寶 (新; 文無背錢; 縮字勁文無背)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Line at lower left of hole	Bronze	3.47	25
471	寛永通寶 (新; 文錢類似錢; 丸屋錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Dot to right of hole	Bronze	4.64	25.5
472	寛永通寶 (新; 文錢類似錢; 丸屋錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Dot to right of hole	Bronze	3.58	25.5
473	寛永通寶 (新; 文錢類似錢; 丸屋錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.52	25.5
474	寛永通寶 (新; 文錢類似錢; 丸屋錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.40	25.5
475	寛永通寶 (新; 文錢類似錢; 丸屋錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.73	25.5
476	寛永通寶 (新; 文錢類似錢; 丸屋錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.47	25.5
477	寛永通寶 (新; 広永)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Dot at lower left of hole	Bronze	3.39	23.5
478	寛永通寶 (新; 広永)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.09	23.5
479	寛永通寶 (新; 四ツ宝錢; 広永)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Line from right to left of hole	Bronze	2.93	23
480	寛永通寶 (新; 四ツ宝錢; 勁永)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Dot at lower right of hole	Bronze	2.86	23
481	寛永通寶 (新; 四ツ宝錢; 勁永)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.14	23
482	寛永通寶 (新; 四ツ宝錢; 勁永)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Line above hole	Bronze	2.68	23
483	寛永通寶 (新; 四ツ宝錢; 勁永)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Line from above to left of hole	Bronze	3.44	23
484	寛永通寶 (新; 四ツ宝錢; 勁永; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.01	24
485	寛永通寶 (新; 四ツ宝錢; 勁永)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Vertical lines	Bronze	2.82	22.5
486	寛永通寶 (新; 四ツ宝錢; 勁永)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Mark at upper left of hole	Bronze	2.49	23
487	寛永通寶 (新; 四ツ宝錢; 勁永)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.45	24
488	寛永通寶 (新; 四ツ宝錢; 勁永)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.73	23
489	寛永通寶 (新; 勁永広寛)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Line from upper right of hole to rim	Bronze	2.26	23
490	寛永通寶 (新; 勁永広寛)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Dot at upper left of hole	Bronze	2.31	23
491	寛永通寶 (新; 跳永)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Dot to lower right of hole	Bronze	2.10	23
492	寛永通寶 (新; 跳永)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.40	24
493	寛永通寶 (新; 俯頭糸 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	1.85	23
494	寛永通寶 (新; 俯頭糸 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.12	22.5
495	寛永通寶 (新; 座寛)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	1.70	21.5
496	寛永通寶 (新; 座寛)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	1.54	21.5
497	寛永通寶 (新; 正字)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.67	23.5
498	寛永通寶 (新; 正字)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.99	23
499	寛永通寶 (新; 小字; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.81	23.5
500	寛永通寶 (新; 小字; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.40	23
501	寛永通寶 (新; 小字)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.94	23
502	寛永通寶 (新; 広穿)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.31	24
503	寛永通寶 (新; 厚肉抱寛)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.09	25
504	寛永通寶 (新; 厚肉高寛冷水)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Dot above hole	Bronze	2.52	23
505	寛永通寶 (新; 草点永進永; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.82	24
506	寛永通寶 (新; 草点永進永)	Kan'ei tsūhō	'Fingernail' mark to right of hole	Bronze	3.00	23.5

Kameido	Kanbun 8–Tenna 3	1668–83	~	1884,0511.327	F10:62	455
Kameido	Kanbun 8–Tenna 3	1668–83	~	1884,0511.318	F10:62	456
Kameido	Kanbun 8–Tenna 3	1668–83	~	GC.750	F10:62	457
Kameido	Kanbun 8–Tenna 3	1668–83	~	M.564	F10:62	458
Kameido	Kanbun 8–Tenna 3	1668–83	~	1884,0511.328	F10:62	459
Kameido	Kanbun 8–Tenna 3	1668–83	~	1979,0227.1404	F10:62	460
Kameido	Kanbun 8–Tenna 3	1668–83	~	1884,0511.322	F10:67	461
Kameido	Kanbun 8–Tenna 3	1668–83	~	1996,0217.1583	F6:35	462
Unknown	Unknown	~	~	1884,0511.184	F111:709	463
Kameido	Kanbun 8–Tenna 3	1668–83	~	1884,0511.329	F9:55	464
Kameido	Shōtoku 4–Kyōhō 3	1714–18	~	1979,0227.1373	F9:59	465
Kameido	Shōtoku 4–Kyōhō 3	1714–18	~	1884,0511.377	F10:65	466
Kameido	Hōei 5–Shōtoku 2	1708–12	~	1884,0511.293	F11:73	467
Kameido	Shōtoku 4–Kyōhō 3	1714–18	~	1884,0511.382	F11:73	468
Kameido	Shōtoku 4–Kyōhō 3	1714–18	Characters written with fine line strokes	1997,1104.14	F11:73	469
Kameido	Shōtoku 4–Kyōhō 3	1714–18	~	1884,0511.229	F13:86	470
Kameido	Hōei 5–Shōtoku 2	1708–12	~	1884,0511.334	F14:95	471
Kameido	Hōei 5–Shōtoku 2	1708–12	~	1883,0802.2919	F14:95	472
Kameido	Hōei 5–Shōtoku 2	1708–12	~	1883,0701.864	F14:95	473
Kameido	Hōei 5–Shōtoku 2	1708–12	~	1884,0511.216	F14:95	474
Kameido	Hōei 5–Shōtoku 2	1708–12	~	1884,0511.163	F14:95	475
Kameido	Hōei 5–Shōtoku 2	1708–12	~	1884,0511.378	F14:95	476
Unknown	Genroku era?	1688–1704?	~	1883,0802.2908	F15:99	477
Unknown	Genroku era?	1688–1704?	~	1979,0227.1375	F15:99	478
Unknown	Genroku era?	1688–1704?	~	1883,0802.2888	F15:99	479
Unknown	Genroku era?	1688–1704?	~	1884,0511.333	F15:100	480
Unknown	Genroku era?	1688–1704?	~	1883,0802.2829	F15:100	481
Unknown	Genroku era?	1688–1704?	~	1883,0802.2900	F15:100	482
Unknown	Genroku era?	1688–1704?	~	1883,0802.2890	F15:100	483
Unknown	Genroku era?	1688–1704?	Mother coin	1884,0511.362	F15:100	484
Unknown	Genroku era?	1688–1704?	~	1884,0511.221	F15:100	485
Unknown	Genroku era?	1688–1704?	~	1883,0802.2909	F15:100	486
Unknown	Genroku era?	1688–1704?	~	1996,0217.1588	F15:100	487
Unknown	Genroku era?	1688–1704?	~	1908–0212.36	F15:100	488
Unknown	Genroku era?	1688–1704?	~	1883,0802.2830	F15:101	489
Unknown	Genroku era?	1688–1704?	~	1883,0802.2917	F15:101	490
Unknown	Genroku era?	1688–1704?	~	1883,0802.2923	F16:105	491
Unknown	Genroku era?	1688–1704?	~	1908,0213.24	F16:106	492
Unknown	Genroku era?	1688–1704?	~	1884,0511.156	F16:106	493
Unknown	Genroku era?	1688–1704?	~	1884,0511.361	F16:106	494
Unknown	Genroku era?	1688–1704?	~	1884,0511.151	F16:107	495
Unknown	Genroku era?	1688–1704?	~	1979,0227.1377	F16:107	496
Unknown	Genroku era?	1688–1704?	~	1870,0507.15031 (436)	F17:110	497
Unknown	Genroku era?	1688–1704?	~	1883,0802.2903	F17:110	498
Unknown	Genroku era?	1688–1704?	Mother coin	1884,0511.399	F17:112	499
Unknown	Genroku era?	1688–1704?	~	1884,0511.370	F17:112	500
Unknown	Genroku era?	1688–1704?	~	1979,0227.1376	F17:112	501
Unknown	Genroku era?	1688–1704?	~	1883,0701.863	F17:113	502
Kameido	Genroku 10–Hōei 1	1697–1704	~	1884,0511.360	F18:116	503
Kameido	Genroku 10–Hōei 1	1697–1704	~	1884,0511.340	F18:118	504
Shichijō in Kyoto	Genroku 13–Hōei 4	1700–7	~	1884,0511.374	F19:121	505
Shichijō in Kyoto	Genroku 13–Hōei 4	1700–7	~	1884,0511.232	F19:121	506

507	寛永通寶 (新; 草点永進永)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.61	24
508	寛永通寶 (新; 広目寛; 母銭)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.96	25
509	寛永通寶 (新; 広目寛)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Line from upper left to lower right of hole	Bronze	2.70	24.5
510	寛永通寶 (新; 狭目寛)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Horizontal lines from left to right	Bronze	2.97	24.5
511	寛永通寶 (新; 狭目寛)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.94	24.5
512	寛永通寶 (新; 高寛)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Line above hole	Bronze	2.78	24
513	寛永通寶 (新; 高寛)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Dot above hole	Bronze	2.57	24
514	寛永通寶 (新; 高寛)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.84	24
515	寛永通寶 (長目寶と称岡山銭良恕手が熱で融着)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Inscription as obverse	Bronze	5.46	25
516	寛永通寶 (新; 長目寶)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.80	24
517	寛永通寶 (新; 長目寶)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Line from upper left of hole to lower left	Bronze	2.25	24
518	寛永通寶 (新; 長目寶)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Line from upper rim to left rim	Bronze	2.76	24
519	寛永通寶 (新; 長目寶)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.76	24
520	寛永通寶 (新; 長目寶)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.23	24.5
521	寛永通寶 (新; 小目寶)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.02	25
522	寛永通寶 (新; 小目寶)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Dot to left of hole	Bronze	2.96	24
523	寛永通寶 (新; 小目寶)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Dot to left of hole	Bronze	2.64	24
524	寛永通寶 (新; 小目寶)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.73	24
525	寛永通寶 (新; 折二様; 母銭)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	5.18	27
526	寛永通寶 (新; 折二様; 母銭; 鑄放し)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.60	26.5
527	寛永通寶 (新; 折二様; 母銭)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.31	26.5
528	寛永通寶 (新; 進永)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Line at lower left of hole	Bronze	3.30	25
529	寛永通寶 (新; 進永)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.17	25
530	寛永通寶 (新; 不旧手七条銭; 進永)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.57	24
531	寛永通寶 (新; 退永)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.68	24.5
532	寛永通寶 (新; 退永)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.01	24.5
533	寛永通寶 (新; 七条退永小通)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.43	24.5
534	寛永通寶 (新; 退永小通)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Dot to lower right of hole, dot to left of hole	Bronze	2.77	25
535	寛永通寶 (新; 退永小通)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.05	25
536	寛永通寶 (新; 退永小通)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.86	25
537	寛永通寶 (新; 退永小通)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.78	24.5
538	寛永通寶 (新; 退永小通)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.52	24.5
539	寛永通寶 (新; 横大路進永)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Line from right to left of hole	Bronze	3.16	23
540	寛永通寶 (新; 横大路進永; 母銭)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.33	25.5
541	寛永通寶 (新; 横大路進永)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.18	23
542	寛永通寶 (新; 横大路進永; 母銭)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.40	25
543	寛永通寶 (新; 横大路進永)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.82	24
544	寛永通寶 (新; 横大路進永; 母銭)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.74	25.5
545	寛永通寶 (新; 横大路進永 (磨輪))	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	1.77	22
546	寛永通寶 (新; 進永半刮去 (磨輪))	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.83	22.5

Shichijō in Kyoto	Genroku 13–Hōei 4	1700–7	~	1979,0227.1393	F19:121	507
Unknown	Genroku era? (before Hōei 4)	Before 1707	Mother coin	1884,0511.385	F19:123	508
Unknown	Genroku era? (before Hōei 4)	Before 1707	~	1883,0802.2901	F19:123	509
Unknown	Genroku era? (before Hōei 4)	Before 1707	~	1883,0802.2886	F19:124	510
Unknown	Genroku era? (before Hōei 4)	Before 1707	~	1979,0227.1400	F19:124	511
Unknown	Genroku era? (before Hōei 4)	Before 1707	~	1883,0802.2837	F19:125	512
Unknown	Genroku era? (before Hōei 4)	Before 1707	~	1884,0511.345	F19:125	513
Unknown	Genroku era? (before Hōei 4)	Before 1707	~	1979,0227.1396	F19:125	514
New series: Unknown; Old Series: Okayama	New Series: Genroku era? (before Hōei 4) Old Series: Kan'ei 14–17	New Series (pre 1707); Old Series (1637–40)	Appears to be two coins stuck back to back, with obverse inscription showing on each side. (JC: miscast)	1883,0802.2826	F20:126/ M122:569	515
Unknown	Genroku era? (before Hōei 4)	Before 1707	~	M.3	F20:126	516
Unknown	Genroku era? (before Hōei 4)	Before 1707	~	1883,0802.2892	F20:126	517
Unknown	Genroku era? (before Hōei 4)	Before 1707	~	1883,0802.2891	F20:126	518
Unknown	Genroku era? (before Hōei 4)	Before 1707	~	1979,0227.1395	F20:126	519
Unknown	Genroku era? (before Hōei 4)	Before 1707	~	1979,0227.1394	F20:126	520
Unknown	Genroku era? (before Hōei 4)	Before 1707	~	1982,1131.104	F20:127	521
Unknown	Genroku era? (before Hōei 4)	Before 1707	~	1883,0802.2910	F20:127	522
Unknown	Genroku era? (before Hōei 4)	Before 1707	~	1883,0802.2911	F20:127	523
Unknown	Genroku era? (before Hōei 4)	Before 1707	~	1870,0507.15032 (437)	F20:127	524
Shichijō?	Genroku era?	1688–1704?	Mother coin	1884,0511.128	F20:128	525
Shichijō?	Genroku era?	1688–1704?	Mother coin	1884,0511.419	F20:128	526
Shichijō?	Genroku era?	1688–1704?	Mother coin	1884,0511.146	F20:128	527
Shichijō in Kyoto?	Genroku era? (before Hōei 4)	Before 1707	~	1884,0511.219	F20:130	528
Shichijō in Kyoto?	Genroku era? (before Hōei 4)	Before 1707	~	1884,0511.162	F20:130	529
Shichijō?	Genroku era? (before Hōei 4)	Before 1707	~	1996,0217.1592	F20:130	530
Shichijō in Kyoto?	Genroku era? (before Hōei 4)	Before 1707	~	1883,0701.866	F20:131	531
Shichijō?	Genroku era? (before Hōei 4)	Before 1707	~	1972,0808.90	F20:131	532
Shichijō in Kyoto	Genroku era? (before Hōei 4)	Before 1707	~	M.561	F21:132	533
Shichijō in Kyoto?	Genroku era? (before Hōei 4)	Before 1707	~	1883,0802.2914	F21:132	534
Shichijō in Kyoto?	Genroku era? (before Hōei 4)	Before 1707	~	1870,0507.15029 (434)	F21:132	535
Shichijō in Kyoto?	Genroku era? (before Hōei 4)	Before 1707	~	1883,0802.2831	F21:132	536
Shichijō in Kyoto?	Genroku era? (before Hōei 4)	Before 1707	~	1884,0511.161	F21:132	537
Shichijō in Kyoto?	Genroku era? (before Hōei 4)	Before 1707	~	1883,0701.865	F21:132	538
Yokoōji	Genbun 1–Enkyō 2	1736–45	~	1883,0802.2885	F21:133	539
Yokoōji	Genbun 1–Enkyō 2	1736–45	Mother coin	1884,0511.381	F21:133	540
Yokoōji	Genbun 1–Enkyō 2	1736–45	~	1979,0227.1401	F21:133	541
Yokoōji	Genbun 1–Enkyō 2	1736–45	Mother coin	1884,0511.398	F21:133	542
Yokoōji	Genbun 1–Enkyō 2	1736–45	Mother coin	1979,0227.1397	F21:133	543
Yokoōji	Genbun 1–Enkyō 2	1736–45	Mother coin	1884,0511.140	F21:133	544
Yokoōji	Genbun 1–Enkyō 2	1736–45	(JC: miscast)	1884,0511.286	F21:134	545
Yokoōji	Genbun 1–Enkyō 2	1736–45	~	1884,0511.393	F21:137	546

547	寛永通寶 (新; 進永全刮去)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.52	24.5
548	寛永通寶 (新; 横大路退永; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.89	23
549	寛永通寶 (新; 横大路退永)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.37	23
550	寛永通寶 (新; 横大路退永)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.60	22
551	寛永通寶 (新; 横大路進永)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.23	23.5
552	寛永通寶 (新; 横大路退永)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.62	24
553	寛永通寶 (新; 退永半刮去 (陰目寛))	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.53	24
554	寛永通寶 (新; 陰目寛; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.25	22.5
555	寛永通寶 (新; 陰目寛背中潤縁)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.13	23
556	寛永通寶 (新; 陰目寛背大潤縁)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.67	23
557	寛永通寶 (新; 陰目寛背大潤縁)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.65	22.5
558	寛永通寶 (新; 藤沢錢; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.41	24.5
559	寛永通寶 (新; 藤沢錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.78	23.5
560	寛永通寶 (新; 藤沢錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.72	24
561	寛永通寶 (新; 日光御用錢; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	5.03	26.5
562	寛永通寶 (新; 日光御用錢; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	5.28	28
563	寛永通寶 (新; 日光御用錢; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	4.36	26.5
564	寛永通寶 (新; 背「佐」; 正徳背佐)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Sa 佐	Bronze	3.35	24.5
565	寛永通寶 (新; 背「佐」; 正徳背佐; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Sa 佐	Bronze	3.84	25
566	寛永通寶 (新; 背「佐」; 正徳背佐)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Sa 佐	Bronze	3.27	24.5
567	寛永通寶 (新; 背「佐」; 正徳背佐)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Sa 佐	Bronze	3.59	24.5
568	寛永通寶 (新; 背「佐」; 正徳背佐)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Sa 佐	Bronze	4.10	27
569	寛永通寶 (新; 背「佐」; 正徳小字背佐; 彫母)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Sa 佐	Bronze	5.47	25
570	寛永通寶 (新; 背「佐」; 享保背佐)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Sa 佐	Bronze	3.10	25
571	寛永通寶 (新; 背「佐」; 享保背佐)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Sa 佐	Bronze	3.74	25
572	寛永通寶 (新; 背「佐」; 享保背佐 (狭佐))	Kan'ei tsūhō	Sa 佐	Bronze	3.01	25
573	寛永通寶 (新; 背「佐」; 享保背佐 (狭佐))	Kan'ei tsūhō	Sa 佐	Bronze	3.53	24
574	寛永通寶 (新; 背「佐」; 享保背佐 (縮佐))	Kan'ei tsūhō	Sa 佐	Bronze	3.02	25
575	寛永通寶 (新; 背「佐」; 享保民鑄背佐大型)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Sa 佐	Iron	3.84	26
576	寛永通寶 (新; 背「佐」; 元文背潤佐 (断佐))	Kan'ei tsūhō	Sa 佐	Bronze	2.79	25
577	寛永通寶 (新; 元文背「佐」)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Sa 佐	Iron	4.40	25
578	寛永通寶 (新; 背「佐」; 元文背佐; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Sa 佐	Bronze	4.04	25
579	寛永通寶 (新; 背「佐」; 明和背佐; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Sa 佐	Bronze	2.47	24
580	寛永通寶 (新; 佐渡錢; 明和背「佐」)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Sa 佐	Bronze	2.31	23
581	寛永通寶 (新; 背「佐」; 明和背佐 (磨輪))	Kan'ei tsūhō	Sa 佐	Bronze	2.40	23
582	寛永通寶 (新; 背「佐」; 明和背佐 (磨輪))	Kan'ei tsūhō	Sa 佐	Bronze	1.98	22.5
583	寛永通寶 (新; 背「佐」; 明和背佐 (磨輪))	Kan'ei tsūhō	Sa 佐	Bronze	2.56	23
584	寛永通寶 (新; 背「佐」; 明和背佐 (磨輪))	Kan'ei tsūhō	Sa 佐	Bronze	2.24	22.5
585	寛永通寶 (新; 背「佐」; 明和背佐 (磨輪))	Kan'ei tsūhō	Sa 佐	Bronze	2.56	23
586	寛永通寶 (新; 背「佐」; 明和背佐 (最磨輪))	Kan'ei tsūhō	Sa 佐	Bronze	1.95	22.5
587	寛永通寶 (新; 大字玉点寶)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Iron	2.77	24
588	寛永通寶 (新; 大字玉点寶; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	4.45	24
589	寛永通寶 (新; 背「仙」; ㄨ頭通背仙; 錫母)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Sen 仙	Tin	4.60	26
590	寛永通寶 (新; 背「仙」; ㄨ頭通背仙)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Sen 仙	Bronze	3.43	24.5
591	寛永通寶 (新; 背「仙」; ㄨ頭通背仙)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Sen 仙	Bronze	3.13	24.5

Yokoōji	Genbun 1–Enkyō 2	1736–45	~	1870,0507.15031 (D435)	F22:141	547
Yokoōji	Genbun 1–Enkyō 2	1736–45	Mother coin	1884,0511.394	F22:143	548
Yokoōji	Genbun 1–Enkyō 2	1736–45	~	1979,0227.1403	F22:143	549
Yokoōji	Genbun 1–Enkyō 2	1736–45	~	1979,0227.1402	F22:143	550
Yokoōji	Genbun 1–Enkyō 2	1736–45	Miscast	1884,0511.283	F22:143	551
Yokoōji	Genbun 1–Enkyō 2	1736–45	~	1979,0227.1398	F24:143	552
Yokoōji	Genbun 1–Enkyō 2	1736–45	~	1979,0227.1399	F24:155	553
	Genbun 1–?	1736–?	Mother coin	1884,0511.131	F25:161	554
Fushimi	Genbun 1–?	1736–?	~	1884,0511.412	F25:162	555
Fushimi	Genbun 1–?	1736–?	Wide rim on reverse	1884,0511.404	F25:164	556
Fushimi	Genbun 1–?	1736–?	Wide rim on reverse	1884,0511.150	F25:164	557
Fujisawa	Genbun 1–?	1736–?	Mother coin	1884,0511.396	F25:165	558
Fujisawa	Genbun 1–?	1736–?	~	1883,0802.2832	F26:165	559
Fujisawa	Genbun 1–?	1736–?	~	1884,0511.410	F26:165	560
Unknown	Shōtoku era?	1711–16?	Mother coin	1884,0511.127	F26:166	561
Unknown	Shōtoku era?	1711–16?	Mother coin. Casting sprue visible at upper left	1884,0511.420	F26:166	562
Unknown	Shōtoku era?	1711–16?	Mother coin	1884,0511.384	F26:166	563
Aikawa in Sado	Shōtoku 4–5	1714–15	~	1883,0802.2840	F27:175	564
Aikawa in Sado	Shōtoku 4–5	1714–15	~	1884,0511.263	F27:175	565
Aikawa in Sado	Shōtoku 4–5	1714–15	~	1883,0701.886	F27:175	566
Aikawa in Sado	Shōtoku 4–5	1714–15	~	1883,0802.2841	F27:175	567
Aikawa in Sado	Shōtoku 4–5	1714–15	~	1884,0511.355	F27:175	568
Aikawa in Sado	Shōtoku 4–5	1714–15	~	1884,0511.264		569
Aikawa in Sado	Kyōhō 2–19	1717–34	~	1883,0802.2854	F28:176	570
Aikawa in Sado	Kyōhō 2–19	1717–34	~	E.394	F28:176	571
Aikawa in Sado	Kyōhō 2–19	1717–34	~	1883,0701.877	F28:178	572
Aikawa in Sado	Kyōhō 2–19	1717–34	~	1883,0802.2857	F28:178	573
Aikawa in Sado	Kyōhō 2–19	1717–34	~	GC.739	F28:181	574
Aikawa in Sado	Kyōhō 20	1735	~	1884,0511.354	F29:184	575
Aikawa in Sado	Genbun 2–Kanpō 1	1737–41	~	1884,0511.357	F29:189	576
Aikawa in Sado	Genbun 5–Kanpō 1	1740–41	~	1884,0511.369	F30:192	577
Aikawa in Sado	Genbun 2–Kanpō 1	1737–41	Clipped rim	1884,0511.359	F30:192	578
Aikawa in Sado	Meiwa 8–Tenmei 1	1771–81	Mother coin	1884,0511.356	F30:196	579
Aikawa in Sado	Meiwa 8–Tenmei 1	1771–81	~	1996,0217.1577	F30:196	580
Aikawa in Sado	Meiwa 8–Tenmei 1	1771–81	Clipped rim	1883,0802.2855	F31:197	581
Aikawa in Sado	Meiwa 8–Tenmei 1	1771–81	Clipped rim	1883,0701.878	F31:197	582
Aikawa in Sado	Meiwa 8–Tenmei 1	1771–81	Clipped rim	1884,0511.358	F31:197	583
Aikawa in Sado	Meiwa 8–Tenmei 1	1771–81	Clipped rim	M.2	F31:197	584
Aikawa in Sado	Meiwa 8–Tenmei 1	1771–81	Clipped rim	1883,0802.2856	F31:197	585
Aikawa in Sado	Meiwa 8–Tenmei 1	1771–81	Clipped rim	GC.740	F31:198	586
Iida in Kai	Meiwa 2–5	1765–68	~	1884,0511.375	F32:205	587
Iida in Kai	Meiwa 2–5	1765–68	~	1884,0511.422	F32:205	588
Ishinomaki in Sendai	Kyōhō 13–17	1728–32	Mother coin	1884,0511.258	F32:206	589
Ishinomaki in Sendai	Kyōhō 13–17	1728–32	~	H.331	F32:206	590
Ishinomaki in Sendai	Kyōhō 13–17	1728–32	~	1883,0802.2876	F32:206	591

592	寛永通寶 (新; 背「仙」; マ頭通背仙)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Sen 仙	Bronze	3.71	24
593	寛永通寶 (新; 背「仙」; 重挿通背仙)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Sen 仙	Bronze	3.45	24
594	寛永通寶 (新; 背「仙」; 重挿通背仙)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Sen 仙	Bronze	3.89	24
595	寛永通寶 (新; 背「仙」; 重挿通背仙)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Sen 仙	Bronze	3.83	24
596	寛永通寶 (新; 背「仙」; コ頭通背仙)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Sen 仙	Bronze	3.44	24
597	寛永通寶 (新; 背「仙」; コ頭通背仙)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Sen 仙	Bronze	3.54	24.5
598	寛永通寶 (新; 背「仙」; コ頭通背仙)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Sen 仙	Bronze	3.16	24.5
599	寛永通寶 (新; 背「仙」; コ頭通背仙)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Sen 仙	Bronze	4.28	25
600	寛永通寶 (新; 重挿通無背)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	4.19	25
601	寛永通寶 (新; 重挿通無背)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.11	24
602	寛永通寶 (新; 重挿通無背)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.30	24.5
603	寛永通寶 (新; 仙台石卷錢; 異書)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Line below hole	Bronze	3.72	24
604	寛永通寶 (新; 仙台石卷錢; 異書)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.76	24.5
605	寛永通寶 (新; 仙台石卷錢; 異書)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.98	24
606	寛永通寶 (新; 仙台石卷錢; 異書斜寶)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.20	24
607	寛永通寶 (新; 仙台石卷錢; 異書斜寬)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.88	25
608	寛永通寶 (新; 仙台石卷錢; 異書斜寶)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.54	25
609	寛永通寶 (新; 仙台石卷錢; 異書斜寶)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Line from upper left to below hole	Bronze	3.01	24.5
610	寛永通寶 (新; 仙台石卷錢; 異書斜寶)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.65	24.5
611	寛永通寶 (新; 異書斜寶)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.26	24.5
612	寛永通寶 (新; 異書斜寶)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.72	24.5
613	寛永通寶 (新; 異書斜寶)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.11	24
614	寛永通寶 (新; 仙台石卷錢; 異書進冠)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.66	25
615	寛永通寶 (新; 仙台石卷錢; 異書進冠)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Dot at upper left of hole	Bronze	3.42	24.5
616	寛永通寶 (新; 仙台石卷錢; 異書長通)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Dot below hole	Bronze	4.06	24.5
617	寛永通寶 (新; 仙台石卷錢; 異書長通; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.79	25
618	寛永通寶 (新; 仙台石卷錢; 異書長通)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Line from upper left to lower left of hole	Bronze	3.96	24.5
619	寛永通寶 (新; 仙台石卷錢; 異書長通)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Dot to left of hole	Bronze	3.63	24.5
620	寛永通寶 (新; 仙台石卷錢; 異書長通)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.63	24.5
621	寛永通寶 (新; 異書長通)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.10	24.5
622	寛永通寶 (新; 背「千」; 明和手大字背千)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Sen 千	Iron	3.66	24.5
623	寛永通寶 (新; 仙台石卷錢; 安政大字背千)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Sen 千	Iron	2.70	25
624	寛永通寶 (新; 背「千」; 明和手大字爪貝寶; 背千)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Sen 千	Iron	4.06	24.5
625	寛永通寶 (新; 背「千」; 明和手大字爪貝寶背千; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Sen 千	Iron	4.28	25
626	寛永通寶 (新; 背「千」; 明和手小字; 背千)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Sen 千	Iron	2.33	23
627	寛永通寶 (新; 安永小字背千刮去)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Iron	3.52	23

Ishinomaki in Sendai	Kyōhō 13–17	1728–32	~	1883,0802.2877	F32:206	592
Ishinomaki in Sendai	Kyōhō 13–17	1728–32	~	1996,0217.1587	F32:207	593
Ishinomaki in Sendai	Kyōhō 13–17	1728–32	~	1883,0701.874	F32:207	594
Ishinomaki in Sendai	Kyōhō 13–17	1728–32	~	1883,0802.2874	F32:207	595
Ishinomaki in Sendai	Genbun 4–Kanpō 3	1739–43	~	1884,0511.259	F32:208	596
Ishinomaki in Sendai	Genbun 4–Kanpō 3	1739–43	~	1883,0802.2875	F32:208	597
Ishinomaki in Sendai	Genbun 4–Kanpō 3	1739–43	~	1884,0511.261	F32:208	598
Ishinomaki in Sendai	Genbun 4–Kanpō 3	1739–43	~	1884,0511.260	F32:208	599
Ishinomaki in Sendai	Kyōhō13–17	1728–32	~	1884,0511.388	F32:209	600
Ishinomaki in Sendai	Kyōhō13–17	1728–32	~	1979,1030.54	F32:209	601
Ishinomaki in Sendai	Kyōhō 13–17	1728–32	~	1979,0227.1372	F32:209	602
Sendai?	Genbun 4–Kanpō 3?	1739–43?	~	1883,0802.2896	F33:212	603
Sendai?	Genbun 4–Kanpō 3?	1739–43?	~	1884,0511.415	F33:212	604
Ishinomaki in Sendai	Genbun 4–Kanpō 3?	1739–43?	~	1996,0217.1590	F33:212	605
Ishinomaki in Sendai	Genbun 4–Kanpō 3	1739–43?	~	1996,0217.1574	F33:214	606
Sendai?	Genbun 4–Kanpō 3?	1739–43?	~	1884,0511.400	F33:214	607
Sendai?	Genbun 4–Kanpō 3?	1739–43?	~	GC.733	F33:214	608
Sendai?	Genbun 4–Kanpō 3?	1739–43?	~	1883,0802.2899	F33:214	609
Ishinomaki in Sendai?	Genbun 4–Kanpō 3?	1739–43?	~	1870,0507.15034 (409)	F33:214	610
Ishinomaki in Sendai?	Genbun 4–Kanpō 3?	1739–43?	~	M.559	F33:214	611
Ishinomaki in Sendai	Genbun 4–Kanpō 3?	1739–43?	~	1979,0227.1374	F33:214	612
Ishinomaki in Sendai	Genbun 4–Kanpō 3?	1739–43?	~	1996,1020.4	F33:214	613
Sendai?	Genbun 4–Kanpō 3?	1739–43?	~	1884,0511.397	F33:216	614
Sendai?	Genbun 4–Kanpō 3?	1739–43?	~	1883,0802.2907	F33:216	615
Sendai?	Genbun 4–Kanpō 3?	1739–43?	~	1884,0511.331	F34:218	616
Sendai?	Genbun 4–Kanpō 3?	1739–43?	Mother coin	1884,0511.429	F34:218	617
Sendai?	Genbun 4–Kanpō 3?	1739–43?	~	1883,0802.2898	F34:218	618
Sendai?	Genbun 4–Kanpō 3?	1739–43?	~	1884,0511.342	F34:218	619
Ishinomaki in Sendai?	Genbun 4–Kanpō 3?	1739–43?	~	GC.734	F34:218	620
Ishinomaki in Sendai	Genbun 4–Kanpō 3?	1739–43?	~	1972,0808.89	F34:218	621
Ishinomaki in Sendai	Ansei 7–?	1860–?	~	1884,0511.275	F36:234	622
Ishinomaki in Sendai	Ansei 7–?	1860–?	~	1992,1136.1	F36:237	623
Ishinomaki in Sendai	Meiwa 8–Tenmei 1	1771–81?	~	1973,0303.4	F37:241	624
Ishinomaki in Sendai	Meiwa 8–Tenmei 1?	1771–81?	Mother coin	1884,0511.316	F37:241	625
Ishinomaki in Sendai	Ansei 7–?	1860–?	Mother coin	M.4	F38:246	626
Ishinomaki in Sendai	An'ei 5–7	1776–78?	~	1883,0701.868	F38:248	627

628	寬永通寶 (新; 背「千」; 明和手小字背千)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Sen 千	Iron	3.16	24
629	寬永通寶 (新; 背「千」; 明和手小字進貝寶; 背千)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Sen 千	Iron	3.19	23
630	寬永通寶 (新; 背「千」; 明和手小字進貝寶; 背千)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Sen 千	Iron	2.68	23
631	寬永通寶 (新; 背「千」; 明和手小字進貝寶; 背千)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Sen 千	Iron	2.98	23
632	寬永通寶 (新; 背「千」; 明和手小字進貝寶; 背千 (磨輪))	Kan'ei tsūhō	Sen 千	Iron	2.80	23
633	寬永通寶 (新; 背「千」; 尖り千進貝寶背千; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Sen 千	Bronze	3.07	23
634	寬永通寶 (新; 難波御用錢; 錫母)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Tin	6.25	29
635	寬永通寶 (新; 難波御用錢; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	5.41	28
636	寬永通寶 (新; 難波御用錢; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	5.56	28
637	寬永通寶 (新; 難波御用錢; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	6.53	28.5
638	寬永通寶 (新; 難波御用錢; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	5.69	28.5
639	寬永通寶 (新; 難波御用錢; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	7.07	30
640	寬永通寶 (新; 高頭通; 原母)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	5.94	26.5
641	寬永通寶 (新; 高頭通; 彫)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	7.25	28
642	寬永通寶 (新; 難波錢; 低頭通; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.98	25.5
643	寬永通寶 (新; 難波錢; 低頭通)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Lines from upper left to lower right	Bronze	4.34	25
644	寬永通寶 (新; 低頭通)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.53	25
645	寬永通寶 (新; 低頭通; 錫母)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Tin	4.41	27
646	寬永通寶 (新; 低頭通; 真鍮原母)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze/ Zinc	5.74	27
647	寬永通寶 (新; 低頭通; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	4.30	26
648	寬永通寶 (新; 低頭通; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	4.28	26
649	寬永通寶 (新; 低頭通; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	5.14	26
650	寬永通寶 (新; 難波錢; 高頭通)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.41	25
651	寬永通寶 (新; 難波錢; 高頭通)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Line from above hole to lower right	Bronze	4.23	25
652	寬永通寶 (新; 高頭通; 錫母)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Tin	4.03	26.5
653	寬永通寶 (新; 難波錢; 額輪)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Lines at upper left of hole	Bronze	3.19	24
654	寬永通寶 (新; 額輪; 錫母)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Tin	2.59	25
655	寬永通寶 (新; 額輪; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	4.21	25
656	寬永通寶 (新; 額輪; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	5.43	26
657	寬永通寶 (新; 背「十」; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Jyu 十	Bronze	3.43	24.5
658	寬永通寶 (新; 背「十」; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Jyu 十	Bronze	3.19	24.5
659	寬永通寶 (新; 背「十」; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Jyu 十	Bronze	3.05	24.5
660	寬永通寶 (新; 輪十鑄込; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Jyu 十 (on rim)	Bronze	3.31	24
661	寬永通寶 (新; 輪十鑄込; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Jyu 十 (on rim)	Bronze	3.15	24
662	寬永通寶 (新; 輪十後打)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Jyu 十 (on rim)	Iron	2.77	24
663	寬永通寶 (新; 輪十後打; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Jyu 十 (on rim)	Bronze	3.11	23.5
664	寬永通寶 (新; 輪十後打)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Jyu 十 (on rim)	Bronze	3.05	23
665	寬永通寶 (新; 輪十後打)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Jyu 十 (on rim)	Bronze	2.96	23
666	寬永通寶 (新; 元文十萬坪錢; 輪十無印)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.32	23
667	寬永通寶 (新; 輪十無印)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.49	23
668	寬永通寶 (新; 輪十無印)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.27	23
669	寬永通寶 (新; 輪十無印)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.52	23
670	寬永通寶 (新; 輪十無印)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.41	23
671	寬永通寶 (新; 輪十無印磨輪)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.56	22
672	寬永通寶 (新; 虎ノ尾寬)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Crescent above hole, dot to left of hole	Bronze	2.34	23
673	寬永通寶 (新; 虎ノ尾寬)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.90	23.5
674	寬永通寶 (新; 虎ノ尾寬)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.47	23
675	寬永通寶 (新; 虎ノ尾寬)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Slanting line above hole	Bronze	2.96	23
676	寬永通寶 (新; 虎ノ尾寬)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Dot above hole	Bronze	2.51	23
677	寬永通寶 (新; 元文十萬坪錢; 虎ノ尾寬)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.31	22.5

Ishinomaki in Sendai	Ansei 7-?	1860-?	~	1883,0802.2844	F38:250	628
Ishinomaki in Sendai	Ansei 7-?	1860-?	~	GC.738	F39:252	629
Ishinomaki in Sendai	Ansei 7-?	1860-?	~	1884,0511.276	F39:252	630
Ishinomaki in Sendai	Ansei 7-?	1860-?	~	1883,0701.889	F39:252	631
Ishinomaki in Sendai	Ansei 7-?	1860-?	~	1883,0802.2845	F39:253	632
Ishinomaki in Sendai	Tenpō 9-12	1838-41	Mother coin	1972,0205.2	F40:259	633
Nanba	Kyōhō 13-15	1728-30	Mother coin	1884,0511.308	F40:262	634
Nanba	Kyōhō 13-15	1728-30	Mother coin	1884,0511.135	F40:262	635
Nanba	Kyōhō 13-15	1728-30	Mother coin	1884,0511.144	F40:262	636
Nanba	Kyōhō 13-15	1728-30	Mother coin	1884,0511.351	F40:262	637
Nanba	Kyōhō 13-15	1728-30	Mother coin	1884,0511.136	F40:262	638
Nanba	Kyōhō 13-15	1728-30	Mother coin	1884,0511.152	F40:262	639
Nanba	Kyōhō 13-15	1728-30	Mother coin	1884,0511.145	F40:263	640
Nanba	Kyōhō 13-15	1728-30	Mother coin	1884,0511.352	F40:263	641
Nanba	Kyōhō 13-15	1728-30	Mother coin	1884,0511.129	F41:265	642
Nanba	Kyōhō 13-15	1728-30	~	1883,0802.2894	F41:265	643
Nanba	Kyōhō 13-15	1728-30	~	1979,0227.1371	F41:265	644
Nanba	Kyōhō 13-15	1728-30	Mother coin	1884,0511.307	F41:265	645
Nanba	Kyōhō 13-15	1728-30	Mother coin	1884,0511.155	F41:265	646
Nanba	Kyōhō 13-15	1728-30	Mother coin	1884,0511.142	F41:265	647
Nanba	Kyōhō 13-15	1728-30	Mother coin	1884,0511.134	F41:265	648
Nanba	Kyōhō 13-15	1728-30	Mother coin	1884,0511.139	F41:265	649
Nanba	Kyōhō 13-15	1728-30	~	M.555	F41:268	650
Nanba	Kyōhō 13-15	1728-30	~	1884,0511.218	F41:268	651
Nanba	Kyōhō 13-15	1728-30	Mother coin	1884,0511.305	F41:268	652
Nanba	Kyōhō 13-15	1728-30	~	1884,0511.223	F41:271	653
Nanba	Kyōhō 13-15	1728-30	Mother coin	1884,0511.304	F41:271	654
Nanba	Kyōhō 13-15	1728-30	Mother coin	1884,0511.387	F41:271	655
Nanba	Kyōhō 13-15	1728-30	Mother coin	1884,0511.137	F41:271	656
Jumantsubo	Genbun 1-5	1736-40	Mother coin	1884,0511.248	F42:272	657
Jumantsubo	Genbun 1-5	1736-40	Mother coin	1883,0802.2843	F42:272	658
Jumantsubo	Genbun 1-5	1736-40	Mother coin	1883,0802.2842	F42:272	659
Jumantsubo	Genbun 1-5	1736-40	Mother coin	1884,0511.299	F42:273	660
Jumantsubo	Genbun 1-5	1736-40	Mother coin	1884,0511.390	F42:273	661
Jumantsubo	Genbun 1-5	1736-40	Edo	1870,0507.15038 (442)	F42:274	662
Jumantsubo	Genbun 1-5	1736-40	Mother coin	1884,0511.391	F42:274	663
Jumantsubo	Genbun 1-5	1736-40	~	1884,0511.302	F42:274	664
Jumantsubo	Genbun 1-5	1736-40	~	1884,0511.303	F43:282	665
Jumantsubo	Genbun 1-5	1736-40	~	1996,0217.1575	F44:288	666
Jumantsubo	Genbun 1-5	1736-40	Edo	1884,0511.379	F44:288	667
Jumantsubo	Genbun 1-5	1736-40	Edo	1884,0511.149	F44:288	668
Jumantsubo	Genbun 1-5	1736-40	Edo	1979,0227.1379	F44:288	669
Jumantsubo	Genbun 1-5	1736-40	Edo	1979,0227.1383	F44:288	670
Jumantsubo	Genbun 1-5	1736-40	~	1979,0227.1388	F44:289	671
Jumantsubo	Genbun 1-5	1736-40	~	1884,0511.225	F47:307	672
Jumantsubo	Genbun 1-5	1736-40	~	M.556	F47:307	673
Jumantsubo	Genbun 1-5	1736-40	~	1979,0227.1390	F47:307	674
Jumantsubo	Genbun 1-5	1736-40	~	1979,0227.1385	F47:307	675
Jumantsubo	Genbun 1-5	1736-40	~	1979,0227.1381	F47:307	676
Jumantsubo	Genbun 1-5	1736-40	<i>Kan</i> 寛 has lower right stroke flicking up 'like a tiger's tail'	1997,1104.15	F47:307	677

678	寛永通寶 (新; 虎ノ尾寛小字)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.97	23
679	寛永通寶 (新; 虎ノ尾寛小字)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.02	23.5
680	寛永通寶 (新; 虎ノ尾寛小字)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.89	24
681	寛永通寶 (新; 含二水永)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.57	23
682	寛永通寶 (新; 含二水永 (瑕永))	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.62	23
683	寛永通寶 (新; 短貝寶)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	4.72	26
684	寛永通寶 (新; 短貝寶; 母錢; 鑄放し)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	4.87	27
685	寛永通寶 (新; 長貝寶; 試作)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Iron	3.45	25
686	寛永通寶 (新; 狭穿大字)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.76	24
687	寛永通寶 (新; 広穿離頭通)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.39,	23.5
688	寛永通寶 (新; 背「小」; 狭穿背小)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Shou 小	Bronze	2.36	23
689	寛永通寶 (新; 背「小」; 狭穿背小)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Shou 小	Bronze	2.69	23.5
690	寛永通寶 (新; 背「小」; 狭穿背小)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Shou 小	Bronze	2.69	23.5
691	寛永通寶 (新; 背「小」; 狭穿背小)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Shou 小	Bronze	2.62	23.5
692	寛永通寶 (新; 背「小」; 狭穿背小)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Shou 小	Bronze	2.19	23.5
693	寛永通寶 (新; 背「小」; 狭穿背小)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Shou 小	Bronze	2.21	23
694	寛永通寶 (新; 背「小」; 狭穿背小; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Shou 小	Bronze	3.21	24
695	寛永通寶 (新; 背「小」; 狭穿背小)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Shou 小	Bronze	2.56	23
696	寛永通寶 (新; 背「小」; 広穿背小)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Shou 小	Iron	2.53	24
697	寛永通寶 (新; 背「小」; 広穿背小)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Shou 小	Bronze	2.92	23
698	寛永通寶 (新; 背「小」; 広穿背小; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Shou 小	Bronze	3.41	24
699	寛永通寶 (新; 背「小」; 広穿背小)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Shou 小	Bronze	2.99	23
700	寛永通寶 (新; 背「小」; 広穿背小)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Shou 小	Bronze	2.20	23
701	寛永通寶 (新; 小梅手仰寛)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Slanting line below hole	Bronze	2.36	23
702	寛永通寶 (新; 小梅手仰寛背小郭)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.27	23
703	寛永通寶 (新; 小梅手仰寛 (背小郭))	Kan'ei tsūhō	Small rim	Bronze	2.32	23
704	寛永通寶 (新; 小梅手進冠小永)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	1.91	22
705	寛永通寶 (新; 小梅手仰永)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.15	21.5
706	寛永通寶 (新; 日光正字)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.54	23
707	寛永通寶 (新; 日光正字)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.41	23
708	寛永通寶 (新; 日光正字破冠寛)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.43	23
709	寛永通寶 (新; 龜戸大字)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.49	24
710	寛永通寶 (新; 龜戸大字)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.66	24
711	寛永通寶 (新; 龜戸大字)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Dot at upper right of hole	Bronze	2.86	23.5
712	寛永通寶 (新; 龜戸大字)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.28	24
713	寛永通寶 (新; 龜戸小字)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.65	24
714	寛永通寶 (新; 龜戸狭穿)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Line at lower right of hole	Bronze	2.60	23.5
715	寛永通寶 (新; 龜戸狭穿)		Line from left to right of hole	Bronze	3.13	23
716	寛永通寶 (新; 秋田錢; 大字)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.49	23.5
717	寛永通寶 (新; 秋田錢; 大字)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.58	24
718	寛永通寶 (新; 秋田錢; 大字)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Line at upper left of hole	Bronze	2.29	24
719	寛永通寶 (新; 秋田錢; 大字)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.62	23.5
720	寛永通寶 (新; 秋田錢; 大字 (次鑄))	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.60	23.5
721	寛永通寶 (新; 秋田中字降水)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Dot above hole	Bronze	2.64	23
722	寛永通寶 (新; 秋田中字降水; 面錯范)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.92	23
723	寛永通寶 (新; 秋田錢; 中字降水)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.76	24
724	寛永通寶 (新; 秋田錢; 中字降水; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.92	24 mm
725	寛永通寶 (新; 秋田小字)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.82	23
726	寛永通寶 (新; 細字斜冠)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Horizontal lines below and to left of hole	Bronze	2.99	23
727	寛永通寶 (新; 細字斜冠 (次鑄))	Kan'ei tsūhō	Dot to right of hole	Bronze	3.06	23

Jumantsubo	Genbun 1–5	1736–40	~	1870,0507.15039 (443)	F47:310	678
Jumantsubo	Genbun 1–5	1736–40	~	1884,0511.423	F47:310	679
Jumantsubo	Genbun 1–5	1736–40	~	1884,0511.405	F47:310	680
Jumantsubo	Genbun 1–5	1736–40	~	1979,0227.1382	F47:312	681
Jumantsubo	Genbun 1–5	1736–40	~	1884,0511.416	F48:316	682
Nakanoshima in Kii	Genbun 5–Kanpō 1	1740–41	~	1884,0511.160	F49:319	683
Nakanoshima in Kii	Genbun 5–Kanpō 1	1740–41	Mother coin	1884,0511.138	F49:319	684
Ichinose in Kii	Genbun era?	1736–41?	~	1884,0511.424	F49:320	685
Nakanoshima in Kii	Genbun 2–Kanpō 3	1737–43	~	1884,0511.413	F49:321	686
Nakanoshima in Kii	Genbun 2–Kanpō 3	1737–43	~	1884,0511.402	F50:327	687
Koume	Genbun 2–Kanpō 2	1737–42	~	1996,0217.1584	F50:331	688
Koume	Genbun 2–Kanpō 2	1737–42	~	1883,0701.876	F50:331	689
Koume	Genbun 2–Kanpō 2	1737–42	~	1883,0802.2853	F50:331	690
Koume	Genbun 2–Kanpō 2	1737–42	~	1884,0511.273	F50:331	691
Koume	Genbun 2–Kanpō 2	1737–42	~	GC.746	F50:331	692
Koume	Genbun 2–Kanpō 2	1737–42	~	1883,0802.2852	F50:331	693
Koume	Genbun 2–Kanpō 2	1737–42	Mother coin	1884,0511.272	F50:331	694
Koume	Genbun 2–Kanpō 2	1737–42	Mother coin	E.392	F50:331	695
Koume	Genbun 4–5	1739–40	~	1884,0511.274	F51:332	696
Koume	Genbun 2–Kanpō 2	1737–42	~	1883,0701.875	F51:332	697
Koume	Genbun 2–Kanpō 2	1737–42	Mother coin	1973,0303.5	F51:332	698
Koume	Genbun 2–Kanpō 2	1737–42	~	1883,0802.2851	F51:332	699
Koume	Genbun 2–Kanpō 2	1737–42	~	1972,0205.1	F51:332	700
Koume	Genbun 2–Kanpō 2	1737–42	~	1883,0802.2882	F51:335	701
Koume	Genbun 2–Kanpō 2	1737–42	~	1979,0227.1387	F51:336	702
Koume	Genbun 2–Kanpō 2	1737–42	~	1979,0227.1378	F51:336	703
Koume	Genbun 2–Kanpō 2	1737–42	~	GC.737	F52:343	704
Koume	Genbun 2–Kanpō 2	1737–42	~	1884,0511.403	F52:344	705
Nikkō	Genbun 2–?	1737–?	~	1884,0511.389	F53:345	706
Nikkō	Genbun 2–?	1737–?	~	1979,0227.1384	F53:345	707
Nikkō	Genbun 2–?	1737–?	~	1884,0511.406	F53:347	708
Kameido	Meiwa 2–An'ei 3	1765–74	~	1884,0511.372	F55:361	709
Kameido	Meiwa 2–An'ei 3	1765–74	~	1884,0511.414	F55:361	710
Kameido	Meiwa 2–An'ei 3	1765–74	~	1883,0802.2916	F55:361	711
Kameido	Meiwa 2–An'ei 3	1765–74	~	M.558	F55:361	712
Kameido	Meiwa 2–An'ei 3	1765–74	~	1884,0511.132	F55:362	713
Kameido	Genbun 2–4	1737–39	~	1883,0802.2904	F56:367	714
Kameido	Genbun 2–4	1737–39	~	1884,0511.217	F56:367	715
Akita	Genbun 3–Kan'en 3	1738–50	~	1884,0511.407	F56:368	716
Akita	Genbun 3–Kan'en 3	1738–50	~	1884,0511.338	F56:368	717
Akita	Genbun 3–Kan'en 3	1738–50	~	1883,0802.2889	F56:368	718
Akita	Genbun 3–Kan'en 3	1738–50	~	1870,0507.15036 (440)	F56:368	719
Akita	Genbun 3–Kan'en 3	1738–50	~	1883,0802.2902	F56:369	720
Akita	Genbun 3–Kan'en 3	1738–50	~	1974,0514.172	F57:373	721
Akita	Genbun 3–Kan'en 3	1738–50	(JC: miscast)	1884,0511.284	F57:373	722
Akita	Genbun 3–Kan'en 3	1738–50	~	1870,0507.15035 (D435)	F57:373	723
Akita	Genbun 3–Kan'en 3	1738–50	Mother coin	1884,0511.408	F57:373	724
Akita	Genbun 3–Kan'en 3	1738–50	~	1870,0507.15037 (441)	F57:375	725
Kashima	Genbun 4–Enkyō 4	1739–47	~	1883,0802.2920	F58:380	726
Kashima	Genbun 4–Enkyō 4	1739–47	~	1883,0802.2918	F58:381	727

728	寛永通寶 (新; 加島大字; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.79	25
729	寛永通寶 (新; 白目中字; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	4.29	24.5
730	寛永通寶 (新; 白目中字)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.20	23.5
731	寛永通寶 (新; 十万坪手)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.42	23.5
732	寛永通寶 (新; 十万坪手)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Line from upper right of hole to rim	Bronze	2.77	23.5
733	寛永通寶 (新; 十万坪手)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.47	24.5
734	寛永通寶 (新; 十万坪手)	Kan'ei tsūhō	'Fingernail' mark at upper right of hole	Bronze	2.64	23.5
735	寛永通寶 (新; 十万坪手)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Horizontal line to right of hole	Bronze	2.25	23
736	寛永通寶 (新; 十万坪手)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.38	23.5
737	寛永通寶 (新; 十万坪手)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.35	23
738	寛永通寶 (新; 押上大字; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.70	25
739	寛永通寶 (新; 押上大字; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.67	25
740	寛永通寶 (新; 押上小字; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.35	24
741	寛永通寶 (新; 押上小字; 母錢; 穿内未仕上)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	4.39	24.5
742	寛永通寶 (新; 縮字; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.44	23.5
743	寛永通寶 (新; 縮字)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Horizontal line to right of hole	Bronze	2.45	23.5
744	寛永通寶 (新; 縮字)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Dot above hole, dot below hole	Bronze	2.62	23
745	寛永通寶 (新; 縮字)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Dot to left of hole	Bronze	2.32	23
746	寛永通寶 (新; 縮字)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.51	23
747	寛永通寶 (新; 縮字)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.43	22.5
748	寛永通寶 (新; 縮字)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Dot to lower right of hole	Bronze	2.43	23
749	寛永通寶 (新; 縮字)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.60	23
750	寛永通寶 (新; 縮字)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.59	23
751	寛永通寶 (新; 縮字; 重文)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.39	22.5
752	寛永通寶 (新; 異永; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.89	25.5
753	寛永通寶 (新; 背「川」; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Kawa</i> 川	Bronze	4.35	24.5
754	寛永通寶 (新; 輪兩川)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Iron	3.16	23.5
755	寛永通寶 (新; 輪兩川; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Kawa</i> 川	Bronze	4.33	24
756	寛永通寶 (新; 輪兩川; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Kawa</i> 川	Bronze	4.19	24
757	寛永通寶 (新; 背「一」; 降通背一; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Ichi</i> 一	Bronze	3.64	24.5
758	寛永通寶 (新; 背「一」; 低寛背一)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Ichi</i> 一	Bronze	2.68	23
759	寛永通寶 (新; 背「一」; 低寛背一)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Ichi</i> 一	Bronze	3.15	23
760	寛永通寶 (新; 背「一」; 低寛背一)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Ichi</i> 一	Bronze	3.32	23
761	寛永通寶 (新; 低寛背一)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Ichi</i> 一	Iron	2.20	23.5
762	寛永通寶 (新; 鑄込丸一小貝寶)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Iron	3.03	23.5
763	寛永通寶 (新; 鑄込丸一小貝寶; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	<i>Ichi</i> 一	Bronze	4.33	24
764	寛永通寶 (新; 伏見手; 錫母)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Tin	3.24	27
765	寛永通寶 (新; 伏見手; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.93	23
766	寛永通寶 (新; 延尾永)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.11	23
767	寛永通寶 (新; 元文推定不知錢; 清水短通)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.65	23
768	寛永通寶 (新; 清水短通)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.69	23.5
769	寛永通寶 (新; 膳所額輪; 錫母)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Tin	2.49	24
770	寛永通寶 (新; 中の島虎の尾寛; 錫母)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Tin	2.02	26.5
771	寛永通寶 (新; 加島内跳寛縮永)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Iron	2.69	24

Kashima	Genbun 4–Enkyō 4	1739–47	~	1884,0511.371	F58:382	728
Hiranoshinden	Genbun 4–6	1739–41	~	1884,0511.383	F59:384	729
Hiranoshinden	Genbun 4–6	1739–41	~	1884,0511.417	F59:384	730
Hiranoshinden	Genbun 4–6	1739–41	~	1884,0511.421	F59:389	731
Hiranoshinden	Genbun 4–6	1739–41	~	1883,0802.2895	F59:389	732
Hiranoshinden	Genbun 4–6	1739–41	~	1884,0511.133	F59:389	733
Hiranoshinden	Genbun 4–6	1739–41	~	1884,0511.230	F59:389	734
Hiranoshinden	Genbun 4–6	1739–41	~	1883,0802.2883	F59:389	735
Hiranoshinden	Genbun 4–6	1739–41	~	1979,0227.1389	F59:389	736
Hiranoshinden	Genbun 4–6	1739–41	~	1979,0227.1386	F59:389	737
Oshiage	Genbun 4–Enkyō 2	1739–45	~	1884,0511.395	F60:394	738
Oshiage	Genbun 4–Enkyō 2	1739–45	Mother coin	1884,0511.143	F60:394	739
Oshiage	Genbun 4–Enkyō 2	1739–45	~	1884,0511.409	F61:396	740
Oshiage	Genbun 4–Enkyō 2	1739–45	~	1884,0511.401	F61:396	741
Fujisawa and Yoshidajima	Genbun 4–?	1739–?	~	1884,0511.386	F61:397	742
Fujisawa and Yoshidajima	Genbun 4–?	1739–?	~	1883,0802.2884	F61:397	743
Fujisawa and Yoshidajima	Genbun 4–?	1739–?	~	1883,0802.2913	F61:397	744
Fujisawa and Yoshidajima	Genbun 4–?	1739–?	~	1883,0802.2912	F61:397	745
Fujisawa and Yoshidajima	Genbun 4–?	1739–?	~	1884,0511.427	F61:397	746
Fujisawa and Yoshidajima	Genbun 4–?	1739–?	~	M.560	F61:397	747
Fujisawa and Yoshidajima	Genbun 4–?	1739–?	~	1883,0802.2921	F61:397	748
Fujisawa and Yoshidajima	Genbun 4–?	1739–?	~	1979,0227.1392	F61:397	749
Fujisawa and Yoshidajima	Genbun 4–?	1739–?	~	1979,0227.1380	F61:397	750
Fujisawa and Yoshidajima	Genbun 4–?	1739–?	(JC: miscast)	1884,0511.294	F61:397	751
Fujisawa and Yoshidajima	Genbun 4–?	1739–?	~	1884,0511.380	F61:400	752
Onagigawa	Genbun 5–Enkyō 2	1740–45	Mother coin	1884,0511.271	F62:402	753
Onagigawa	Genbun 5–Enkyō 2	1740–45	~	1884,0511.148	F62:404	754
Onagigawa	Genbun 5–Enkyō 2	1740–45	Mother coin	1884,0511.366	F62:404	755
Onagigawa	Genbun 5–Enkyō 2	1740–45	Mother coin	1884,0511.300	F62:404	756
Ichinose in Kii	Genbun era?	1736–41?	Mother coin	1884,0511.237	F63:411	757
Ichinose in Kii	Genbun era?	1736–41?	~	1883,0802.2839	F64:416	758
Ichinose in Kii	Genbun era?	1736–41?	~	1883,0802.2838	F64:416	759
Ichinose in Kii	Genbun era?	1736–41?	~	1884,0511.238	F64:416	760
Ichinose in Kii	Genbun era?	1736–41?	~	1884,0511.236	F64:416	761
Ichinose in Kii	Genbun era?	1736–41?	~	1884,0511.147	F65:423	762
Ichinose in Kii	Genbun era?	1736–41?	Mother coin. Marks on rim on obverse	1884,0511.301	F65:423	763
Fushimi	Genbun 1–?	1736–?	Mother coin	1884,0511.141	F66:429	764
Fushimi	Genbun 1–?	1736–?	Mother coin	1884,0511.411	F66:429	765
Unknown	Genbun era?	1736–41?	~	1884,0511.376	F66:432	766
Unknown (formerly attributed to Shimizu)	Genbun era	1736–41?	~	1996,0217.1576	F67:436	767
Unknown	Genbun era?	1736–41?	~	1884,0511.392	F67:436	768
Unknown (formerly attributed to Zeze)	Genbun era?	1736–41?	Mother coin	1884,0511.309	F67:438	769
Unknown (formerly attributed to Nakanoshima)	Genbun era?	1736–41?	Mother coin	1884,0511.306	F68:445	770
Unknown (formerly attributed to Kashima)	Genbun era?	1736–41?	~	1884,0511.365	F68:447	771

772	寬永通寶 (新; 加島内跳寬縮永; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.15	24
773	寬永通寶 (新; 加島内跳寬縮永; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.06	24
774	寬永通寶 (新; 背「元」; 細字背元; 錫母)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Gen 元	Tin	2.85	24.5
775	寬永通寶 (新; 背「元」; 細字背元; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Gen 元	Bronze	3.55	24.5
776	寬永通寶 (新; 背「元」; 細字背元)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Gen 元	Bronze/ Zinc	3.26	23.5
777	寬永通寶 (新; 背「元」; 細字背元)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Gen 元	Bronze	2.59	23.5
778	寬永通寶 (新; 高津背元錢; 細字背元)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Gen 元	Bronze	1.69	23
779	寬永通寶 (新; 背「元」; 細字背元 (磨輪))	Kan'ei tsūhō	Gen 元	Bronze	2.20	22
780	寬永通寶 (新; 背「元」; 細字背元 (磨輪); 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Gen 元	Bronze	3.25	23
781	寬永通寶 (新; 背「元」; 細字背元 (磨輪))	Kan'ei tsūhō	Gen 元	Bronze	2.67	22.5
782	寬永通寶 (新; 背「元」; 細字背元 (磨輪))	Kan'ei tsūhō	Gen 元	Bronze	2.00	22.5
783	寬永通寶 (新; 背「元」; 細字背元 (磨輪))	Kan'ei tsūhō	Gen 元	Bronze	2.49	23
784	寬永通寶 (新; 背「元」; 細字背元 (磨輪))	Kan'ei tsūhō	Gen 元	Bronze	2.34	22
785	寬永通寶 (新; 背「元」; 小字背元)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Gen 元	Bronze	2.26	23
786	寬永通寶 (新; 背「元」; 小字背元)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Gen 元	Bronze	2.14	22.5
787	寬永通寶 (新; 背「元」; 小字背元)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Gen 元; dot to right and lower left of hole	Bronze	2.26	22.5
788	寬永通寶 (新; 背「元」; 小字背元)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Gen 元; dot to upper left and below hole	Bronze	2.82	23
789	寬永通寶 (新; 背「元」; 小字背元)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Gen 元	Bronze	2.64	23
790	寬永通寶 (新; 背「元」; 小字背元)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Gen 元	Bronze	2.25	23.5
791	寬永通寶 (新; 背「元」; 狹通背元)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Gen 元	Bronze	2.36	23
792	寬永通寶 (新; 龜戶鉄錢; 龜戶小樣; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Iron	3.65	24.5
793	寬永通寶 (新; 接郭寶背元; 背錯范)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.38	22
794	寬永通寶 (新; 背「元」; 郭寶背元)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Gen 元	Bronze	2.18	23
795	寬永通寶 (新; 背「元」; 接郭寶背元 (磨輪); 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Gen 元	Bronze	2.43	22
796	寬永通寶 (新; 背「元」; 接郭寶背元 (磨輪))	Kan'ei tsūhō	Gen 元	Bronze	2.18	22
797	寬永通寶 (新; 背「元」; 接郭寶背元 (磨輪))	Kan'ei tsūhō	Gen 元	Bronze	1.90	22
798	寬永通寶 (新; 背「元」; 接郭寶背元 (磨輪))	Kan'ei tsūhō	Gen 元	Bronze	2.09	22
799	寬永通寶 (新; 背「元」; 郭寶背元 (磨輪))	Kan'ei tsūhō	Gen 元	Bronze	2.40	22
800	寬永通寶 (新; 大字背「足」)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Ashi 足	Bronze	1.85	23
801	寬永通寶 (新; 背「足」大字背足)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Ashi 足	Bronze	2.12	23
802	寬永通寶 (新; 背「足」大字背足 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Ashi 足	Bronze	2.31	24
803	寬永通寶 (新; 背「足」大字背足; 錫母)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Ashi 足	Tin	2.90	25.5
804	寬永通寶 (新; 足尾背足錢; 大字背足)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Ashi 足	Bronze	2.41	22
805	寬永通寶 (新; 背「足」大字背足 (磨輪))	Kan'ei tsūhō	Ashi 足	Bronze	2.57	22.5
806	寬永通寶 (新; 背「足」大字背足 (磨輪))	Kan'ei tsūhō	Ashi 足	Bronze	2.30	23
807	寬永通寶 (新; 背「足」大字背足 (磨輪))	Kan'ei tsūhō	Ashi 足	Bronze	2.23	22.5
808	寬永通寶 (新; 背「足」大字背足 (磨輪))	Kan'ei tsūhō	Ashi 足	Bronze	3.00	23
809	寬永通寶 (新; 背「足」大字背足; (磨輪))	Kan'ei tsūhō	Ashi 足	Bronze	2.44	23

Unknown (formerly attributed to Kashima)	Genbun era?	1736–41?	~	1884,0511.367	F68:447	772
Unknown (formerly attributed to Kashima)	Genbun era?	1736–41?	Mother coin	1884,0511.428	F68:447	773
Kōzu in Osaka	Kanpō 1–?	1741–?	Mother coin	1884,0511.253	F69:453	774
Kōzu in Osaka	Kanpō 1–?	1741–?	Mother coin	1884,0511.254	F69:453	775
Kōzu in Osaka	Kanpō 1–?	1741–?	~	1884,0511.262	F69:453	776
Kōzu in Osaka	Kanpō 1–?	1741–?	~	1979,0227.1407	F69:453	777
Kōzu in Osaka	Kanpō 1–?	1741–?	Characters written with fine line strokes	1997,1105.195	F69:453	778
Kōzu in Osaka	Kanpō 1–?	1741–?	Clipped rim	1996,0217.1585	F70:454	779
Kōzu in Osaka	Kanpō 1–?	1741–?	~	1884,0511.255	F70:454	780
Kōzu in Osaka	Kanpō 1–?	1741–?	Clipped rim	1870,0507.15042 (446)	F70:454	781
Kōzu in Osaka	Kanpō 1–?	1741–?	Clipped rim	1883,0802.2879	F70:454	782
Kōzu in Osaka	Kanpō 1–?	1741–?	Clipped rim	GC.742	F70:454	783
Kōzu in Osaka	Kanpō 1–?	1741–?	Clipped rim	1883,0701.880	F70:454	784
Kōzu in Osaka	Kanpō 1–?	1741–?	~	1996,0217.1586	F70:455	785
Kōzu in Osaka	Kanpō 1–?	1741–?	~	1883,0802.2881	F70:455	786
Kōzu in Osaka	Kanpō 1–?	1741–?	~	1883,0701.883	F70:455	787
Kōzu in Osaka	Kanpō 1–?	1741–?	~	1884,0511.257	F70:455	788
Kōzu in Osaka	Kanpō 1–?	1741–?	~	1883,0701.879	F70:455	789
Kōzu in Osaka	Kanpō 1–?	1741–?	~	1883,0701.882	F70:455	790
Kōzu in Osaka	Kanpō 1–?	1741–?	~	1908,0213.32	F70:458	791
Kameido	Meiwa 2–An'ei 3	1765–74	Mother coin	1884,0511.418	F72:458	792
Kozu in Osaka	Kanpō 1–?	1741–?	(JC: miscast)	1884,0511.285	F71:462	793
Kōzu in Osaka	Kanpō 1–?	1741–?	~	1883,0802.2878	F71:462	794
Kōzu in Osaka	Kanpō 1–?	1741–?	Mother coin	1884,0511.256	F71:463	795
Kōzu in Osaka	Kanpō 1–?	1741–?	Clipped rim	1979,0227.1408	F71:463	796
Kōzu in Osaka	Kanpō 1–?	1741–?	Clipped rim	1883,0701.881	F71:463	797
Kōzu in Osaka	Kanpō 1–?	1741–?	Clipped rim	GC.745	F71:463	798
Kōzu in Osaka	Kanpō 1–?	1741–?	Clipped rim	1883,0802.2880	F71:463	799
Ashio	Kanpō 1–Enkyō 2	1741–45	~	1979,0227.1391	F71:464	800
Ashio	Kanpō 1–Enkyō 2	1741–45	Mother coin	GC.743	F71:464	801
Ashio	Kanpō 1–Enkyō 2	1741–45	Mother coin	1884,0511.267	F71:464	802
Ashio	Kanpō 1–Enkyō 2	1741–45	Mother coin	1884,0511.270	F71:464	803
Ashio	Kanpō 1–Enkyō 2	1741–45	~	1996,0217.1579	F71:464	804
Ashio	Kanpō 1–Enkyō 2	1741–45	~	GC.744	F71:465	805
Ashio	Kanpō 1–Enkyō 2	1741–45	~	1883,0802.2870	F71:465	806
Ashio	Kanpō 1–Enkyō 2	1741–45	~	1883,0701.884	F75:465	807
Ashio	Kanpō 1–Enkyō 2	1741–45	~	E.391	F71:465	808
Ashio	Kanpō 1–Enkyō 2	1741–45	~	1883,0802.2872	F71:465	809

810	寛永通寶 (新; 背「足」大字背足 (磨輪))	Kan'ei tsūhō	Ashi 足	Bronze	3.25	22
811	寛永通寶 (新; 背「足」大字背足 (磨輪))	Kan'ei tsūhō	Ashi 足	Bronze	2.00	22
812	寛永通寶 (新; 背「足」大字背足 (磨輪))	Kan'ei tsūhō	Ashi 足	Bronze	2.30	22
813	寛永通寶 (新; 背「足」小字背足; 面重文)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Ashi 足	Bronze	2.73	23
814	寛永通寶 (新; 背「足」小字背足)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Ashi 足	Bronze	2.31	22
815	寛永通寶 (新; 龜戸鉄錢; 龜戸小様)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Iron	3.29	24
816	寛永通寶 (新; 龜戸鉄錢; 龜戸小様)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Iron	2.71	24.5
817	寛永通寶 (新; 龜戸鉄錢; 龜戸小様)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Iron	3.18	25
818	寛永通寶 (新; 龜戸鉄錢; 龜戸小様)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Iron	2.72	23.5
819	寛永通寶 (新; 龜戸鉄錢; 龜戸小様降通; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Iron	3.15	24
820	寛永通寶 (新; 龜戸鉄錢; 龜戸小様降通)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Iron	3.04	23.5
821	寛永通寶 (新; 龜戸四年錢大様狭足寛)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.12	24
822	寛永通寶 (新; 龜戸四年錢中様)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.23	22
823	寛永通寶 (新; 龜戸四年錢中様広貝寶)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.84	23.5
824	寛永通寶 (新; 背「長」)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Chō 長	Bronze	2.64	24
825	寛永通寶 (新; 背「長」)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Chō 長	Bronze	2.54	23.5
826	寛永通寶 (新; 背「長」)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Chō 長	Bronze	2.85	23
827	寛永通寶 (新; 背「長」)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Chō 長	Bronze	2.80	23
828	寛永通寶 (新; 背「長」)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Chō 長	Bronze	2.42	23
829	寛永通寶 (新; 背「長」)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Chō 長	Bronze	2.77	23
830	寛永通寶 (新; 背「長」)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Chō 長	Bronze	3.15	23.5
831	寛永通寶 (新; 背「長」)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Chō 長	Bronze	2.89	23.5
832	寛永通寶 (新; 伏見鉄錢; 伏見正字)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Iron	2.92	24
833	寛永通寶 (新; 伏見正字; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	4.34	25
834	寛永通寶 (新; 伏見平永)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Iron	3.93	24
835	寛永通寶 (新; 背「久」; 小字背久 (磨輪))	Kan'ei tsūhō	Kyū 久	Iron	3.73	24
836	寛永通寶 (新; 背「久」; 小字狭永背久; 錫母)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Kyū 久	Tin	2.47	25
837	寛永通寶 (新; 背「久」; 大郭背久)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Kyū 久	Iron	2.66	23
838	寛永通寶 (新; 久慈背久錢; 大郭背久)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Kyū 久	Iron	2.44	23.5
839	寛永通寶 (新; 背「久」; 大郭背久 (細郭))	Kan'ei tsūhō	Kyū 久	Iron	2.87	23
840	寛永通寶 (新; 背「久」; 大郭背久 (細郭))	Kan'ei tsūhō	Kyū 久	Iron	2.16	23
841	寛永通寶 (新; 背「久」; 大郭広久; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Kyū 久	Bronze	3.96	24
842	寛永通寶 (新; 背「久」; 大郭広久; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Kyū 久	Bronze	2.46	23.5
843	寛永通寶 (新; 背「久・二」; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Kyū ni 久二	Bronze	3.07	24
844	寛永通寶 (新; 背「久・二」)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Kyū ni 久二	Iron	2.86	24
845	寛永通寶 (新; 背「久・二」; 背久二爪寛; 錫母)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Kyū ni 久二	Tin	3.27	25
846	寛永通寶 (新; 背「久・二」; 背久二爪寛)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Kyū ni 久二	Iron	2.51	24
847	寛永通寶 (新; 小菅錢; 小菅厚肉)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Iron	3.61	25
848	寛永通寶 (新; 小菅錢; 小菅薄肉)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Iron	3.08	25
849	寛永通寶 (新; 背「卜」広穿背卜; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	To 卜	Bronze	3.69	24.5
850	寛永通寶 (新; 背「卜」広穿背卜; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō	To 卜	Bronze	3.60	24.5

Ashio	Kanpō 1–Enkyō 2	1741–45	~	1883,0701.885	F71:465	810
Ashio	Kanpō 1–Enkyō 2	1741–45	~	1883,0802.2869	F71:465	811
Ashio	Kanpō 1–Enkyō 2	1741–45	~	1884,0511.268	F71:465	812
Ashio	Kanpō 1–Enkyō 2	1741–45	~	1884,0511.269	F72:468	813
Ashio	Kanpō 1–Enkyō 2	1741–45	~	1883,0802.2871	F72:468	814
Kameido	Meiwa 2–An'ei 3	1765–74	~	1883,0701.869	F72:472	815
Kameido	Meiwa 2–An'ei 3	1765–74	~	1887,0511.170	F72:472	816
Kameido	Meiwa 2–An'ei 3	1765–74	~	1883,0802.2834	F72:472	817
Kameido	Meiwa 2–An'ei 3	1765–74	~	1883,0701.890	F72:472	818
Kameido	Meiwa 2–An'ei 3	1765–74	Mother coin	1884,0511.173	F73:474	819
Kameido	Meiwa 2–An'ei 3	1765–74	~	1883,0802.2835	F73:474	820
Kameido	Meiwa 4–An'ei 1	1767–72	~	1884,0511.425	F73:478	821
Kameido	Meiwa 4–An'ei 1	1767–72	~	1884,0511.130	F74:479	822
Kameido	Meiwa 4–An'ei 1	1767–72	~	GC.735	F74:480	823
Nagasaki	Meiwa 4–An'ei 2	1767–74	~	1884,0511.266	F75:486	824
Nagasaki	Meiwa 4–An'ei 2	1767–74	~	1883,0802.2849	F75:486	825
Nagasaki	Meiwa 4–An'ei 2	1767–74	~	1884,0511.265	F75:486	826
Nagasaki	Meiwa 4–An'ei 2	1767–74	~	1883,0802.2850	F75:486	827
Nagasaki	Meiwa 4–An'ei 2	1767–74	~	GC.741	F75:486	828
Nagasaki	Meiwa 4–An'ei 2	1767–74	~	1883,0701.888	F75:486	829
Nagasaki	Meiwa 4–An'ei 2	1767–74	~	E.393	F75:486	830
Nagasaki	Meiwa 4–An'ei 2	1767–74	~	1883,0701.887	F75:486	831
Fushimi	Meiwa 2–An'ei 3	1765–74	~	1973,0303.3	F75:488	832
Fushimi	Meiwa 4–An'ei 3	1767–74	Mother coin	1884,0511.177	F75:488	833
Fushimi	Meiwa 4–An'ei 3	1767–74	~	M.5	F75:489	834
Kuji	Meiwa 5–An'ei 1	1768–72	Clipped rim	1883,0802.2836	F76:493	835
Kuji	Meiwa 5–An'ei 1	1768–72	Mother coin	1884,0511.347	F76:494	836
Kuji	Meiwa 5–An'ei 1	1768–72	~	1883,0701.891	F77:496	837
Kuji	Meiwa 5–An'ei 1	1768–72	Coin broken in two fragments	2000,0105.1	F77:496	838
Kuji	Meiwa 5–An'ei 1	1768–72	~	M.7	F77:497	839
Kuji	Meiwa 5–An'ei 1	1768–72	~	M.6	F77:497	840
Kuji	Meiwa 5–An'ei 1	1768–72	Mother coin	1884,0511.348	F77:498	841
Kuji	Meiwa 5–An'ei 1	1768–72	Mother coin	1883,0802.2848	F77:498	842
Kuji	An'ei 3–6	1756–77	Mother coin	1884,0511.349	F77:500	843
Kuji	An'ei 3–6	1756–77	~	W.144	F77:500	844
Kuji	An'ei 3–6	1756–77	Mother coin	1884,0511.350	F77:502	845
Kuji	An'ei 3–6	1756–77	~	1883,0701.892	F77:502	846
Kosuge	Ansei 6–Keiō 3	1859–67	~	1883,0802.2833	F79:507	847
Kosuge	Ansei 6–Keiō 3	1859–67	~	1908,0213.26	F79:509	848
Koume	Genji 1	1864	Mother coin	1883,0802.2847	F79:512	849
Koume	Genji 1	1864	Mother coin	1883,0802.2846	F79:512	850

Section 11: Kan'ei tsūhō – 4-mon coins 寛永通寶 (四文錢) (see also Table 3 in Furuta's Guide to the Catalogue)						
Cat. No.	Description (Japanese)	Obverse inscription (or description)	Reverse inscription (or description)	Material	Weight (g)	Diam./ size (mm)
851	寛永通寶 (四文錢; 21波; 長尾寛)	Kan'ei tsūhō (4-mon coin)	21 waves	Bronze	5.37	27.5
852	寛永通寶 (四文錢; 21波; 短尾寛)	Kan'ei tsūhō (4-mon coin)	21 waves	Bronze	5.26	27.5
853	寛永通寶 (四文錢; 21波; 短尾寛; 背重文)	Kan'ei tsūhō (4-mon coin)	21 waves	Bronze	5.02	27.5
854	寛永通寶 (四文錢; 21波; 短尾寛; 朱塗り)	Kan'ei tsūhō (4-mon coin)	21 waves	Bronze	4.67	28
855	寛永通寶 (四文錢; 11波; 明和正字)	Kan'ei tsūhō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Bronze	5.03	28
856	寛永通寶 (四文錢; 11波; 明和正字)	Kan'ei tsūhō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Bronze	5.63	28.5
857	寛永通寶 (四文錢; 11波; 明和正字; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Bronze	5.38	29
858	寛永通寶 (四文錢; 11波; 明和正字; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Bronze	5.58	29
859	寛永通寶 (四文錢; 11波; 明和小字)	Kan'ei tsūhō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Bronze	3.96	28
860	寛永通寶 (四文錢; 11波; 明和小字)	Kan'ei tsūhō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Bronze	4.67	28
861	寛永通寶 (四文錢; 11波; 明和俯永)	Kan'ei tsūhō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Bronze	5.04	28
862	寛永通寶 (四文錢; 11波; 明和俯永)	Kan'ei tsūhō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Bronze	6.02	28.5
863	寛永通寶 (四文錢; 11波; 明和俯永)	Kan'ei tsūhō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Bronze	4.84	28
864	寛永通寶 (四文錢; 11波; 明和俯永)	Kan'ei tsūhō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Bronze	4.51	28
865	寛永通寶 (四文錢; 11波; 明和俯永)	Kan'ei tsūhō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Bronze	5.25	28
866	寛永通寶 (四文錢; 11波; 明和俯永)	Kan'ei tsūhō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Bronze	5.47	28
867	寛永通寶 (四文錢; 11波; 明和俯永; 重文)	Kan'ei tsūhō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Bronze	4.53	28
868	寛永通寶 (四文錢; 11波; 明和俯永; 母錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Bronze	5.21	29
869	寛永通寶 (四文錢; 11波; 明和俯永)	Kan'ei tsūhō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Bronze	4.58	28
870	寛永通寶 (四文錢; 11波; 文政小字)	Kan'ei tsūhō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Bronze	4.74	28
871	寛永通寶 (四文錢; 11波; 万延俯永)	Kan'ei tsūhō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Iron	5.66	29
872	寛永通寶 (四文錢; 11波; 万延俯永)	Kan'ei tsūhō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Iron	4.29	28.5
873	寛永通寶 (四文錢; 11波; 万延俯永)	Kan'ei tsūhō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Iron	4.27	28
874	寛永通寶 (四文錢; 11波; 万延俯永)	Kan'ei tsūhō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Iron	5.05	28.5
875	寛永通寶 (四文錢; 11波; 背「千」削頭千)	Kan'ei tsūhō (4-mon coin)	11 waves; <i>Sen</i> 千	Iron	4.25	28
876	寛永通寶 (四文錢; 11波; 仰寶)	Kan'ei tsūhō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Iron	7.06	29
877	寛永通寶 (四文錢; 11波; 背「盛」)	Kan'ei tsūhō (4-mon coin)	11 waves; <i>Mori</i> 盛	Iron	5.27	28
878	寛永通寶 (四文錢; 11波; 背「ノ」細ノ)	Kan'ei tsūhō (4-mon coin)	11 waves; <i>No</i> ノ	Iron	5.12	28
879	寛永通寶 (四文錢; 11波; 広穿)	Kan'ei tsūhō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Iron	4.21	28
880	寛永通寶 (四文錢; 11波; 栗林広穿)	Kan'ei tsūhō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Iron	4.68	28
881	寛永通寶 (四文短尾寛; 写し; 密鑄錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō (4-mon coin)	21 waves	Iron	3.83	27
882	寛永通寶 (四文俯永写し; 密鑄錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Bronze	6.55	28.5
883	寛永通寶 (四文小字写し; 密鑄錢)	Kan'ei tsūhō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Bronze	5.53	25

Mint	Era	Date	Note	BM Reg. No.	Ref.	Cat. No.
Sendashinden	Meiwa 5–Tenmei 8	1768–88	~	1884,0511.192	F81:515	851
Sendashinden	Meiwa 5–Tenmei 8	1768–88	~	1883,0802.2824	F81:516	852
Sendashinden	Meiwa 5–Tenmei 8	1768–88	~	1884,0511.193	F81:516	853
Sendashinden	Meiwa 5–Tenmei 8	1768–88	~	1884,0511.191	F81:516	854
Sendashinden	Meiwa 5–Tenmei 8	1768–88	~	1979,0223.1	F80:517	855
Sendashinden	Meiwa 5–Tenmei 8	1768–88	~	GC.753	F80:517	856
Sendashinden	Meiwa 5–Tenmei 8	1768–88	Mother coin	1884,0511.189	F80:517	857
Sendashinden	Meiwa 5–Tenmei 8	1768–88	Mother coin	1884,0511.190	F80:517	858
Sendashinden	Meiwa 5–Tenmei 8	1768–88	~	1987,0649.50	F81:521	859
Sendashinden	Meiwa 5–Tenmei 8	1768–88	~	1908,0213.27	F81:521	860
Sendashinden	Meiwa 5–Tenmei 8	1768–88	~	1996,0217.1581	F81:522	861
Sendashinden	Meiwa 5–Tenmei 8	1768–88	~	1883,0802.2820	F81:522	862
Sendashinden	Meiwa 5–Tenmei 8	1768–88	~	1883,0802.2821	F81:522	863
Sendashinden	Meiwa 5–Tenmei 8	1768–88	~	1908,0113.44	F81:522	864
Sendashinden	Meiwa 5–Tenmei 8	1768–88	~	GC.752	F81:522	865
Sendashinden	Meiwa 5–Tenmei 8	1768–88	~	1883,0701.893	F81:522	866
Sendashinden	Meiwa 5–Tenmei 8	1768–88	~	1884,0511.188	F81:522	867
Sendashinden	Meiwa 5–Tenmei 8	1768–88	Mother coin	1887,0511.19	F81:522	868
Sendashinden	Meiwa 5–Tenmei 8	1768–88	~	1996,1020.3	F81:522	869
Asakusa hashiba	Bunsei 4–8	1821–25	~	1908,0213.28	F85:548	870
Umibeshinden	Man'en 1–Bun'kyū 3	1860–63	~	1906,1103.2386	F90:579	871
Umibeshinden	Man'en 1–Bun'kyū 3	1860–63	~	GC.754	F90:579	872
Umibeshinden	Man'en 1–Bun'kyū 3	1860–63	~	1883,0802.2823	F90:579	873
Umibeshinden	Man'en 1–Bun'kyū 3	1860–63	~	1883,0802.2822	F90:579	874
Ishinomaki in Sendai	Keiō 2–?	1866–?	~	1973,0303.6	F91:586	875
Ohazama in Morioka	Keiō 2–Meiji 2	1866–69	~	1972,0205.3	F92:592	876
Ohazama in Morioka	Keiō 2–Meiji 2	1866–69	~	1973,0303.7	F92:596	877
Hachiemon	Keiō 2–?	1866–?	~	1976,0908.1	F95:612	878
Tatsunokuchi in Mito and Koume	Keiō 2–?	1866–?	~	1972,0205.4	F98:634	879
Kuribayashi in Morioka	Meiji 1–2?	1868–69?	~	1883,0701.894	F100:644	880
Unknown	Unknown	~	~	1887,0511.171	F114:728	881
Unknown	Unknown	~	Unofficial issue	1884,0511.287	F114:730	882
Unknown	Unknown	~	Unofficial issue	1883,0802.2825	F114:731	883

884	寛永通寶 (四文錢 11波 一朱銀が2枚貼り付けられている。ペンダント)	Kan'ei tsūhō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Bronze	5.95	28
885	寛永通寶 (四文錢 11波 一朱銀が2枚貼り付けられている。ペンダント)	Kan'ei tsūhō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Bronze	5.84	28
886	寛永通寶 (打製)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.25	23.5
887	寛永通寶 (打製)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	1.88	24
888	寛永通寶 (打製)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.17	22
889	寛永通寶 (打製)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.96	23.5
890	寛永通寶 (打製)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.16	23.5
891	寛永通寶 (新; 座寛; 安南写し)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	1.50	22
892	寛永通寶 (新; 座寛; 安南写し)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	1.53	22
893	寛永通寶 (新; 小梅手; 進冠小永; 磨輪; 写し)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	1.14	19.5
894	寛永通寶 (新; 鑄地不明; 背平滑)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Plain (no rims)	Lead	3.01	22.5
895	寛永通寶 (新; 鑄地不明; 背平滑; 縮字写し)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Plain (no rims)	Lead	2.00	24.5
896	安南手類錢 永利手	Annan shuruisen	~	Tin	1.85	22.5
897	安南手類錢 永利手	Annan shuruisen	~	Tin	2.34	22.5
898	寛永通寶 (新; 高寛重文)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	3.07	24

Section 12: Kan'ei tsūhō – Vietnamese copies 寛永通寶 (安南寛永)

Cat. No.	Description (Japanese)	Obverse inscription (or description)	Reverse inscription (or description)	Material	Weight (g)	Diam./size (mm)
899	寛永通寶 (安南; 安南寛永)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	1.54	19
900	寛永通寶 (安南寛永)	Kan'ei tsūhō	~	Bronze	1.42	21
901	寛永通寶 (安南寛永; 字摸; 文)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Bun 文	Bronze	1.39	22
902	寛永通寶 (安南寛永; 背「文」模)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Bun 文	Bronze	1.59	22
903	寛永通寶 (安南寛永; 面輪十無印模 背下「文」)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Bun 文	Bronze	2.24	22
904	寛永通寶 (安南寛永; 面秋田模; 背右「文」)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Bun 文	Bronze	2.09	22.5
905	寛永通寶 (安南寛永; 面縮字模; 背「文」)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Bun 文	Bronze	1.22	21.5
906	寛永通寶 (安南寛永; 背「文」)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Bun 文	Bronze	2.02	22.5
907	寛永通寶 (安南寛永; 背左「文」)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Bun 文	Bronze	1.83	23
908	寛永通寶 (安南寛永; 踏潰模; 背左「文」)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Bun 文	Bronze	1.42	22
909	寛永通寶 (安南寛永; 背元模無背)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Bun 文	Bronze	0.91	18
910	寛永通寶 (安南寛永; 背元模; 背右「文」)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Bun 文	Bronze	1.07	18.5
911	寛永通寶 (安南寛永; 背元模; 背右「文」)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Bun 文	Bronze	0.83	18.5
912	寛永通寶 (安南寛永; 背足模; 背右「足」)	Kan'ei tsūhō	Ashi 足	Bronze	2.00	22.5

Section 13: Hōei tsūhō 寶永通寶

Cat. No.	Description (Japanese)	Obverse inscription (or description)	Reverse inscription (or description)	Material	Weight (g)	Diam. (mm)
913	寶永通寶 (磨輪錢)	Hōei tsūhō	~	Bronze	1.78	21
914	寶永通寶 (小型; 試作品と思われる)	Hōei tsūhō	~	Tin	2.86	28
915	寶永通寶 (二字宝永)	Hōei tsūhō	~	Bronze	9.24	37.5
916	寶永通寶 (浅冠錫母)	Hōei tsūhō	~	Tin	8.44	40
917	寶永通寶 (細字; 母錢)	Hōei tsūhō	~	Bronze	11.27	39.5
918	寶永通寶 (細字; 母錢)	Hōei tsūhō	~	Bronze	11.75	40
919	寶永通寶 (深冠; 久用間珍)	Hōei tsūhō	~	Bronze	10.52	38
920	寶永通寶 (深冠; 久用間珍)	Hōei tsūhō	~	Bronze	9.08	38
921	寶永通寶 (深冠; 永用間珍)	Hōei tsūhō	~	Bronze	8.32	38
922	寶永通寶 (深冠; 久世間珍)	Hōei tsūhō	~	Bronze	8.68	38
923	寶永通寶 (深冠; 永世間珍)	Hōei tsūhō	~	Bronze	9.13	38
924	寶永通寶 (深冠; 永用間珍)	Hōei tsūhō	~	Bronze	10.09	38
925	寶永通寶 (深冠; 久世間珍)	Hōei tsūhō	~	Bronze	7.63	37.5

Unknown	Unknown	~		1921,0201.9	~	884
Unknown	Unknown	~	~	1921,0201.10	~	885
Unknown	Unknown	~	Struck coin. (JC: miscast)	1884,0511.159	~	886
Unknown	Unknown	~	Struck coin. (JC: forgery)	1884,0511.167	~	887
Unknown	Unknown	~	Struck coin. (JC: forgery)	1884,0511.157	~	888
Unknown	Unknown	~	Struck coin. (JC: forgery)	1884,0511.166	~	889
Unknown	Unknown	~	Struck coin. (JC: forgery)	1884,0511.158	~	890
Unknown	Unknown	~	Vietnamese? (JC: forgery)	1883,0802.2828	~	891
Unknown	Unknown	~	Vietnamese? (JC: forgery)	1883,0601.867	~	892
Koume	Unknown	~	(JC: forgery)	1884,0511.186	~	893
Uncertain	Unknown	~	~	1884,0511.154	~	894
Uncertain	Unknown	~	~	1884,0511.311	~	895
Unknown	Unknown	~	~	1884,0511.165	~	896
Unknown	Unknown	~	~	1884,0511.164	~	897
Unknown	Genroku era? (before Hōei 4)	Before 1707	(JC: miscast)	1884,0511.296	~	898
Mint						
Mint	Era	Date	Note	BM Reg. No.	Ref.	Cat. No.
Unknown	Unknown	~	~	1996,0217.1580	~	899
Unknown	Unknown	~	~	GC.736	~	900
Unknown	Unknown	~	~	1883,0802.2860	~	901
Unknown	Unknown	~	~	1883,0701.872	~	902
Unknown	Unknown	~	~	1883,0802.2864	~	903
Unknown	Unknown	~	~	1883,0802.2863	~	904
Unknown	Unknown	~	~	1972,0808.91	~	905
Unknown	Unknown	~	~	1883,0802.2862	~	906
Unknown	Unknown	~	~	1883,0802.2861	~	907
Unknown	Unknown	~	~	E.390	~	908
Unknown	Unknown	~	~	1883,0802.2868	~	909
Unknown	Unknown	~	~	1883,0802.2867	~	910
Unknown	Unknown	~	~	1883,0802.2866	~	911
Unknown	Unknown	~	~	1883,0802.2873	~	912
Mint						
Mint	Era	Date	Note	BM Reg. No.	Ref.	Cat. No.
Shichijō	Hōei 5	1708	~	K.62	~	913
Shichijō	Hōei 5	1708	Trial manufacture?	1884,0511.310	~	914
Shichijō	Hōei 5	1708	~	1883,0701.860	H167:U1	915
Shichijō	Hōei 5	1708	Mother coin	1884,0511.445	H167:D1	916
Shichijō	Hōei 5	1708	Mother coin	1884,0511.446	~	917
Shichijō	Hōei 5	1708	Mother coin	1884,0511.447	~	918
Shichijō	Hōei 5	1708	~	1884,0511.448	H167:D1	919
Shichijō	Hōei 5	1708	~	1884,0511.449	H167:D1	920
Shichijō	Hōei 5	1708	~	1884,0511.450	H167:D1	921
Shichijō	Hōei 5	1708	~	1884,0511.451	H167:D1	922
Shichijō	Hōei 5	1708	~	1884,0511.452	H167:D1	923
Shichijō	Hōei 5	1708	~	1870,0507.15041 (445)	H167:D1	924
Shichijō	Hōei 5	1708	~	1883,0802.3637	H167:D1	925

926	寶永通寶 (深冠; 久世間珍)	Hōei tsūhō	~	Bronze	8.83	38
927	寶永通寶 (深冠; 永世間珍)	Hōei tsūhō	~	Bronze	9.44	37.5
928	寶永通寶 (小貝宝 (直永))	Hōei tsūhō	~	Bronze	8.82	37
929	寶永通寶 (深冠; 永用間珍)	Hōei tsūhō	~	Bronze	10.41	38
930	寶永通寶 (深冠; 永世間珍)	Hōei tsūhō	~	Bronze	10.21	37.5
931	寶永通寶 (深冠; 久世間珍)	Hōei tsūhō	~	Bronze	7.55	37

Section 14: Tenpō tsūhō 天保通寶

Cat. No.	Description (Japanese)	Obverse inscription (or description)	Reverse inscription (or description)	Material	Weight (g)	Diam./ size (mm)
932	宝永通用 (尠勿; 偽作)	Hōei tsūhō	~	Bronze	23.99	50×33
933	天保通寶 (本座広郭; 母錢)	Tenpō tsūhō	~	Bronze	20.86	49×32
934	天保通寶 (本座長郭)	Tenpō tsūhō	~	Bronze	20.56	48.5×32
935	天保通寶 (本座細郭)	Tenpō tsūhō	~	Bronze	21.69	49×32
936	天保通寶 (本座長郭)	Tenpō tsūhō	~	Bronze	21.22	49×32
937	天保通寶 (本座広郭)	Tenpō tsūhō	~	Bronze	20.62	49×32
938	天保通寶 (本座広郭)	Tenpō tsūhō	~	Bronze	21.11	49×33
939	天保通寶 (不知錢広郭; 母錢)	Tenpō tsūhō	~	Bronze	20.67	49×32
940	天保通寶 (本座広郭)	Tenpō tsūhō	~	Bronze	21.73	49×32
941	天保通寶 (本座広郭)	Tenpō tsūhō	~	Bronze	20.16	49×32
942	天保通寶 (称薩摩広郭)	Tenpō tsūhō	~	Bronze	19.18	49×33
943	天保通寶 (本座広郭)	Tenpō tsūhō	~	Bronze	21.13	49×32
944	天保通寶 (本座広郭)	Tenpō tsūhō	~	Bronze	21.25	49×32
945	天保通寶 (本座広郭)	Tenpō tsūhō	~	Bronze	22.29	49×32
946	天保通寶 (称広島深字)	Tenpō tsūhō	~	Bronze	20.90	49.5×33
947	天保通寶 (称山口方字)	Tenpō tsūhō	~	Bronze	17.92	48.5×32
948	天保通寶 (不知錢広郭)	Tenpō tsūhō	~	Bronze	21.30	49×32
949	天保通寶 (本座広郭)	Tenpō tsūhō	~	Bronze	21.17	49×32
950	天保通寶 (本座広郭)	Tenpō tsūhō	~	Bronze	21.39	49×32

Section 15: Bunkyū eihō 文久永寶

Cat. No.	Description (Japanese)	Obverse inscription (or description)	Reverse inscription (or description)	Material	Weight (g)	Diam./ size (mm)
951	文久永寶 (草文; 11波; 織字)	Bunkyū eihō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Bronze	3.18	26
952	文久永寶 (草文略宝; 11波; 母錢)	Bunkyū eihō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Bronze	3.52	27.5
953	文久永寶 (草文; 11波; 錫母)	Bunkyū eihō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Bronze	3.28	28
954	文久永寶 (真文; 11波)	Bunkyū eihō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Bronze	3.83	27
955	文久永寶 (真文; 11波; 織字)	Bunkyū eihō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Bronze	3.62	26.5
956	文久永寶 (真文; 11波; 織字)	Bunkyū eihō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Bronze	4.06	27
957	文久永寶 (真文; 11波; 織字)	Bunkyū eihō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Bronze	3.27	26.5
958	文久永寶 (真文; 11波; 織字)	Bunkyū eihō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Bronze	4.98	27
959	文久永寶 (真文; 11波; 深字勁久)	Bunkyū eihō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Bronze	4.15	27
960	文久永寶 (真文; 11波; 深字手)	Bunkyū eihō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Bronze	3.21	27
961	文久永寶 (真文; 11波; 深字手)	Bunkyū eihō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Bronze	3.20	27
962	文久永寶 (草文; 11波; 細郭)	Bunkyū eihō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Bronze	3.30	27
963	文久永寶 (草文; 11波; 広郭)	Bunkyū eihō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Bronze	4.04	26
964	文久永寶 (草文; 11波; 広郭)	Bunkyū eihō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Bronze	4.28	26.5
965	文久永寶 (草文; 11波; 広郭)	Bunkyū eihō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Bronze	4.77	26
966	文久永寶 (草文; 11波; 広郭)	Bunkyū eihō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Bronze	5.76	27
967	文久永寶 (草文; 11波; 広郭; 母錢)	Bunkyū eihō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Bronze	4.29	27
968	文久永寶 (草文; 11波; 細郭)	Bunkyū eihō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Bronze	3.67	27
969	文久永寶 (草文; 11波; 広郭)	Bunkyū eihō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Bronze	3.32	26.5
970	文久永寶 (草文; 11波; 細郭)	Bunkyū eihō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Bronze	3.75	28

Shichijō	Hōei 5	1708	~	GC.747	H167:D1	926
Shichijō	Hōei 5	1708	~	1887,0511.15	H167:D3	927
Shichijō	Hōei 5	1708	~	M.565	~	928
Shichijō	Hōei 5	1708	~	1908,0605.2	H167:D1	929
Shichijō	Hōei 5	1708	~	1908,0605.4	H167:D1	930
Shichijō	Hōei 5	1708	~	1908,0605.3	H167:D1	931

Mint	Era	Date	Note	BM Reg. No.	Ref.	Cat. No.
Asakusa hashiba	Tenpō 6–Meiji 1	1835–68	Mother coin	1887,0511.216	H142:U3	932
Asakusa hashiba	Tenpō 6–Meiji 1	1835–68	Mother coin	1998,0502.1	H142:U2	933
Unknown	Tenpō era	1830–44	~	1973,0303.2	~	934
Asakusa hashiba	Tenpō 6–Meiji 1	1835–68	~	1883,0802.3636	H142:U1	935
Asakusa hashiba	Tenpō 6–Meiji 1	1835–68	~	1908,0213.31	H142:U2	936
Asakusa hashiba	Tenpō 6–Meiji 1	1835–68	Kinza Edo	2002,1010.1	H142:U3	937
Asakusa hashiba	Tenpō 6–Meiji 1	1835–68	~	1996,0217.2684	H142:U3	938
Unknown	c. Bunkyo–Keiō era	c.1861–68	Mother coin	1996,0217.1573	~	939
Asakusa hashiba	Tenpō 6–Meiji 1	1835–68	Kinza Edo	OR.9121	H142:U3	940
Asakusa hashiba	Tenpō 6–Meiji 1	1835–68	Kinza Edo	1979,1031.81	H142:U3	941
Satsuma?	c. Bunkyo–Keiō era	c.1861–68	~	CH.1011	H149:D1	942
Asakusa hashiba	Tenpō 6–Meiji 1	1835–68	Kinza Edo	GC.748	H142:U3	943
Asakusa hashiba	Tenpō 6–Meiji 1	1835–68	Kinza Edo	1906,1103.2485	H142:U3	944
Asakusa hashiba	Tenpō 6–Meiji 1	1835–68	Kinza Edo	1870,0507.15043 (447)	H142:U3	945
Hiroshima?	c. Bunkyo–Keiō era	c.1861–68	~	1979,0228.217	H149:D2	946
Yamaguchi?	c. Bunkyo–Keiō era	c.1861–68	~	CH.1010	H158:U1	947
Unknown	c. Bunkyo–Keiō era	c.1861–68	~	1908,0113.45	H146:U1	948
Asakusa hashiba	Tenpō 6–Meiji 1	1835–68	Kinza Edo	1883,0802.3635	H142:U3	949
Asakusa hashiba	Tenpō 6–Meiji 1	1835–68	Kinza Edo	M 1883,0701.895	H142:U3	950

Mint	Era	Date	Note	BM Reg. No.	Ref.	Cat. No.
Asakusa hashiba and Kosuge	Bunkyo 3–Meiji 1	1863–68	~	1996,0217.1569	H162:D3	951
Asakusa hashiba	Bunkyo 3–Meiji 1	1863–68	Mother coin	1920,0604.12	H163:D1	952
Asakusa hashiba and Kosuge	Bunkyo 3–Meiji 1	1863–68	~	1887,0511.18	H163:M1	953
Asakusa hashiba	Bunkyo 3–Meiji 1	1863–68	~	1974,0514.174	H163:U3	954
Asakusa hashiba	Bunkyo 3–Meiji 1	1863–68	~	1908,0113.41	H162:D3	955
Asakusa hashiba	Bunkyo 3–Meiji 1	1863–68	~	1908,0113.42	H163:U2	956
Asakusa hashiba	Bunkyo 3–Meiji 1	1863–68	~	1883,0701.898	H162:D3	957
Asakusa hashiba	Bunkyo 3–Meiji 1	1863–68	~	1883,0701.896	H162:D3	958
Asakusa hashiba	Bunkyo 3–Meiji 1	1863–68	~	1908,0213.20	H161:U1	959
Asakusa hashiba	Bunkyo 3–Meiji 1	1863–68	~	1883,0802.2928	H161:M1	960
Asakusa hashiba	Bunkyo 3–Meiji 1	1863–68	~	1883,0802.2931	H161:M1	961
Asakusa hashiba and Kosuge	Bunkyo 3–Meiji 1	1863–68	~	1979,0305.58	H163:M2	962
Asakusa hashiba and Kosuge	Bunkyo 3–Meiji 1	1863–68	~	1979,0305.60	H163:M5	963
Asakusa hashiba and Kosuge	Bunkyo 3–Meiji 1	1863–68	~	1883,0802.2930	H163:M5	964
Asakusa hashiba and Kosuge	Bunkyo 3–Meiji 1	1863–68	~	1883,0802.2929	H163:M5	965
Asakusa hashiba and Kosuge	Bunkyo 3–Meiji 1	1863–68	~	1972,0205.6	H163:M5	966
Asakusa hashiba and Kosuge	Bunkyo 3–Meiji 1	1863–68	Mother coin	1973,0303.8	H163:M5	967
Asakusa hashiba and Kosuge	Bunkyo 3–Meiji 1	1863–68	~	1908,0113.43	H163:M2	968
Asakusa hashiba and Kosuge	Bunkyo 3–Meiji 1	1863–68	~	1908,0213.29	H163:M5	969
Asakusa hashiba and Kosuge	Bunkyo 3–Meiji 1	1863–68	~	1979,0305.59	H163:M2	970

971	文久永寶 (草文略宝; 11波; 細郭)	Bunkyū eihō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Bronze	3.96	27
972	文久永寶 (草文略宝; 11波; 細郭)	Bunkyū eihō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Bronze	3.10	27
973	文久永寶 (草文略宝; 11波; 広郭)	Bunkyū eihō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Bronze	3.88	27
974	文久永寶 (草文略宝; 11波; 細郭; 母錢)	Bunkyū eihō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Bronze	3.62	28
975	文久永寶 (草文略宝; 11波; 広郭)	Bunkyū eihō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Bronze	3.62	27
976	文久永寶 (草文略宝; 11波; 広郭)	Bunkyū eihō (4-mon coin)	11 waves	Bronze	3.19	27

Section 16: Coin-weight

Cat. No.	Description (Japanese)	Obverse inscription (or description)	Reverse inscription (or description)	Material	Weight (g)	Diam./ size (mm)
977	分銅 (参両)	Coin-weight (3 ryō)	-	Bronze	112.26	38.5×26×19.5

Section 17: Gold oban 金貨 (大判) (see also Table 4 in Furuta's Guide to the Catalogue)

Cat. No.	Description (Japanese)	Obverse inscription (or description)	Reverse inscription (or description)	Material	Weight (g)	Diam./ size (mm)
978	享保大判 (久石竹)	Kyōhō oban	-	Gold	164.48	154×95
979	享保大判 (久七竹)	Kyōhō oban	-	Gold	165.28	152×93
980	万延大判 (吉字き)	Man'en oban	-	Gold	113.13	134×81

Section 18: Gold 5-ryō 金貨 (五両判) (see also Table 5 in Furuta's Guide to the Catalogue)

Cat. No.	Description (Japanese)	Obverse inscription (or description)	Reverse inscription (or description)	Material	Weight (g)	Diam./ size (mm)
981	天保五両判金 (高神)	Tenpō goryōban (5-ryō)	-	Gold	33.71	88.5×51
982	天保五両判金 (堺吉)	Tenpō goryōban (5-ryō)	-	Gold	33.73	89×50

Section 19: Gold koban 金貨 (小判) (see also Table 6 in Furuta's Guide to the Catalogue)

Cat. No.	Description (Japanese)	Obverse inscription (or description)	Reverse inscription (or description)	Material	Weight (g)	Diam./ size (mm)
983	慶長小判 (荒い莫菴目; 小極印裏5; 大)	Keichō koban	-	Gold	17.74	71.5×38
984	慶長小判 (小極印表1裏15; 永吉)	Keichō koban	-	Gold	17.77	70×39
985	慶長小判 (?; 吉? キ?)	Keichō koban	-	Gold	17.72	69×40
986	慶長小判 (小極印表3裏37 安廣; 細目打)	Keichō koban	-	Gold	17.66	79×39
987	慶長小判 (小極印裏4吉)	Keichō koban	-	Gold	17.72	79×39
988	慶長小判 (切金; 九廣)	Keichō koban (1 ryō)	-	Gold	6.29	38×29
989	慶長小判 (小神; 小極印27; 細目打)	Keichō koban	-	Gold	17.75	74×38
990	天保小判 (川神)	Tenpō koban (1 ryō)	-	Gold	11.04	60×32.5
991	元文小判 (五; 小極印裏4)	Genbun koban (1 ryō)	-	Gold	13.03	64.5×34
992	元文小判 (安村; 小極印表7裏28)	Genbun koban (1 ryō)	-	Gold	12.97	66.5×35
993	元文小判 (七甚; 小極印表7裏35)	Genbun koban (1 ryō)	-	Gold	13.04	65.5×36.5
994	元文小判 (八村; 小極印表1裏5)	Genbun koban (1 ryō)	-	Gold	13.07	65×37
995	元文小判 (ス七; 小極印表2裏10)	Genbun koban (1 ryō)	-	Gold	13.08	64×35
996	元文小判 (芳井; 小極印表2裏37)	Genbun koban (1 ryō)	-	Gold	13.08	65.5×36
997	文政小判 (大吉; 献上判)	Bunsei koban (1 ryō)	-	Gold	12.93	63×33.5
998	文政小判 (仲五)	Bunsei koban (1 ryō)	-	Gold	13.08	61.5×32
999	文政小判 (沙甚; 小極印裏2)	Bunsei koban (1 ryō)	-	Gold	13.05	61×32
1000	文政小判 (へい; 二; 小極印表1裏1)	Bunsei koban (1 ryō)	-	Gold	13.09	62×33
1001	天保小判 (柏東; 小極印裏4)	Tenpō koban (1 ryō)	-	Gold	11.29	60.5×32.5
1002	天保小判 (八吉)	Tenpō koban (1 ryō)	-	Gold	11.22	60×32
1003	安政小判 (へい; 当)	Ansei koban (1 ryō)	-	Gold	8.98	60×31
1004	安政小判 (谷; 七)	Ansei koban (1 ryō)	-	Gold	8.98	55×30
1005	万延小判 (九キ)	Man'en koban (1 ryō)	-	Gold	3.31	36.5×21.5
1006	万延小判 (九キ)	Man'en koban (1 ryō)	-	Gold	3.31	35.5×20.5
1007	万延小判 (た七)	Man'en koban (1 ryō)	-	Gold	3.33	36.5×21

Asakusa hashiba and Kosuge	Bunkyū 3–Meiji 1	1863–68	~	1979,0305.61	H163:D1	971
Asakusa hashiba and Kosuge	Bunkyū 3–Meiji 1	1863–68	~	1979,0305.63	H163:D1	972
Asakusa hashiba and Kosuge	Bunkyū 3–Meiji 1	1863–68	~	1979,0305.62	H163:D1	973
Asakusa hashiba and Kosuge	Bunkyū 3–Meiji 1	1863–68	Mother coin	1972,0205.5	H163:D1	974
Asakusa hashiba and Kosuge	Bunkyū 3–Meiji 1	1863–68	~	1974,0514.173	H163:D1	975
Asakusa hashiba and Kosuge	Bunkyū 3–Meiji 1	1863–68	~	1883,0701.897	H163:D1	976
Mint	Era	Date	Note	BM Reg. No.	Ref.	Cat. No.
Unknown	Keichō 5–Meiji 1	1600–1868	~	1991,1111.1	A102:D10	977
Mint	Era	Date	Note	BM Reg. No.	Ref.	Cat. No.
Kyoto and Edo	Kyōhō 10–Kanpō 3	1725–43	~	1887,0511.115	~	978
Kyoto and Edo	Tenpō 9–Man'en 1	1838–60	~	1862,0616.2	~	979
Kyoto and Edo	Tenpō 9–Man'en 1	1838–60	~	1947,0604.3	A99:D5	980
Mint	Era	Date	Note	BM Reg. No.	Ref.	Cat. No.
Kyoto and Edo	Tenpō 8–14	1837–43	~	1935,0401.12749	A101:D7	981
Kyoto and Edo	Tenpō 8–14	1837–43	~	1947,0604.4	A101:D7	982
Mint	Era	Date	Note	BM Reg. No.	Ref.	Cat. No.
Kyoto and Suruga and Edo	Keichō 6–Genroku 8	1601–95	~	1906,1103.2388	A102:D10	983
Kyoto and Suruga and Edo	Keichō 6–Genroku 8	1601–95	~	1865,0102.1	A102:D10	984
Kyoto and Suruga and Edo	Keichō 6–Genroku 8	1601–95	~	CH.235	A102:D10	985
Kyoto and Suruga and Edo	Keichō 6–Genroku 8	1601–95	~	BNK.0113	A102:D10	986
Kyoto and Suruga and Edo	Keichō 6–Genroku 8	1601–95	~	CH.236	A102:D10	987
Kyoto and Suruga and Edo	Keichō 6–Genroku 8	1601–95	~	CH.230		988
Edo	Shōtoku 4–Genbun 1	1714–36	~	1935,0401.12750		989
Edo	Tenpō 8–Ansei 5	1837–58	~	1991,0413.1	A109:D17	990
Edo	Genbun 1–Bunsei 1	1736–1818	~	CH.231	A108:D15	991
Edo	Genbun 1–Bunsei 1	1736–1818	~	1862,0804.1	A108:D15	992
Edo	Genbun 1–Bunsei 1	1736–1818	~	OR.9120	A108:D15	993
Edo	Genbun 1–Bunsei 1	1736–1818	~	1921,0105.161	A108:D15	994
Edo	Genbun 1–Bunsei 1	1736–1818	~	CH.232	A108:D15	995
Edo	Genbun 1–Bunsei 1	1736–1818	~	CH.233(Marsden MCCLIX)	A108:D15	996
Edo	Bunsei 2–11	1819–28	~	1947,0604.6	A109:D16	997
Edo	Bunsei 2–11	1819–28	~	1875,0804.1	A109:D16	998
Edo	Bunsei 2–11	1819–28	~	1862,0804.2	A109:D16	999
Edo	Bunsei 2–11	1819–28	~	1887,0511.9	A109:D16	1000
Edo	Tenpō 8–Ansei 5	1837–58	~	1921,0105.162	A109:D17	1001
Edo	Tenpō 8–Ansei 5	1837–58	~	CH.234	A109:D17	1002
Edo	Ansei 6	1859	~	1887,0511.90	A110:D18	1003
Edo	Ansei 6	1859	~	1947,0604.5	A110:D18	1004
Edo	Man'en 1–Keiō 3	1860–67	~	1862,0804.3	A110:D19	1005
Edo	Man'en 1–Keiō 3	1860–67	~	1887,0511.89	A110:D19	1006
Edo	Man'en 1–Keiō 3	1860–67	~	1921,0105.164	A110:D19	1007

1008	万延小判 (た七)	Man'en koban (1 ryō)	~	Gold	3.30	36.5×20.5
1009	万延小判 (た力)	Man'en koban (1 ryō)	~	Gold	3.29	36.5×21
1010	万延小判 (た五)	Man'en koban (1 ryō)	~	Gold	3.30	36×20
1011	万延小判 (た五)	Man'en koban (1 ryō)	~	Gold	3.31	36.5×20
1012	万延小判 (九七; 上部穴)	Man'en koban (1 ryō)	~	Gold	3.25	37×22
1013	万延小判 (九五)	Man'en koban (1 ryō)	~	Gold	3.32	36×21
1014	万延型戎小判 (金渡金)	Man'en koban (1 ryō)	~	Bronze/ Zinc?	1.54	36×20.5
1015	壹分判 (壹分小判金)	Ichi bu koban (1-bu)	~	Gold	4.42	41.5×23.5
1016	小判	Koban over stamped with the lion of the VOC (Dutch East India Company)	~	Gold	17.69	68×38
1017	小判	Koban over stamped with the lion of the VOC (Dutch East India Company)	~	Gold	17.85	68×38

Section 20: Gold bu and shu of Kōshu 甲州分金、朱金

Cat. No.	Description (Japanese)	Obverse inscription (or description)	Reverse inscription	Material	Weight (g)	Diam./ size (mm)
1018	甲州一分金 (背なし)	Kōshū 1 bu kin (Kōshū 1-bu gold)	~	Gold	3.70	16
1019	甲州一分金 (背「定」)	Kōshū 1 bu kin (Kōshū 1-bu gold)	定	Gold	3.69	15
1020	甲州一分金 (背「定」)	Kōshū 1 bu kin (Kōshū 1-bu gold)	定	Gold	3.61	15
1021	甲州一分金 (背「定」)	Kōshū 1 bu kin (Kōshū 1-bu gold)	定	Gold	3.69	15
1022	甲州一分金 (背「定」)	Kōshū 1 bu kin (Kōshū 1-bu gold)	定	Gold	3.63	15
1023	甲州一分金 (背「重」)	Kōshū 1 bu kin (Kōshū 1-bu gold)	重	Gold	3.67	15.5
1024	甲州一分金 (背「重」)	Kōshū 1 bu kin (Kōshū 1-bu gold)	重	Gold	3.68	15.5
1025	甲州一分金 (背「重」)	Kōshū 1 bu kin (Kōshū 1-bu gold)	重	Gold	3.67	15.5
1026	甲州貳朱金 (背なし)	Kōshū 2 shu kin (Kōshū 2-shu gold)	~	Gold	1.89	13
1027	甲州貳朱金 (背「重」)	Kōshū 2 shu kin (Kōshū 2-shu gold)	重	Gold	1.85	12.5
1028	甲州貳朱金 (背「定」)	Kōshū 2 shu kin (Kōshū 2-shu gold)	定	Gold	1.82	12.5
1029	甲州貳朱金 (背「定」)	Kōshū 2 shu kin (Kōshū 2-shu gold)	定	Gold	1.84	12
1030	甲州貳朱金 (背「定」)	Kōshū 2 shu kin (Kōshū 2-shu gold)	定	Gold	1.88	12
1031	甲州一朱金 (背「重」)	Kōshū 1 syu kin (Kōshū 1-shu gold)	重	Gold	0.96	11.5
1032	甲州一朱金 (背「重」)	Kōshū 1 shu kin (Kōshū 1-shu gold)	重	Gold	0.91	11
1033	甲州一朱金 (背「定」)	Kōshū 1 shu kin (Kōshū 1-shu gold)	定	Gold	0.91	12
1034	甲州一朱金 (背「定」)	Kōshū 1 shu kin (Kōshū 1-shu gold)	定	Gold	0.94	12
1035	甲州一朱金 (背なし)	Kōshū 1 shu kin (Kōshū 1-shu gold)	~	Gold	0.91	12
1036	甲州一朱金 (背なし)	Kōshū 1 shu kin (Kōshū 1-shu gold)	~	Gold	0.92	13
1037	甲州一朱金 (背なし)	Kōshū 1 shu kin (Kōshū 1-shu gold)	~	Gold	0.91	12
1038	甲州朱中金 (丸朱中)	Kōshū shunaka kin	~	Gold	0.49	9
1039	甲州朱中金 (背「シ」)	Kōshū shunaka kin	~	Gold	0.50	9×7
1040	甲州朱中金 (背「シ」)	Kōshū shunaka kin	~	Gold	0.45	10×7
1041	甲州朱中金 (背「シ」)	Kōshū shunaka kin	~	Gold	0.43	9×6.5
1042	甲州朱中金 (背「シ」)	Kōshū shunaka kin	~	Gold	0.47	8.5×7
1043	甲州朱中金 (背なし)	Kōshū shunaka kin	~	Gold	0.47	10.5×7

Edo	Man'en 1–Keiō 3	1860–67	~	SSB.166-12	A110:D19	1008
Edo	Man'en 1–Keiō 3	1860–67	~	1947,0604.7	A110:D19	1009
Edo	Man'en 1–Keiō 3	1860–67	~	CH.227	A110:D19	1010
Edo	Man'en 1–Keiō 3	1860–67	~	1921,0105.163	A110:D19	1011
Edo	Man'en 1–Keiō 3	1860–67	~	1906,1103.2387	A110:D19	1012
Edo	Man'en 1–Keiō 3	1860–67	~	1945,1204.7	A110:D19	1013
Unknown	Unknown	~	~	CH.228	~	1014
Unknown	Unknown	~	~	CH.229	~	1015
~	~	17 th c.	Issued in Indonesia	C.1434		1016
~	~	17 th c.	Issued in Indonesia	C.1435		1017

Mint	Era	Date	Note	BM Reg. No.	Ref.	Cat. No.
Kōshū	Tenshō 10–Bunsei 12?	1582–1829?	~	1947,0604.39	A66:C9	1018
Kōshū	Tenshō 10–Bunsei 12?	1582–1829?	~	1935,0401.12745	A66:C9e	1019
Kōshū	Tenshō 10–Bunsei 12?	1582–1829?	~	1887,0511.114	A66:C9e	1020
Kōshū	Tenshō 10–Bunsei 12?	1582–1829?	~	CH.196	A66:C9e	1021
Kōshū	Tenshō 10–Bunsei 12?	1582–1829?	~	1906,1103.2390	A66:C9e	1022
Kōshū	Tenshō 10–Bunsei 12?	1582–1829?	~	1887,0511.113	A66:C9e	1023
Kōshū	Tenshō 10–Bunsei 12?	1582–1829?	~	1947,0604.44	A66:C9d	1024
Kōshū	Tenshō 10–Bunsei 12?	1582–1829?	~	1935,0401.12746	A66:C9d	1025
Kōshū	Tenshō 10–Bunsei 12?	1582–1829?	~	1887,0511.111	A66:C10	1026
Kōshū	Tenshō 10–Bunsei 12?	1582–1829?	~	1935,0401.12747	A66:C10d	1027
Kōshū	Tenshō 10–Bunsei 12?	1582–1829?	~	1947,0604.40	A66:C10e	1028
Kōshū	Tenshō 10–Bunsei 12?	1582–1829?	~	1947,0604.41	A66:C10e	1029
Kōshū	Tenshō 10–Bunsei 12?	1582–1829?	~	CH.197	A66:C10e	1030
Kōshū	Tenshō 10–Bunsei 12?	1582–1829?	~	1947,0604.43	A66:C11d	1031
Kōshū	Tenshō 10–Bunsei 12?	1582–1829?	~	CH.198	A66:C11d	1032
Kōshū	Tenshō 10–Bunsei 12?	1582–1829?	~	1935,0401.12748	A66:C11e	1033
Kōshū	Tenshō 10–Bunsei 12?	1582–1829?	~	1887,0511.112	A66:C11e	1034
Kōshū	Tenshō 10–Bunsei 12?	1582–1829?	~	CH.199	A66:C11	1035
Kōshū	Tenshō 10–Bunsei 12?	1582–1829?	~	CH.200	A66:C11	1036
Kōshū	Tenshō 10–Bunsei 12?	1582–1829?	~	1947,0604.42	A66:C11	1037
Kōshū	Tenshō 10–Bunsei 12?	1582–1829?	~	1947,0604.45	A66:C12	1038
Kōshū	Tenshō 10–Bunsei 12?	1582–1829?	~	1947,0604.46	A66:C12a	1039
Kōshū	Tenshō 10–Bunsei 12?	1582–1829?	~	1947,0604.48	A66:C12a	1040
Kōshū	Tenshō 10–Bunsei 12?	1582–1829?	~	1947,0604.47	A66:C12a	1041
Kōshū	Tenshō 10–Bunsei 12?	1582–1829?	~	1947,0604.49	A66:C12a	1042
Kōshū	Tenshō 10–Bunsei 12?	1582–1829?	~	1947,0604.50	A66:C12d	1043

Section 21: Gold bu and shu 分金、朱金 (see also Tables 7–10 in Furuta's Guide to the Catalogue)						
Cat. No.	Description (Japanese)	Obverse inscription (or description)	Reverse inscription (or description)	Material	Weight (g)	Diam./ size (mm)
1044	額一分金	Gaku ichi-bu-kin (Gaku 1-bu gold)	~	Gold	4.44	19×11
1045	一分金 (慶長)	Keichō ichi-bu-kin (Keichō 1-bu gold)	~	Gold	4.44	17×10
1046	一分金 (慶長; 小極印4)	Keichō yichi-bu-kin (Keichō 1-bu gold)	~	Gold	4.43	19×11.5
1047	一分金 (慶長; 小極印3)	Keichō ichi-bu-kin (Keichō 1-bu gold)	~	Gold	4.43	19×11
1048	一分金 (元禄)	Genroku ichi-bu-kin (Genroku 1-bu gold)	~	Gold	4.43	15×10
1049	一分金 (元禄)	Genroku ichi-bu-kin (Genroku 1-bu gold)	~	Gold	3.77	16.5×10.5
1050	一分金 (宝永; 小極印5)	Hōei ichi-bu-kin (Hōei 1-bu gold)	~	Gold	2.33	15×8.5
1051	一分金 (宝永; 小極印2)	Hōei ichi-bu-kin (Hōei 1-bu gold)	~	Gold	2.33	15×9
1052	一分金 (享保; 小極印表2裏1)	Kyōhō ichi-bu-kin (Kyōhō 1-bu gold)	~	Gold	4.47	17×10.5
1053	一分金 (享保; 小極印表2)	Kyōhō ichi-bu-kin (Kyōhō 1-bu gold)	~	Gold	4.46	17×10.5
1054	一分金 (享保; 小極印表1)	Kyōhō ichi-bu-kin (Kyōhō 1-bu gold)	~	Gold	4.44	17×10.5
1055	一分金 (元文; 小極印裏2)	Genbun ichi-bu-kin (Genbun 1-bu gold)	~	Gold	3.27	17×10
1056	一分金 (元文)	Genbun ichi-bu-kin (Genbun 1-bu gold)	~	Gold	3.24	16×9
1057	一分金 (元文)	Genbun ichi-bu-kin (Genbun 1-bu gold)	~	Gold	3.25	16×9
1058	一分金 (元文)	Genbun ichi-bu-kin (Genbun 1-bu gold)	~	Gold	3.29	17×10
1059	一分金 (元文)	Genbun ichi-bu-kin (Genbun 1-bu gold)	~	Gold	3.28	16×10
1060	一分金 (元文)	Genbun ichi-bu-kin (Genbun 1-bu gold)	~	Gold	3.27	17.5×10
1061	一分金 (元文)	Genbun ichi-bu-kin (Genbun 1-bu gold)	~	Gold	3.24	17×10
1062	一分金 (元文)	Genbun ichi-bu-kin (Genbun 1-bu gold)	~	Gold	3.27	17×10
1063	一分金 (元文)	Genbun ichi-bu-kin (Genbun 1-bu gold)	~	Gold	3.26	16×9
1064	一分金 (文政)	Bunsei ichi-bu-kin (Bunsei 2-bu gold)	~	Gold	3.29	17×11
1065	一分金 (文政)	Bunsei ichi-bu-kin (Bunsei 2-bu gold)	~	Gold	3.26	18×11
1066	一分金 (天保)	Tenpō ichi-bu-kin (Tenpō 1-bu gold)	~	Gold	2.79	17.5×10
1067	一分金 (天保)	Tenpō ichi-bu-kin (Tenpō 1-bu gold)	~	Gold	2.81	17.5×10
1068	一分金 (天保)	Tenpō ichi-bu-kin (Tenpō 1-bu gold)	~	Gold	2.76	16.5×9.5
1069	一分金 (天保)	Tenpō ichi-bu-kin (Tenpō 1-bu gold)	~	Gold	2.81	17×10
1070	一分金 (天保)	Tenpō ichi-bu-kin (Tenpō 1-bu gold)	~	Gold	1.62	14×8
1071	一分金 (安政)	Ansei ichi-bu-kin (Ansei 1-bu gold)	~	Gold	2.31	17×10
1072	一分金 (安政)	Ansei ichi-bu-kin (Ansei 1-bu gold)	~	Gold	2.26	17×10.5
1073	一分金 (万延)	Man'en ichi-bu-kin (Man'en 1-bu gold)	~	Gold	0.83	12.5×7.5
1074	一分金 (万延)	Man'en ni-bu-kin (Man'en 2-bu gold)	~	Gold	0.83	12.5×7.5
1075	二分金 (文政;真文; 小極印裏1)	Bunsei ni-bu-kin (Bunsei 2-bu gold)	~	Gold	6.59	23×13
1076	二分金 (文政;真文)	Bunsei ni-bu-kin (Bunsei 2-bu gold)	~	Gold	6.51	23×14
1077	二分金 (文政;真文)	Bunsei ni-bu-kin (Bunsei 2-bu gold)	~	Gold	6.52	21.5×13

Mint	Era	Date	Note	BM Reg. No.	Ref.	Cat. No.
Kyoto	Keichō 4	1599	~	1947,0604.23	A84:C52	1044
Kyoto, Suruga, Edo	Keichō 6–Genroku 8	1601–95	~	CH.150	A103:D20	1045
Kyoto, Suruga, Edo	Keichō 6–Genroku 8	1601–95	~	CH.151	A103:D20	1046
Kyoto, Suruga, Edo	Keichō 6–Genroku 8	1601–95	~	CH.153	A103:D20	1047
Edo	Genroku 8–Hōei 7	1695–1710	~	1947,0604.25	A104:D21	1048
Edo	Genroku 8–Hōei 7	1695–1710	~	1947,0604.29	A104:D21	1049
Edo	Hōei 7–Shōtoku 4	1710–14	~	1947,0604.33	A104:D22	1050
Edo	Hōei 7–Shōtoku 4	1710–14	~	1947,0604.27	A104:D22	1051
Edo	Kyōhō 1–Genbun 1	1716–36	~	CH.152	A105:D24	1052
Edo	Kyōhō 1–Genbun 1	1716–36	~	1947,0604.19	A105:D24	1053
Edo	Kyōhō 1–Genbun 1	1716–36	~	1947,0604.20	A105:D24	1054
Edo	Genbun 1–Bunsei 1	1736–1818	~	1947,0604.14	A109:D25	1055
Edo	Genbun 1–Bunsei 1	1736–1818	~	CH.155	A109:D25	1056
Edo	Genbun 1–Bunsei 1	1736–1818	~	1947,0604.28	A109:D25	1057
Edo	Genbun 1–Bunsei 1	1736–1818	~	CH.156	A109:D25	1058
Edo	Genbun 1–Bunsei 1	1736–1818	~	CH.157	A109:D25	1059
Edo	Genbun 1–Bunsei 1	1736–1818	~	1947,0604.16	A109:D25	1060
Edo	Genbun 1–Bunsei 1	1736–1818	~	1947,0604.15	A109:D25	1061
Edo	Genbun 1–Bunsei 1	1736–1818	~	CH.158	A109:D25	1062
Edo	Genbun 1–Bunsei 1	1736–1818	~	1921,0105.155	A109:D25	1063
Edo	Bunsei 2–11	1819–29	~	CH.162	A109:D26	1064
Edo	Bunsei 2–11	1819–29	~	1921,0105.156	A109:D26	1065
Edo	Tenpō 8–Ansei 5	1837–58	~	1947,0604.31	A109:D27	1066
Edo	Tenpō 8–Ansei 5	1837–58	~	CH.167	A109:D27	1067
Edo	Tenpō 8–Ansei 5	1837–58	~	1947,0604.26	A109:D27	1068
Edo	Tenpō 8–Ansei 5	1837–58	~	CH.168	A109:D27	1069
Edo	Tenpō 8–Ansei 5	1837–58	~	1979,0228.244	A109:D27	1070
Edo	Ansei 6	1859	~	CH.181	A110:D28	1071
Edo	Ansei 6	1859	~	1947,0604.32	A110:D28	1072
Edo	Man'en 1–Meiji 2	1860–69	~	1935,0401.12711	A110:D29	1073
Edo	Man'en 1–Meiji 2	1860–69	~	1947,0604.21	A110:D29	1074
Edo	Bunsei 1–11	1818–28	~	1935,0401.12709	A112:D30	1075
Edo	Bunsei 1–11	1818–28	~	1947,0604.13	A112:D30	1076
Edo	Bunsei 1–11	1818–28	~	1921,0105.150	A112:D30	1077

1078	二分金 (文政;真文)	Bunsei ni-bu-kin (Bunsei 2-bu gold)	~	Gold	6.60	23×13.5
1079	二分金 (文政;草文)	Bunsei ni-bu-kin (Bunsei 2-bu gold)	~	Gold	6.55	22.5×15
1080	二分金 (文政;草文; 小極印裏1)	Bunsei ni-bu-kin (Bunsei 2-bu gold)	~	Gold	6.55	23×13
1081	二分金 (文政;草文)	Bunsei ni-bu-kin (Bunsei 2-bu gold)	~	Gold	6.47	22.5×14
1082	二分金 (安政)	Ansei ni-bu-kin (Ansei 2-bu gold)	~	Gold	5.65	22×14
1083	二分金 (安政)	Ansei ni-bu-kin (Ansei 2-bu gold)	~	Gold	5.66	22×14
1084	二分金 (安政)	Ansei ni-bu-kin (Ansei 2-bu gold)	~	Gold	5.66	23×13.5
1085	二分金 (安政)	Ansei ni-bu-kin (Ansei 2-bu gold)	~	Gold	5.61	22.5×13.5
1086	二分金 (安政)	Ansei ni-bu-kin (Ansei 2-bu gold)	~	Gold	5.66	22.5×13.5
1087	二分金 (安政)	Ansei ni-bu-kin (Ansei 2-bu gold)	~	Gold	5.67	22×13
1088	二分金 (明治)	Meiji ni-bu-kin (Meiji 2-bu gold)	~	Gold	2.94	20×12
1089	二分金 (明治)	Meiji ni-bu-kin (Meiji 2-bu gold)	~	Gold	3.08	19×12
1090	二分金 (明治)	Meiji ni-bu-kin (Meiji 2-bu gold)	~	Gold	3.01	20×12.5
1091	二分金 (明治)	Meiji ni-bu-kin (Meiji 2-bu gold)	~	Gold	3.00	19.5×12
1092	二分金 (明治)	Meiji ni-bu-kin (Meiji 2-bu gold)	~	Gold	3.02	20×12
1093	二分金 (明治)	Meiji ni-bu-kin (Meiji 2-bu gold)	~	Gold	2.96	19.5×12
1094	二分金 (明治)	Meiji ni-bu-kin (Meiji 2-bu gold)	~	Gold	3.03	20×12.5
1095	二分金 (明治)	Meiji ni-bu-kin (Meiji 2-bu gold)	~	Gold	3.09	20×12
1096	二分金 (明治; 金刻印)	Meiji ni-bu-kin (Meiji 2-bu gold)	~	Gold	2.97	20×12
1097	一朱金 (文政)	Bunsei ni-bu-kin (Bunsei 2-bu gold)	~	Gold	1.37	11.5×11
1098	一朱金 (文政)	Bunsei ni-bu-kin (Bunsei 2-bu gold)	~	Gold	1.1	11.5×11
1099	一朱金 (文政)	Bunsei ni-bu-kin (Bunsei 2-bu gold)	~	Gold	1.35	11.5×11
1100	二朱金 (天保)	Tenpō ni-shu-kin (Tenpō 2-shu gold)	~	Gold	1.64	14×8
1101	二朱金 (天保)	Tenpō ni-shu-kin (Tenpō 2-shu gold)	~	Gold	1.63	13.5×8
1102	二朱金 (天保)	Tenpō ni-shu-kin (Tenpō 2-shu gold)	~	Gold	1.66	14.5×8
1103	二朱金 (天保)	Tenpō ni-shu-kin (Tenpō 2-shu gold)	~	Gold	1.64	14×8
1104	二朱金 (天保)	Tenpō ni-shu-kin (Tenpō 2-shu gold)	~	Gold	1.64	13.5×8.5
1105	二朱金 (天保)	Tenpō ni-shu-kin (Tenpō 2-shu gold)	~	Gold	2.81	17×10.5
1106	二朱金 (万延)	Man'en ni-shu-kin (Man'en 2-shu gold)	~	Gold	0.78	12×7
1107	二朱金 (万延; 逆桐)	Man'en ni-shu-kin (Man'en 2-shu gold)	~	Gold	0.76	12×8
1108	二朱金 (万延)	Man'en ni-shu-kin (Man'en 2-shu gold)	~	Gold	0.76	11.5×7
1109	二朱金 (万延)	Man'en ni-shu-kin (Man'en 2-shu gold)	~	Gold	0.72	12×7
1110	二朱金 (万延)	Man'en ni-shu-kin (Man'en 2-shu gold)	~	Gold	0.76	11.5×7
1111	二朱金 (万延)	Man'en ni-shu-kin (Man'en 2-shu gold)	~	Gold	0.78	11.5×7
1112	二朱金 (万延)	Man'en ni-shu-kin (Man'en 2-shu gold)	~	Gold	0.76	11.5×7
1113	二朱金 (万延)	Man'en ni-shu-kin (Man'en 2-shu gold)	~	Gold	0.71	12×7

Edo	Bunsei 1–11	1818–28	~	CH.154	A112:D30	1078
Edo	Bunsei 11–Tenpō 3	1828–32	~	1935,0401.12707	A112:D31	1079
Edo	Bunsei 11–Tenpō 3	1828–32	~	1921,0105.152	A112:D31	1080
Edo	Bunsei 11–Tenpō 3	1828–32	~	1947,0604.24	A112:D31	1081
Edo	Ansei 3–Man'en 1	1856–60	~	1921,0105.151	A112:D32	1082
Edo	Ansei 3–Man'en 1	1856–60	~	1947,0604.17	A112:D32	1083
Edo	Ansei 3–Man'en 1	1856–60	~	CH.179	A112:D32	1084
Edo	Ansei 3–Man'en 1	1856–60	~	CH.180	A112:D32	1085
Edo	Ansei 3–Man'en 1	1856–60	~	1921,0105.149	A112:D32	1086
Edo	Ansei 3–Man'en 1	1856–60	~	1981,0739.2	A112:D32	1087
Edo	Meiji 1–2	1868–69	~	1981,0739.3	A122:D34	1088
Edo	Meiji 1–2	1868–69	~	1981,0739.2	A110:D28	1089
Edo	Meiji 1–2	1868–69	~	1981,0739.2	A110:D28	1090
Edo	Meiji 1–2	1868–69	~	1921,0105.153	A110:D28	1091
Edo	Meiji 1–2	1868–69	~	1921,0105.154	A110:D28	1092
Edo	Meiji 1–2	1868–69	~	CH.184	A110:D28	1093
Edo	Meiji 1–2	1868–69	~	CH.185	A110:D28	1094
Edo	Meiji 1–2	1868–69	~	1887,0511.109	A110:D28	1095
Edo	Meiji 1–2	1868–69	~	1935,0401.12708	A110:D28	1096
Edo	Bunsei 7–Tenpō 3	1824–32	~	1981,0738.4	A112:D38	1097
Edo	Bunsei 7–Tenpō 3	1824–32	~	1945,1204.9	A112:D38	1098
Edo	Bunsei 7–Tenpō 3	1824–32	~	1935,0401.12706	A112:D38	1099
Edo	Tenpō 3–Ansei 5	1832–58	~	M.169	A112:D36	1100
Edo	Tenpō 3–Ansei 5	1832–58	~	GC.170	A112:D36	1101
Edo	Tenpō 3–Ansei 5	1832–58	~	1947,0604.36	A112:D36	1102
Edo	Tenpō 3–Ansei 5	1832–58	~	1921,0105.158	A112:D36	1103
Edo	Tenpō 3–Ansei 5	1832–58	~	1921,0105.157	A112:D36	1104
Edo	Tenpō 3–Ansei 5	1832–58	~	1947,0604.30	A112:D36	1105
Edo	Man'en 1–Meiji 2	1860–69	~	1932,0601.18	A112:D37	1106
Edo	Man'en 1–Meiji 2	1860–69	~	1935,0401.12710	A112:D37	1107
Edo	Man'en 1–Meiji 2	1860–69	~	CH.186	A112:D37	1108
Edo	Man'en 1–Meiji 2	1860–69	~	1887,0511.110	A112:D37	1109
Edo	Man'en 1–Meiji 2	1860–69	~	CH.187	A112:D37	1110
Edo	Man'en 1–Meiji 2	1860–69	~	1947,0604.37	A112:D37	1111
Edo	Man'en 1–Meiji 2	1860–69	~	1921,0105.159	A112:D37	1112
Edo	Man'en 1–Meiji 2	1860–69	~	1921,0105.160	A112:D37	1113

1114	二朱金 (万延)	Man'en ni-shu-kin (Man'en 2-shu gold)	~	Gold	0.74	12×7
1115	二朱金 (元禄)	Genroku ni-shu-kin (Genroku 2-shu gold)	~	Gold	2.24	11.5×8
1116	二朱金 (元禄)	Genroku ni-shu-kin (Genroku 2-shu gold)	~	Gold	2.22	11×8
1117	二朱金 (元禄)	Genroku ni-shu-kin (Genroku 2-shu gold)	~	Gold	2.21	11×8
1118	二朱金 (元禄; 小極印3)	Genroku ni-shu-kin (Genroku 2-shu gold)	~	Gold	1.51	11×5
1119	金屑 (砂金袋)	Bag of gold dust	~	Gold	7.31	35×15

Section 22: Silver chōgin ('long silver') and mameitagin ('bean silver') 丁銀、豆板銀 (see also Table 11 in Furuta's Guide to the Catalogue)

Cat. No.	Description (Japanese)	Obverse inscription (or description)	Reverse inscription (or description)	Material	Weight (g)	Diam./ size (mm)
1120	丁銀 (享保)	Kyōhō chōgin (Kyōhō long-silver)	~	Silver	145.97	90×32.5
1121	丁銀 (元文)	Genbun chōgin (Genbun long-silver)	~	Silver	167.6	91×31.5
1122	丁銀 (元文)	Genbun chōgin (Genbun long-silver)	~	Silver	160.4	88×33
1123	丁銀 (文政)	Genbun chōgin (Genbun long-silver)	~	Silver	145.63	92×32
1124	丁銀 (安政)	Genbun chōgin (Genbun long-silver)	~	Silver	156.3	96×34
1125	丁銀 (天保)	Tenpō chōgin (Tenpō long-silver)	~	Silver	129	85×32
1126	丁銀 (天保)	Tenpō chōgin (Tenpō long-silver)	~	Silver	146.1	92×32
1127	丁銀 (天保)	Tenpō chōgin (Tenpō long-silver)	~	Silver	123.59	87.5×29.5
1128	豆板銀 (慶長; 初期)	Keichō mameitagin (Keichō bean-silver)	~	Silver	36.41	42×26
1129	豆板銀 (慶長)	Keichō mameitagin (Keichō bean-silver)	~	Silver	40.99	42×28
1130	豆板銀 (慶長; 切銀)	Keichō mameitagin (Keichō bean-silver)	~	Silver	12.32	21.5×15
1131	豆板銀 (慶長)	Keichō mameitagin (Keichō bean-silver)	~	Silver	2.54	10
1132	豆板銀 (慶長)	Keichō mameitagin (Keichō bean-silver)	~	Silver	8.09	16
1133	豆板銀 (慶長)	Keichō mameitagin (Keichō bean-silver)	~	Silver	6.61	17×14
1134	豆板銀 (慶長)	Keichō mameitagin (Keichō bean-silver)	~	Silver	15.59	30.5×15
1135	豆板銀 (慶長)	Keichō mameitagin (Keichō bean-silver)	~	Silver	1.78	7
1136	豆板銀 (慶長)	Keichō mameitagin (Keichō bean-silver)	~	Silver	2.11	10
1137	豆板銀 (慶長)	Keichō mameitagin (Keichō bean-silver)	~	Silver	10.04	24×13.5
1138	豆板銀 (慶長か享保)	Keichō or Kyōhō mameitagin (Keichō or Kyōhō bean-silver)	~	Silver	0.55	5
1139	豆板銀 (慶長か享保)	Keichō or Kyōhō mameitagin (Keichō or Kyōhō bean-silver)	~	Silver	4.27	12
1140	豆板銀 (慶長か享保)	Keichō or Kyōhō mameitagin (Keichō or Kyōhō bean-silver)	~	Silver	7.35	16.5×13
1141	豆板銀 (元禄)	Genroku mameitagin (Genroku bean-silver)	~	Silver	2.06	9
1142	豆板銀 (宝永二ツ宝; 両面大黒)	Hōei mameitagin (Hōei bean-silver); Daikoku	Daikoku	Silver	3.82	13
1143	豆板銀 (享保)	Kyōhō mameitagin (Kyōhō bean-silver)	~	Silver	2.41	10
1144	豆板銀 (享保)	Kyōhō mameitagin (Kyōhō bean-silver)	~	Silver	8.49	17

Edo	Man'en 1–Meiji 2	1860–69	Broken	1981,0738.1	A112:D37	1114
Edo	Genroku 10–Hōei 7	1697–1710	~	1947,0604.34	A104:D35	1115
Edo	Genroku 10–Hōei 7	1697–1710	~	1947,0604.35	A104:D35	1116
Edo	Genroku 10–Hōei 7	1697–1710	~	1935,0401.12705	A104:D35	1117
Edo	Genroku 10–Hōei 7	1697–1710	~	1947,0604.38	A104:D35	1118
Unknown	~	14–16 th c.	~	CH.226	~	1119
Mint						
Mint	Era	Date	Note	BM Reg. No.	Ref.	Cat. No.
Kyoto and Edo	Shōtoku 4–Genbun 1	1714–36	~	1935,0401.12753	A121:O47	1120
Kyoto and Edo	Genbun 1–Bunsei 1	1736–1818	~	CH.223	A121:D48-1	1121
Kyoto and Edo	Genbun 1–Bunsei 1	1736–1818	~	CH.224	A121:D48-1	1122
Edo	Bunsei 3–Tenpō 8	1820–37	~	1978,0636.178	A121:D49-1	1123
Edo	Tenpō 8–Ansei 5	1837–58	~	1944,0805.1	A121:D51-1	1124
Edo	Tenpō 8–Ansei 5	1837–58	~	1915,1103.1	A121:D50-1	1125
Edo	Tenpō 8–Ansei 5	1837–58	~	1906,1103.2439	A121:D50-1	1126
Edo	Tenpō 8–Ansei 5	1837–58	~	1935,0401.12701	A121:D50-1	1127
Kyoto, Suruga, Edo	Keichō 6–Genroku 8	1601–95	~	1889,0103.7	A121:D40-4	1128
Kyoto, Suruga, Edo	Keichō 6–Genroku 8	1601–95	~	CH.225	A121:D40-4	1129
Kyoto, Suruga, Edo	Keichō 6–Genroku 8	1601–95	~	CH.203	~	1130
Kyoto, Suruga, Edo	Keichō 6–Genroku 8	1601–95	~	GC.211	~	1131
Kyoto, Suruga, Edo	Keichō 6–Genroku 8	1601–95	~	GC.206	~	1132
Kyoto, Suruga, Edo	Keichō 6–Genroku 8	1601–95	~	GC.205	A121:D40-4	1133
Kyoto, Suruga, Edo	Keichō 6–Genroku 8	1601–95	~	GC.202	A121:D40-4	1134
Kyoto, Suruga, Edo	Keichō 6–Genroku 8	1601–95	~	GC.212	A121:D40-4	1135
Kyoto, Suruga, Edo	Keichō 6–Genroku 8	1601–95	~	GC.209	A121:D40-4	1136
Kyoto, Suruga, Edo	Keichō 6–Genroku 8	1601–95	~	GC.204	A121:D40-4	1137
Kyoto, Suruga, Edo or Kyoto and Edo	Keichō 6–Genroku 8 or Shōtoku 4–Genbun 1	1601–95 or 1714–36	~	GC.218	~	1138
Kyoto, Suruga, Edo or Kyoto and Edo	Keichō 6–Genroku 8 or Shōtoku 4–Genbun 1	1601–95 or 1714–36	~	SSB.167-20	A121:D40-4 or A121:D47-4	1139
Kyoto, Suruga, Edo or Kyoto and Edo	Keichō 6–Genroku 8 or Shōtoku 4–Genbun 1	1601–95 or 1714–36	~	GC.221	A121:D40-4 or A121:D47-4	1140
Kyoto and Edo	Genroku 8–Hōei 3	1695–1706	~	GC.201	~	1141
Kyoto and Edo	Hōei 3–7	1706–10	~	1979,0507.76	A121:D42-6	1142
Kyoto and Edo	Shōtoku 4–Genbun 1	1714–36	~	GC.220	A121:D47-4	1143
Kyoto and Edo	Shōtoku 4–Genbun 1	1714–36	~	1906,1103.2408	A121:D47-4	1144

1145	豆板銀 (享保)	Kyōhō mameitagin (Kyōhō bean-silver)	~	Silver	4.66	13×11
1146	豆板銀 (享保)	Kyōhō mameitagin (Kyōhō bean-silver)	~	Silver	1.28	8
1147	豆板銀 (享保)	Kyōhō mameitagin (Kyōhō bean-silver)	~	Silver	6.70	15
1148	豆板銀 (享保)	Keichō mameitagin (Keichō bean-silver)	~	Silver	1.02	17
1149	豆板銀 (享保)	Kyōhō mameitagin (Kyōhō bean-silver)	~	Silver	3.13	11
1150	豆板銀 (享保; 両面大黒)	Kyōhō mameitagin (Kyōhō bean-silver); Daikoku	Daikoku	Silver	3.62	13
1151	豆板銀 (享保)	Kyōhō mameitagin (Kyōhō bean-silver)	~	Silver	9.82	16
1152	豆板銀 (元文; 両面大黒)	Genbun mameitagin (Genbun bean-silver); Daikoku	Daikoku	Silver	7.58	17
1153	豆板銀 (元文; 両面大黒)	Genbun mameitagin (Genbun bean-silver); Daikoku	Daikoku	Silver	7.35	15.5
1154	豆板銀 (元文; 両面大黒)	Genbun mameitagin (Genbun bean-silver); Daikoku	Daikoku	Silver	4.97	14
1155	豆板銀 (元文; 両面大黒)	Genbun mameitagin (Genbun bean-silver); Daikoku	Daikoku	Silver	4.65	13
1156	豆板銀 (元文)	Genbun mameitagin (Genbun bean-silver)	~	Silver	6.88	15
1157	豆板銀 (元文)	Genbun mameitagin (Genbun bean-silver)	~	Silver	6.31	15.5
1158	豆板銀 (元文)	Genbun mameitagin (Genbun bean-silver)	~	Silver	5.13	14
1159	豆板銀 (元文)	Genbun mameitagin (Genbun bean-silver)	~	Silver	3.41	12
1160	豆板銀 (元文)	Genbun mameitagin (Genbun bean-silver)	~	Silver	3.48	11.5
1161	豆板銀 (元文)	Genbun mameitagin (Genbun bean-silver)	~	Silver	0.62	6
1162	豆板銀 (文政; 両面大黒)	Bunsei mameitagin (Bunsei bean-silver); Daikoku	Daikoku	Silver	7.76	16
1163	豆板銀 (文政)	Bunsei mameitagin (Bunsei bean-silver)	~	Silver	12.57	21×15.5
1164	豆板銀 (文政)	Bunsei mameitagin (Bunsei bean-silver)	~	Silver	7.86	15
1165	豆板銀 (文政)	Bunsei mameitagin (Bunsei bean-silver)	~	Silver	3.12	10
1166	豆板銀 (天保)	Tenpō mameitagin (Tenpō bean-silver)	~	Silver	9.59	25×21
1167	豆板銀 (天保)	Tenpō mameitagin (Tenpō bean-silver)	~	Silver	11.36	19
1168	豆板銀 (天保)	Tenpō mameitagin (Tenpō bean-silver)	~	Silver	14.99	21
1169	豆板銀 (天保)	Tenpō mameitagin (Tenpō bean-silver)	~	Silver	9.94	17
1170	豆板銀 (天保)	Tenpō mameitagin (Tenpō bean-silver)	~	Silver	10.41	19.5
1171	豆板銀 (天保)	Tenpō mameitagin (Tenpō bean-silver)	~	Silver	11.16	19
1172	豆板銀 (天保)	Tenpō mameitagin (Tenpō bean-silver)	~	Silver	7.57	16
1173	豆板銀 (天保)	Tenpō mameitagin (Tenpō bean-silver)	~	Silver	10.24	17.5
1174	豆板銀 (天保)	Tenpō mameitagin (Tenpō bean-silver)	~	Silver	9.03	16
1175	豆板銀 (天保)	Tenpō mameitagin (Tenpō bean-silver)	~	Silver	11.09	18
1176	豆板銀 (天保)	Tenpō mameitagin (Tenpō bean-silver)	~	Silver	9.66	17.5
1177	豆板銀 (天保)	Tenpō mameitagin (Tenpō bean-silver)	~	Silver	8.05	21.5
1178	豆板銀 (天保)	Tenpō mameitagin (Tenpō bean-silver)	~	Silver	7.10	15

Kyoto and Edo	Shōtoku 4–Genbun 1	1714–36	~	GC.222	A121:D47-4	1145
Kyoto and Edo	Shōtoku 4–Genbun 1	1714–36	~	1916,0205.3	A121:D47-4	1146
Kyoto and Edo	Shōtoku 4–Genbun 1	1714–36	~	GC.208	A121:D47-4	1147
Kyoto and Edo	Shōtoku 4–Genbun 1	1714–36	~	GC.213	A121:D47-4	1148
Kyoto and Edo	Shōtoku 4–Genbun 1	1714–36	~	GC.210	A121:D47-4	1149
Kyoto and Edo	Shōtoku 4–Genbun 1	1714–36	~	CH.217	A121:D40-6	1150
Kyoto and Edo	Shōtoku 4–Genbun 1	1714–36	~	GC.207	A121:D40-4	1151
Kyoto and Edo	Genbun 1–Bunsei 1	1736–1818	~	1935,0401.12741	A121:D48-6	1152
Kyoto and Edo	Genbun 1–Bunsei 1	1736–1818	~	1935,0401.12742	A121:D48-6	1153
Kyoto and Edo	Genbun 1–Bunsei 1	1736–1818	~	1935,0401.12743	A121:D48-6	1154
Kyoto and Edo	Genbun 1–Bunsei 1	1736–1818	~	1935,0401.12744	A121:D48-6	1155
Kyoto and Edo	Genbun 1–Bunsei 1	1736–1818	~	GC.214	A121:D48-4	1156
Kyoto and Edo	Genbun 1–Bunsei 1	1736–1818	~	CH.216	A121:D48-4	1157
Kyoto and Edo	Genbun 1–Bunsei 1	1736–1818	~	GC.215	A121:D48-4	1158
Kyoto and Edo	Genbun 1–Bunsei 1	1736–1818	~	1935,0401.12739	A121:D48-4	1159
Kyoto and Edo	Genbun 1–Bunsei 1	1736–1818	~	1916,0205.2	A121:D48-4	1160
Kyoto and Edo	Genbun 1–Bunsei 1	1736–1818	~	GC.219	A121:D48-4	1161
Edo	Bunsei 3–Tenpō 8	1820–37	~	1935,0401.12737	A121:D49-6	1162
Edo	Bunsei 3–Tenpō 8	1820–37	~	1888,0501.12	A121:D48-4	1163
Edo	Bunsei 3–Tenpō 8	1820–37	~	1935,0401.12738	A121:D49-4	1164
Edo	Bunsei 3–Tenpō 8	1820–37	~	1935,0401.12740	A121:D49-4	1165
Edo	Tenpō 8–Ansei 5	1837–58	~	2005,0703.1	A121:D50-4	1166
Edo	Tenpō 8–Ansei 5	1837–58	~	1888,0501.15	A121:D50-4	1167
Edo	Tenpō 8–Ansei 5	1837–58	~	1888,0501.6	A121:D50-4	1168
Edo	Tenpō 8–Ansei 5	1837–58	~	1888,0501.8	A121:D50-4	1169
Edo	Tenpō 8–Ansei 5	1837–58	~	1906,1103.2407	A121:D50-4	1170
Edo	Tenpō 8–Ansei 5	1837–58	~	1888,0501.17	A121:D50-4	1171
Edo	Tenpō 8–Ansei 5	1837–58	~	1888,0501.5	A121:D50-4	1172
Edo	Tenpō 8–Ansei 5	1837–58	~	1888,0501.20	A121:D50-4	1173
Edo	Tenpō 8–Ansei 5	1837–58	~	1888,0501.11	A121:D50-4	1174
Edo	Tenpō 8–Ansei 5	1837–58	~	1888,0501.9	A121:D50-4	1175
Edo	Tenpō 8–Ansei 5	1837–58	~	1888,0501.3	A121:D50-4	1176
Edo	Tenpō 8–Ansei 5	1837–58	~	1906,1103.2406	A121:D50-4	1177
Edo	Tenpō 8–Ansei 5	1837–58	~	1888,0501.16	A121:D50-4	1178

1179	豆板銀 (天保)	Tenpō mameitagin (Tenpō bean-silver)	~	Silver	7.76	16
1180	豆板銀 (天保)	Tenpō mameitagin (Tenpō bean-silver)	~	Silver	7.69	17
1181	豆板銀 (天保)	Tenpō mameitagin (Tenpō bean-silver)	~	Silver	5.72	14.5
1182	豆板銀 (天保)	Tenpō mameitagin (Tenpō bean-silver)	~	Silver	6.66	15.5
1183	豆板銀 (天保)	Tenpō mameitagin (Tenpō bean-silver)	~	Silver	8.19	16
1184	豆板銀 (天保)	Tenpō mameitagin (Tenpō bean-silver)	~	Silver	6.73	15
1185	豆板銀 (天保)	Tenpō mameitagin (Tenpō bean-silver)	~	Silver	4.55	13
1186	豆板銀 (天保)	Tenpō mameitagin (Tenpō bean-silver)	~	Silver	5.30	13
1187	豆板銀 (天保)	Tenpō mameitagin (Tenpō bean-silver)	~	Silver	3.40	11.5
1188	豆板銀 (天保)	Tenpō mameitagin (Tenpō bean-silver)	~	Silver	5.12	13
1189	豆板銀 (天保; 両面大黒)	Tenpō mameitagin (Tenpō bean-silver)	~	Silver	9.82	16
1190	豆板銀 (安政)	Ansei mameitagin (Ansei bean-silver)	~	Silver	15.37	23.5×19
1191	豆板銀 (安政)	Ansei mameitagin (Ansei bean-silver)	~	Silver	17.51	24×18.5
1192	豆板銀 (安政)	Ansei mameitagin (Ansei bean-silver)	~	Silver	13.21	22.5×15
1193	豆板銀 (安政)	Ansei mameitagin (Ansei bean-silver)	~	Silver	7.67	17×12.5
1194	豆板銀 (安政)	Ansei mameitagin (Ansei bean-silver)	~	Silver	20.53	36×17
1195	豆板銀 (仙台小槌銀)	Sendai mameitagin (Sendai bean-silver)	~	Silver	8.38	19×14
1196	豆板銀 (後期?)	Mameitagin (bean-silver) – without marks	~	Silver	11.98	18.5×15

Section 23: Silver momme-gin 匁銀 (see also Table 12 in Furuta's Guide to the Catalogue)

Cat. No.	Description (Japanese)	Obverse inscription (or description)	Reverse inscription (or description)	Material	Weight (g)	Diam./ size (mm)
1197	五匁銀 (明和)	Meiwa 5-monme-gin (Meiwa 5-monme silver)	~	Silver	18.96	45.5×22
1198	五匁銀 (明和)	Meiwa 5-monme-gin (Meiwa 5-monme silver)	~	Silver	18.87	45.5×22.5

Section 24: Silver bu and shu 分銀、朱銀 (see also Tables 13–15 in Furuta's Guide to the Catalogue)

Cat. No.	Description (Japanese)	Obverse inscription (or description)	Reverse inscription (or description)	Material	Weight (g)	Diam./ size (mm)
1199	一分銀 (天保)	Tenpō ichi-bu-gin (Tenpō 1-bu silver)	~	Silver	8.75	23×16
1200	一分銀 (天保)	Tenpō ichi-bu-gin (Tenpō 1-bu gin)	~	Silver	8.64	25×16.5
1201	一分銀 (天保)	Tenpō ichi-bu-gin (Tenpō 1-bu silver)	~	Silver	8.69	23.5×16.5
1202	一分銀 (天保)	Tenpō ichi-bu-gin (Tenpō 1-bu silver)	~	Silver	8.71	24.5×16
1203	一分銀 (安政)	Ansei ichi-bu-gin (Ansei 1-bu silver)	~	Silver	8.63	24×16
1204	一分銀 (安政)	Ansei ichi-bu-gin (Ansei 1-bu silver)	~	Silver	8.67	24×16
1205	一分銀 (安政)	Ansei ichi-bu-gin (Ansei 1-bu silver)	~	Silver	8.65	24×15.5
1206	一分銀 (安政)	Ansei ichi-bu-gin (Ansei 1-bu silver)	~	Silver	8.79	23.5×16
1207	一分銀 (安政)	Ansei ichi-bu-gin (Ansei 1-bu silver)	~	Silver	8.75	23.5×16.5
1208	一分銀 (安政)	Ansei ichi-bu-gin (Ansei 1-bu silver)	~	Silver	8.75	23.5×16.5
1209	一分銀 (安政)	Ansei ichi-bu-gin (Ansei 1-bu silver)	~	Silver	8.49	24.5×16.5
1210	二朱銀 (安政)	Ansei ni-shu-gin (Ansei 2-shu silver)	~	Silver	13.62	29×18

Edo	Tenpō 8–Ansei 5	1837–58	~	1888,0501.4	A121:D50-4	1179
Edo	Tenpō 8–Ansei 5	1837–58	~	1888,0501.1	A121:D50-4	1180
Edo	Tenpō 8–Ansei 5	1837–58	~	1888,0501.9	A121:D50-4	1181
Edo	Tenpō 8–Ansei 5	1837–58	~	1888,0501.7	A121:D50-4	1182
Edo	Tenpō 8–Ansei 5	1837–58	~	1888,0501.13	A121:D50-4	1183
Edo	Tenpō 8–Ansei 5	1837–58	~	1888,0501.18	A121:D50-4	1184
Edo	Tenpō 8–Ansei 5	1837–58	~	1888,0501.2	A121:D50-4	1185
Edo	Tenpō 8–Ansei 5	1837–58	~	1888,0501.21	A121:D50-4	1186
Edo	Tenpō 8–Ansei 5	1837–58	~	1888,0501.14	A121:D50-4	1187
Edo	Tenpō 8–Ansei 5	1837–58	~	1888,0501.19	A121:D50-4	1188
Edo	Tenpō 8–Ansei 5	1837–58	~	1996,0613.1		1189
Edo	Ansei 6–Keiō 1	1859–65	~	1906,1103.2409	A121:D51-4	1190
Edo	Ansei 6–Keiō 1	1859–65	~	1935,0401.12735	A121:D51-4	1191
Edo	Ansei 6–Keiō 1	1859–65	~	1935,0401.12736	A121:D51-4	1192
Edo	Ansei 6–Keiō 1	1859–65	~	1906,1103.2410	A121:D51-4	1193
Edo	Ansei 6–Keiō 1	1859–65	~	1906,1103.2411	A118:D51-4	1194
Sendai	Bunkyū 3	1863	~	1947,0604.52	~	1195
Edo	Unknown (after Kyōhō?)	~	~	1888,0501.10	~	1196
Mint						
Era	Date	Note	BM Reg. No.	Ref.	Cat. No.	
Edo	Meiwa 2–An'ei 1	1765–72	~	CH.149	A122:D52	1197
Edo	Meiwa 2–An'ei 1	1765–72	~	1906,1103.2431	A122:D52	1198
Mint						
Era	Date	Note	BM Reg. No.	Ref.	Cat. No.	
Edo	Tenpō 8–Ansei 1	1837–54	~	CH.171	A126:D59	1199
Edo	Tenpō 8–Ansei 1	1837–54	~	CH.174	A126:D59	1200
Edo	Tenpō 8–Ansei 1	1837–54	~	CH.176	A126:D59	1201
Edo	Tenpō 8–Ansei 1	1837–54	~	1921,0105.171	A126:D59	1202
Edo	Ansei 6–Meiji 1	1859–68	~	1932,0601.20	A126:D60	1203
Edo	Ansei 6–Meiji 1	1859–68	~	1904,0304.34	A126:D60	1204
Edo	Ansei 6–Meiji 1	1859–68	~	1959,0901.1	A126:D60	1205
Edo	Ansei 6–Meiji 1	1859–68	~	CH.175	A126:D60	1206
Edo	Ansei 6–Meiji 1	1859–68	~	1887,0511.107	A126:D60	1207
Edo	Ansei 6–Meiji 1	1859–68	~	CH.173	A126:D60	1208
Edo	Ansei 6–Meiji 1	1859–68	~	CH.172	A126:D60	1209
Edo	Ansei 6	1859	~	CH.183	A122:D55	1210

1211	文政南鐮一朱銀	Bunsei Nanryō ichi-shu-gin (Bunsei Nanryō 1-shu silver)	~	Silver	2.66	17×10
1212	文政南鐮一朱銀	Bunsei Nanryō ichi-shu-gin (Bunsei Nanryō 1-shu silver)	~	Silver	2.65	17.5×11
1213	文政南鐮一朱銀	Bunsei Nanryō ichi-shu-gin (Bunsei Nanryō 1-shu silver)	~	Silver	2.63	16.5×10
1214	一朱銀 (嘉永)	Kaei ichi-shu-gin (Kaei 1-shu silver)	~	Silver	1.91	15.5×9.5
1215	一朱銀 (嘉永;安政型)	Kaei ichi-shu-gin (Kaei 1-shu silver)	~	Silver	1.87	15×9.5
1216	一朱銀 (嘉永;安政型)	Kaei ichi-shu-gin (Kaei 1-shu silver)	~	Silver	1.90	15.5×10
1217	一朱銀 (嘉永)	Kaei ichi-shu-gin (Kaei 1-shu silver)	~	Silver	1.91	15×10
1218	一朱銀 (嘉永)	Kaei ichi-shu-gin (Kaei 1-shu silver)	~	Silver	1.88	15.5×9.5
1219	一朱銀 (嘉永)	Kaei ichi-shu-gin (Kaei 1-shu silver)	~	Silver	1.94	15.5×9.5
1220	一朱銀 (嘉永;安政型)	Kaei ichi-shu-gin (Kaei 1-shu silver)	~	Silver	1.91	15×10
1221	一朱銀 (明治)	Meiji ichi-shu-gin (Meiji 1-shu silver)	~	Silver	1.87	16×9.5
1222	一朱銀 (嘉永;安政型)	Kaei ichi-shu-gin (Kaei 1-shu silver)	~	Silver	1.98	16×10
1223	南鐮二朱銀 (小極印1; 寛政型)	Nanryō ni-shu-gin (Nanryō 2-shu silver)	~	Silver	10.03	24.5×15
1224	南鐮二朱銀 (寛政型)	Nanryō ni-shu-gin (Nanryō 2-shu silver)	~	Silver	10.12	26×15
1225	南鐮二朱銀 (小極印裏1; 寛政型)	Nanryō ni-shu-gin (Nanryō 2-shu silver)	~	Silver	10.19	26.5×15
1226	新南鐮二朱銀	Shin Nanryō ni-shu-gin (New Nanryō 2-shu silver)	~	Silver	7.55	23×14
1227	新南鐮二朱銀	Shin Nanryō ni-shu-gin (New Nanryō 2-shu silver)	~	Silver	7.69	23×14
1228	新南鐮二朱銀	Shin Nanryō ni-shu-gin (New Nanryō 2-shu silver)	~	Silver	7.65	23×14
1229	貞享通寶	Jōkyō tsūhō	~	Silver	3.85	24
1230	銀 (裏が平らで石目)	Silver	~	Silver	6.92	16
1231	銀判一両 (桐一両; 玩賞判; 後作品 (明治期以降))	Ginban 1-ryō	~	Silver	16.59	75×41
1232	銀判一両 (菱一両; 玩賞判)	Ginban 1-ryō	~	Silver	13.41	75×38
1233	銀 (創作錢; 銅に銀渡金)	Fantasy piece?	~	Silver-plated bronze	50.47	36
1234	小判型銀 (玩賞判; 細目打)	Koban-gata Gin	~	Silver	3.84	43×25
1235	一分銀 (澤瀉一分)	1 bu gin (1-bu silver)	~	Silver	3.18	19×12
1236	銀壹分 (美作一分)	Gin 1 bu (1-bu silver)	~	Silver	3.94	21×12.5
1237	壹分 (桐一分銀)	1 bu (1-bu silver)	~	Silver	3.59	18×11
1238	二朱 (菊南鐮二朱銀)	2 shu (2-shu silver)	~	Silver	9.06	25.5×15
1239	但馬南鐮銀	Tajima Nanryō gin	~	Silver	2.46	17×10.5
1240	但馬南鐮銀 (大字)	Tajima Nanryō gin	~	Silver	2.05	16.5× 10.5
1241	但馬南鐮銀	Tajima Nanryō gin	~	Silver	3.00	18×10.5
1242	壹分 (美作一分銀?)	Kingin zuroku: Mimasaka 1 bugin (1-bu silver)	~	Silver	3.26	20×12
1243	壹分 (美作一分銀?)	Kingin zuroku: Mimasaka 1 bugin (1-bu silver)	~	Silver	4.10	20×12.5
1244	壹分 (美作一分銀?)	Kingin zuroku: Mimasaka 1 bugin (1-bu silver)	~	Silver	3.81	21.5×13
1245	壹分 (美作一分銀?)	Kingin zuroku: Mimasaka 1 bugin (1-bu silver)	~	Silver	2.99	19×12.5
1246	壹分 (美作一分銀?)	1 bu (1-bu silver)	~	Silver	3.93	20×13.5
1247	壹分 (美作一分銀?)	Kingin zuroku: Mimasaka 1 bugin (1-bu silver)	~	Silver	3.17	19.5×13
1248	一分 (加賀南鐮一分銀)	1 bu (1-bu silver)	~	Silver	2.56	18×10.5
1249	一分 (加賀南鐮一分銀)	1 bu (1-bu silver)	~	Silver	3.76	19×11.5
1250	一分 (加賀梅鉢一分銀?)	Kingin zuroku: Kagaumbachi 1 bugin (1-bu silver)	~	Silver	3.94	19×10.5

Edo	Bunsei 12–Tenpō 8	1829–37	~	CH.165	A123:D56	1211
Edo	Bunsei 12–Tenpō 8	1829–37	~	CH.166	A123:D56	1212
Edo	Bunsei 12–Tenpō 8	1829–37	~	1908,1210.172	A123:D56	1213
Edo	Kaei 6–Keiō 1	1853–65	~	OR.5947	A123:D57	1214
Edo	Kaei 6–Keiō 1	1853–65	~	1994,0915.736	A123:D57	1215
Edo	Kaei 6–Keiō 1	1853–65	~	1932,0601.19	A123:D57	1216
Edo	Kaei 6–Keiō 1	1853–65	~	GC.178	A123:D57	1217
Edo	Kaei 6–Keiō 1	1853–65	~	1913,1204.328	A123:D57	1218
Edo	Kaei 6–Keiō 1	1853–65	~	GC.177	A123:D57	1219
Edo	Kaei 6–Keiō 1	1853–65	~	1921,0105.173	A123:D57	1220
Edo	Meiji 1–2	1868–69	~	1887,0511.108	A123:D58	1221
Edo	Kaei 6–Keiō 1	1853–65	~	1921,0105.174	A123:D57	1222
Edo	Meiwa 9–Bunsei 7	1772–1824	~	CH.161	A122:D53	1223
Edo	Meiwa 9–Bunsei 7	1772–1824	~	CH.159	A122:D53	1224
Edo	Meiwa 9–Bunsei 7	1772–1824	~	CH.160	A122:D53	1225
Edo	Bunsei 7–Tenpō 1	1824–30	~	CH.163	A122:D54	1226
Edo	Bunsei 7–Tenpō 1	1824–30	~	CH.164	A122:D54	1227
Edo	Bunsei 7–Tenpō 1	1824–30	~	1921,0105.172	A122:D54	1228
Unknown	Jōkyō era	~	~	1884,0511.125	H183:D3	1229
Unknown	Unknown	~	~	1983,0245.62	~	1230
Unknown	After Meiji era	After 1912	~	CH.189	~	1231
Unknown	Unknown	~	~	CH.188	~	1232
Unknown	Unknown	~	~	1983,0245.61	~	1233
Unknown	Unknown	~	~	1887,0511.93	~	1234
Unknown	Unknown	~	~	1906,1103.2389	~	1235
Mimasaka	Unknown	~	~	1906,1103.2369	A168:F49	1236
Unknown	Unknown	~	~	1906,1103.2392	~	1237
Unknown	Unknown	~	~	1983,0619.155	~	1238
Tajima	Unknown	~	~	1906,1103.2384	A168:F48	1239
Tajima	Unknown	~	~	1906,1103.2383	A168:F48	1240
Tajima	Unknown	~	~	1906,1103.2391	A168:F48	1241
Unknown	Unknown	~	~	CH.191	~	1242
Unknown	Unknown	~	~	CH.192	~	1243
Unknown	Unknown	~	~	CH.193	~	1244
Unknown	Unknown	~	~	CH.194	~	1245
Unknown	Unknown	~	~	1906,1103.2370	~	1246
Unknown	Unknown	~	~	CH.190	~	1247
Kaga	Unknown	~	~	1906,1103.2367	~	1248
Kaga	Unknown	~	~	CH.195	~	1249
Unknown	Unknown	~	~	1906,1103.2382	~	1250

Section 25: Local currency						
Cat. No.	Description (Japanese)	Obverse inscription (or description)	Reverse inscription (or description)	Material	Weight (g)	Diam./ size (mm)
1251	仙臺通寶 (大様; 錫母)	Sendai tsūhō	~	Tin	4.46	24
1252	仙臺通寶 (大様)	Sendai tsūhō	~	Iron	3.35	23
1253	仙臺通寶 (小様)	Sendai tsūhō	~	Iron	3.31	22
1254	仙臺通寶 (小様)	Sendai tsūhō	~	Iron	2.84	21.5
1255	仙臺通寶 (小様)	Sendai tsūhō	~	Iron	2.58	21
1256	仙臺通寶 (小様)	Sendai tsūhō	~	Iron	2.60	21.5
1257	仙臺通寶 (中様)	Sendai tsūhō	~	Iron	3.21	23
1258	仙臺通寶 (中様)	Sendai tsūhō	~	Iron	3.21	22
1259	仙臺通寶 (中様)	Sendai tsūhō	~	Iron	2.93	22
1260	仙臺通寶 (中様)	Sendai tsūhō	~	Iron	2.87	22
1261	仙臺通寶 (中様)	Sendai tsūhō	~	Iron	2.33	21.5
1262	仙臺通寶 (中様)	Sendai tsūhō	~	Iron	2.70	21.5
1263	仙臺通寶 (中様)	Sendai tsūhō	~	Iron	2.17	21.5
1264	仙臺通寶 (大様)	Sendai tsūhō	~	Iron	3.46	23
1265	仙臺通寶 (中様)	Sendai tsūhō	~	Iron	2.32	22
1266	仙臺通寶 (小様)	Sendai tsūhō	~	Iron	2.97	21.5
1267	仙臺通寶 (小様母錢)	Sendai tsūhō	~	Iron	3.36	22
1268	仙臺通寶 (鉄錢に金鍍金)	Sendai tsūhō	~	Iron	2.96	22
1269	秋田九匁二分 (背「秋」; 行書)	Akita 9 monme 2 bu	~	Silver	34.45	81.5×55
1270	秋田九匁二分 (背「秋」)	Akita 9 monme 2 bu	~	Silver	34.31	80×55
1271	秋田九匁二分 (背「秋」)	Akita 9 monme 2 bu	~	Silver	34.46	82×55
1272	盛岡八匁 (背「山」)	Morioka 8 monme	~	Silver	29.87	83.5×53.5
1273	盛岡八匁 (背「山」)	Morioka 8 monme	~	Silver	30.02	83.5×52.5
1274	秋田四匁六分 (背「秋」)	Akita 4 monme 6 bu	~	Silver	17.26	53.5×37
1275	秋田四匁六分 (背「秋」; 改)	Akita 4 monme 6 bu	~	Silver	17.14	68×38
1276	秋田四匁六分 (背「秋」; 改)	Akita 4 monme 6 bu	~	Silver	17.26	66×38
1277	秋田鑄錢 (長尾)	Akita tsuba-sen	~	Bronze	44.18	55
1278	秋田鑄錢 (短尾)	Akita tsuba-sen	~	Sn	51.99	53
1279	秋田鑄錢 (短尾)	Akita tsuba-sen	~	Bronze	51.56	53
1280	秋田鑄錢 (短尾)	Akita tsubai-sen	~	Bronze	50.14	53
1281	箱館通寶 (母錢)	Hakodate tsūhō	~	Bronze	2.77	18.24
1282	箱館通寶	Hakodate tsūhō	~	Iron	2.93	18.64
1283	箱館通寶	Hakodate tsūhō	~	Iron	2.45	22
1284	箱館通寶	Hakodate tsūhō	~	Iron	3.03	22.5
1285	箱館通寶	Hakodate tsūhō	~	Iron	2.33	21.5
1286	箱館通寶	Hakodate tsūhō	~	Iron	2.92	22.5
1287	琉球通寶 (中字; 側面サ印)	Ryūkyū tsūhō	~	Bronze	23.86	50×33
1288	琉球通寶 (半朱型; 側面サ印)	Ryūkyū tsūhō	~	Bronze	37.15	43
1289	琉球通寶 (半朱型; 側面サ印)	Ryūkyū tsūhō	~	Bronze	33.50	43
1290	琉球通寶 (半朱型; 側面サ印)	Ryūkyū tsūhō	~	Bronze	30.84	43
1291	琉球通寶 (半朱型; 側面サ印)	Ryūkyū tsūhō	~	Bronze	32.62	43
1292	琉球通寶 (半朱型; 側面サ印)	Ryūkyū tsūhō	~	Bronze	32.06	43
1293	琉球通寶 (半朱型; 側面サ印)	Ryūkyū tsūhō	~	Bronze	33.62	43
1294	琉球通寶 (半朱型; 側面サ印)	Ryūkyū tsūhō	~	Bronze	32.05	43
1295	波錢 (秋田波錢; 秋刻印)	Nami-sen ('wave-coin')	Aki 秋	Bronze	34.52	41.5
1296	銅山至寶 (當百)	Dōzan shihō	To hyaku kyu ni 当百久二	Bronze/lead	63.41	52×36
1297	銅山至寶 (當五十)	Dōzan shihō	Kyū ni go jiu 久二五十	Bronze	30.96	31
1298	上州鉛切手錢 (代二十四文)	Jōshū Kite-sen	~	Lead	41.61	48×15
1299	價二百 (生産局; 三十四匁; 楕円型)	Ka-nihyaku	San jiu shi monme 三十四匁	Lead	124.47	56×47
1300	價二百 (生産局; 三十四匁; 角型)	Ka-nihyaku	San jiu shi monme 三十四匁	Lead	128.61	48×48
1301	貞享通寶 (背: 甲子; 鑄湊; 母錢)	Jōkyō tsūhō	甲子	Bronze	2.73	24.5
1302	銀代通寶 (二王寶; 錫母)	Gindai tsūhō	~	Tin	6.54	32
1303	銀代通寶 (二王寶)	Gindai tsūhō	~	Bronze	6.23	28
1304	銀代通寶 (二王寶)	Gindai tsūhō	~	Bronze	5.69	30.5
1305	銀代通寶 (二王寶)	Gindai tsūhō	~	Bronze	5.08	28.5
1306	銀代通寶 (大字)	Gindai tsūhō	~	Bronze	5.75	29

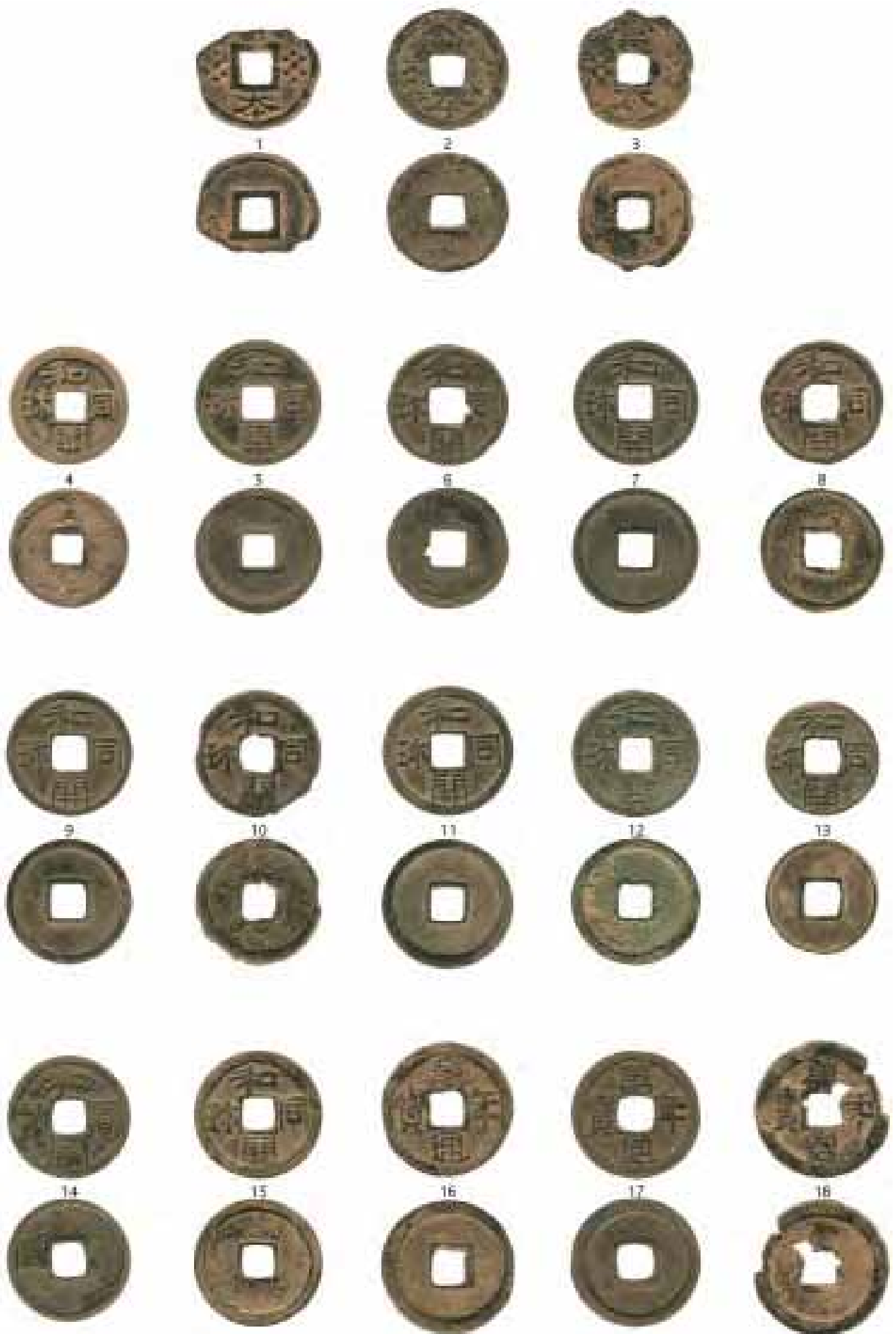
Mint	Era	Date	Note	BM Reg. No.	Ref.	Cat. No.
Sendai	Tenmei 4–7	1784–87	Mother coin	1884,0511.195	H168:U1	1251
Sendai	Tenmei 4–7	1784–87	~	1883,0701.862	H168:U1	1252
Sendai	Tenmei 4–7	1784–87	~	1883,0802.2925	H169:U1	1253
Sendai	Tenmei 4–7	1784–87	~	1887,0511.178	H169:U1	1254
Sendai	Tenmei 4–7	1784–87	~	1883,0802.2926	H169:U1	1255
Sendai	Tenmei 4–7	1784–87	~	H.330	H169:U1	1256
Sendai	Tenmei 4–7	1784–87	~	Wi50	H168:U3	1257
Sendai	Tenmei 4–7	1784–87	~	1870,0503.10	H168:U3	1258
Sendai	Tenmei 4–7	1784–87	~	1870,0503.12	H168:U3	1259
Sendai	Tenmei 4–7	1784–87	~	1906,1103.2368	H168:U3	1260
Sendai	Tenmei 4–7	1784–87	~	1906,1103.2366	H168:U3	1261
Sendai	Tenmei 4–7	1784–87	~	1906,1103.2367	H168:U3	1262
Sendai	Tenmei 4–7	1784–87	~	1906,1103.2369	H168:U3	1263
Sendai	Tenmei 4–7	1784–87	~	1906,1103.2470	H168:U1	1264
Sendai	Tenmei 4–7	1784–87	~	1870,0503.11	H168:U3	1265
Sendai	Tenmei 4–7	1784–87	~	1883,0701.861	H169:U1	1266
Sendai	Tenmei 4–7	1784–87	~	1883,0802.2927	H169:U1	1267
Sendai	Tenmei 4–7	1784–87	Mother coin	1884,0511.194	H169:U1	1268
Akita	BunKyū 3–?	1863–?	~	1935,0401.12732	A162:F3	1269
Akita	BunKyū 3–?	1863–?	~	1947,0604.9	A162:F3	1270
Akita	BunKyū 3–?	1863–?	~	1935,0401.12751	A162:F3	1271
Morioka	Keiō 4	1868	~	1947,0604.10	A164:F11	1272
Morioka	Keiō 4	1868	~	1906,1103.2442	A164:F11	1273
Akita	BunKyū 3	1863	~	1947,0604.11	F161:F3a	1274
Akita	BunKyū 3	1863	~	1887,0511.92	F161:F3a	1275
Akita	BunKyū 3	1863	~	1947,0604.12	F161:F3a	1276
Akita	BunKyū 3	1863	~	1990,0911.129	H178:U2	1277
Akita	BunKyū 3	1863	~	1887,0511.211	H177:U2	1278
Akita	BunKyū 3	1863	~	1887,0511.156	H177:U2	1279
Akita	BunKyū 3	1863	~	1908,0113.46	H177:U2	1280
Hakodate	Ansei 3–5	1856–58	Mother coin	1972,0205.9	H170:U2	1281
Hakodate	Ansei 3–5	1856–58	~	1972,0205.8	H170:U2	1282
Hakodate	Ansei 3–5	1856–58	~	1979,0305.65	H170:U1	1283
Hakodate	Ansei 3–5	1856–58	~	1882,0704.7	H170:U1	1284
Hakodate	Ansei 3–5	1856–58	~	1882,0704.9	H170:U1	1285
Hakodate	Ansei 3–5	1856–58	~	1883,0802.2924	H170:U1	1286
Satsuma	BunKyū 2–Keiō 1	1862–65	~	1887,0511.215	H152:D2	1287
Satsuma	BunKyū 3–?	1863–?	~	1979,0507.75	H195:D1	1288
Satsuma	BunKyū 3–?	1863–?	~	1887,0511.83	H195:D1	1289
Satsuma	BunKyū 3–?	1863–?	~	1906,1103.2385	H195:D1	1290
Satsuma	BunKyū 3–?	1863–?	~	1876,0404.90	H195:D1	1291
Satsuma	BunKyū 3–?	1863–?	~	1881,0804.40	H195:D1	1292
Satsuma	BunKyū 3–?	1863–?	~	1887,0511.17	H195:D1	1293
Satsuma	BunKyū 3–?	1863–?	~	1908,0605.1	H195:D1	1294
Akita	BunKyū 2	1862	~	1973,0303.1	H175:D1	1295
Akita	BunKyū 3	1863	Worth-100	1982,0629.15	H176:D1	1296
Akita	BunKyū 3	1863	Worth-50	1983,0818.9	H176:U2	1297
Jōshū	Ansei 6-Keiō?	1859–?	~	1983,0818.7	H179:D3	1298
Yonezawa	Keiō 2	1866	Worth-200	1982,0629.16	H182:U2	1299
Yonezawa	Keiō 2	1866	Worth 200	1982,0629.17	H182:D2	1300
Unknown	Jōkyō era	1684-88	Mother coin	1884,0511.126	H183:D3	1301
Kyoto	Genroku 16	1703	Mother coin	1884,0511.196	H184:M4	1302
Kyoto	Genroku 16	1703	~	1884,0511.30	H184:M4	1303
Kyoto	Genroku 16	1703	~	1884,0511.197	H184:M4	1304
Kyoto	Genroku 16	1703	~	1884,0511.211	H184:M4	1305
Kyoto	Genroku 16	1703	~	1884,0511.198	H184:U1	1306

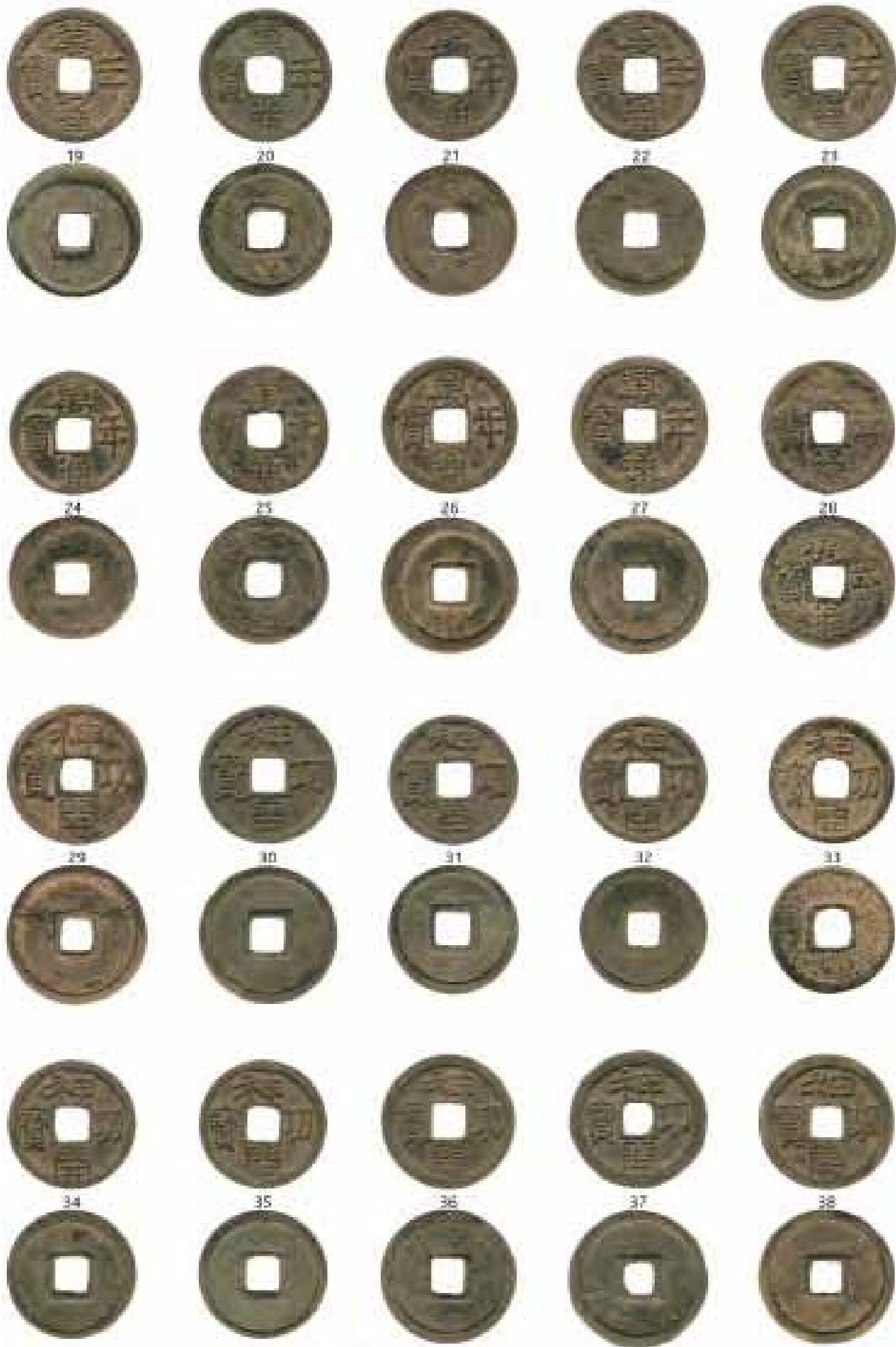
1307	銀代通寶 (大字; 後作)	Gindai tsūhō	~	Bronze	5.76	29
1308	元禄太珍 (鳥一匁)	Genroku taichin	Chicken; <i>ichi monme</i> 一匁 [one monme]	Bronze	4.44	26.5
1309	元禄太珍 (鳥のみ; 蛤型)	Genroku taichin	Chicken; <i>ichi monme</i> 一匁 [one monme]	Bronze	11.39	32.5
1310	元禄太珍 (鳥一匁)	Genroku taichin	Chicken; <i>ichi monme</i> 一匁 [one monme]	Bronze	7.80	30
1311	享保通寶 (背: 永; 通用錢式)	Kyōhō tsūhō	<i>Ei</i> 永	Bronze	3.84	27
1312	水戸虎錢: 富國強兵	Fu koku kyo hei	Tiger	Bronze	9.35	24
1313	水戸虎錢: 富國強兵	Fu koku kyo hei	Tiger	Bronze	8.71	33
1314	水戸虎錢: 富國強兵 (南部写し; 密鑄錢)	Fu koku kyo hei	Tiger	Bronze	9.53	32
1315	水戸大黒錢: 壽比南山 (南部写し; 密鑄錢)	Jiu hi nan san	Daikoku	Iron	5.13	30
1316	永昌通寶 (安南手類錢 永利手)	Eishō tsūhō	~	Lead	4.06	21.5
1317	隆慶通寶 (安南手類錢 永利手)	Ryūkei tsūhō	~	Tin	2.58	22

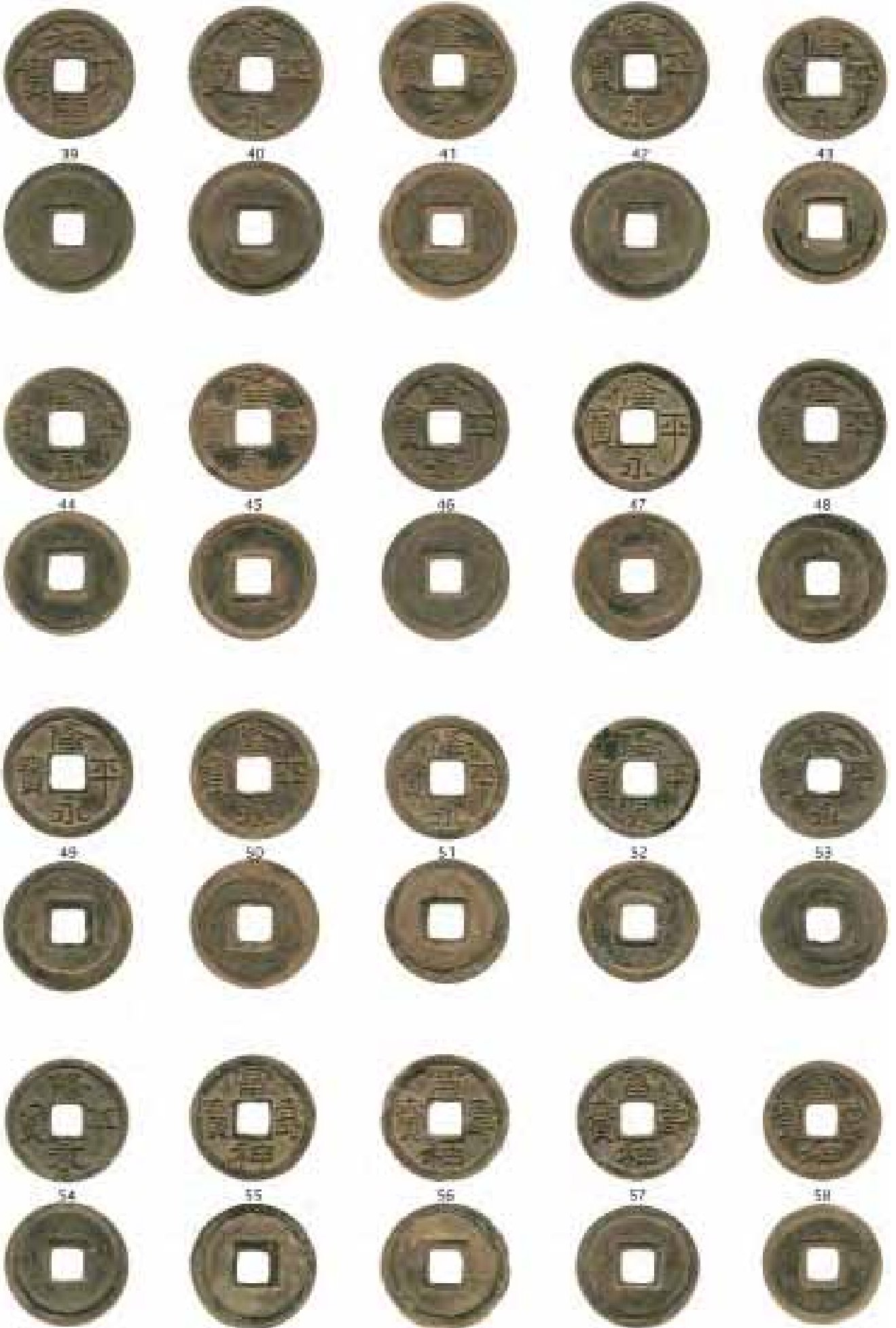
Section 26: Hatome-sen 鳩目錢 ('pigeon-eye coins') and other pieces

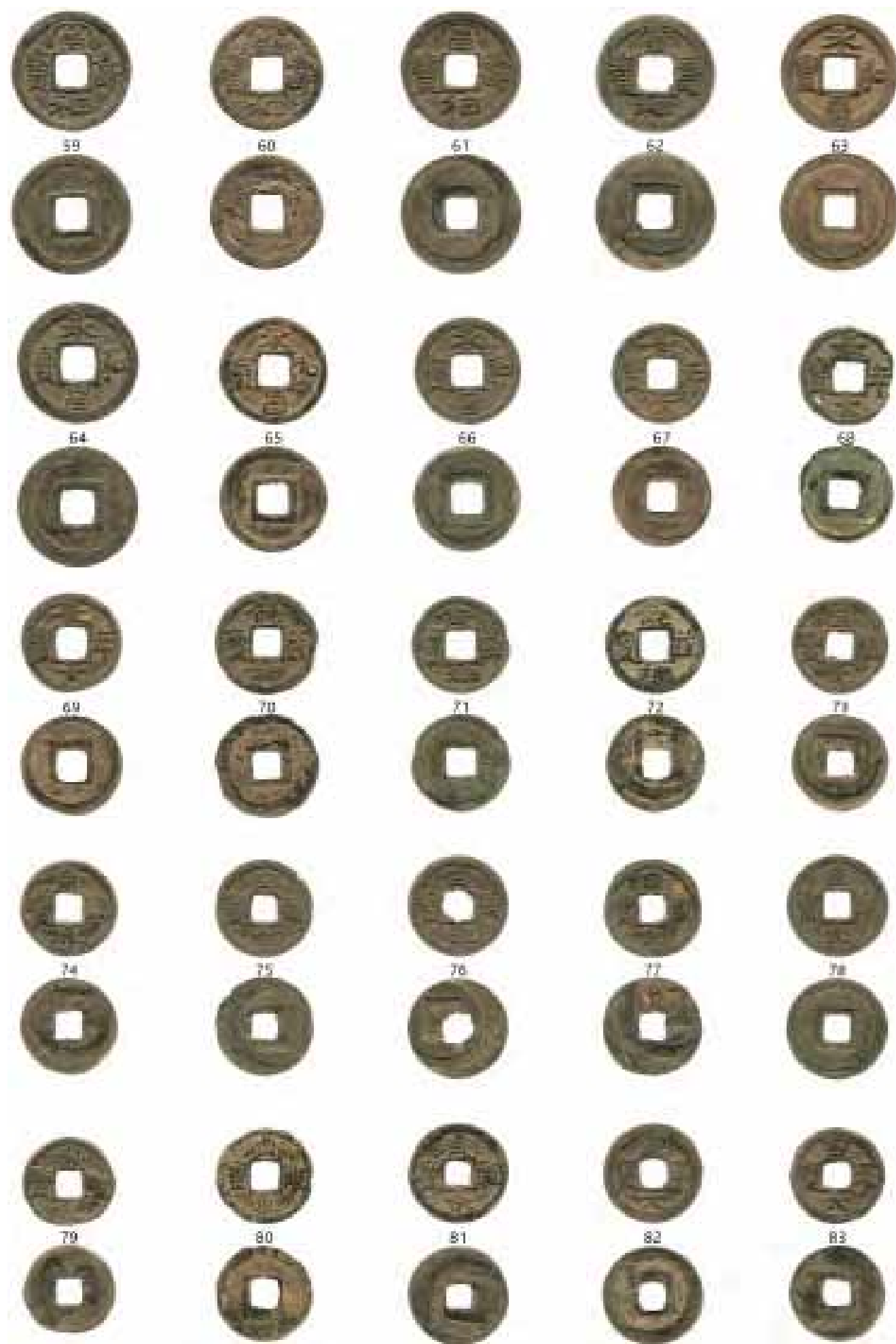
Cat. No.	Description (Japanese)	Obverse inscription (or description)	Reverse inscription (or description)	Material	Weight (g)	Diam./ Size (mm)
1318	鳩目錢 (伊勢鳩目錢)	Hatome-sen ('bird's eye coin')	~	Tin	0.40	17
1319	鳩目錢 (伊勢鳩目錢)	Hatome-sen ('bird's eye coin')	~	Tin	0.47	18
1320	鳩目錢 (伊勢鳩目錢)	Hatome-sen ('bird's eye coin')	~	Tin	0.85	17.5
1321	鳩目錢 (伊勢鳩目錢)	Hatome-sen ('bird's eye coin')	~	Tin	0.50	16
1322	無文錢 (方孔)	Mumon-sen ('coin without inscription')	~	Tin	2.87	23.5
1323	無文錢 (円孔)	Mumon-sen ('coin without inscription')	~	Tin	4.77	24.5
1324	無文錢 (円孔小型)	Mumon-sen ('coin without inscription')	~	Tin	1.72	18.5
1325	~	Counting board	~	Wood	~	310×118

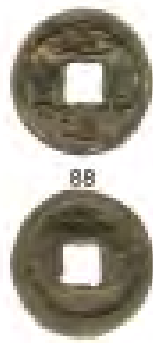
Unknown	Unknown	~	~	1884,0511.27	~	1307
Unknown	Genroku era	1688-1704	~	1884,0511.199	H186:U1	1308
Unknown	Genroku era	1688-1704	~	1884,0511.201	~	1309
Unknown	Genroku era	1688-1704	~	1884,0511.200	~	1310
Unknown	Kyōhō era	1716-36	~	1884,0511.187	H186:U3	1311
Mito	Genji 1	1864	Known as a Mito tora-sen	1884,0511.28	H196:U2	1312
Mito	Genji 1	1864	As above	1924,0510.1	H196:U2	1313
Morioka?	Circa Keiō-Meiji era	~	As above. Copy	1887,0511.29	~	1314
Morioka?	Circa Keiō-Meiji era	~	Known as a Mito Daikoku-sen. Copy	1972,0205.7	~	1315
Unknown	Unknown	~	~	1884,0511.1015	~	1316
Unknown	Unknown	~	~	1884,0511.986	~	1317
Mint						
Mint	Era	Date	Note	BM Reg. No.	Ref.	Cat. No.
Ise	~	16-17 th c.	'Coin' offered at a Shinto shrine	1884,0511.432	~	1318
Ise	~	16-17 th c.	As 1321	1884,0511.431	~	1319
Ise	~	16-17 th c.	As 1321	1884,0511.440	~	1320
Ise	~	16-17 th c.	As 1321	1884,0511.433	~	1321
Ise	~	16-17 th c.	As 1321	1884,0511.443	~	1322
Ise	~	16-17 th c.	As 1321	1884,0511.442	~	1323
Ise	~	16-17 th c.	As 1321	1884,0511.430	~	1324
~	~	18th c.	~	1991,0413.1	~	1325

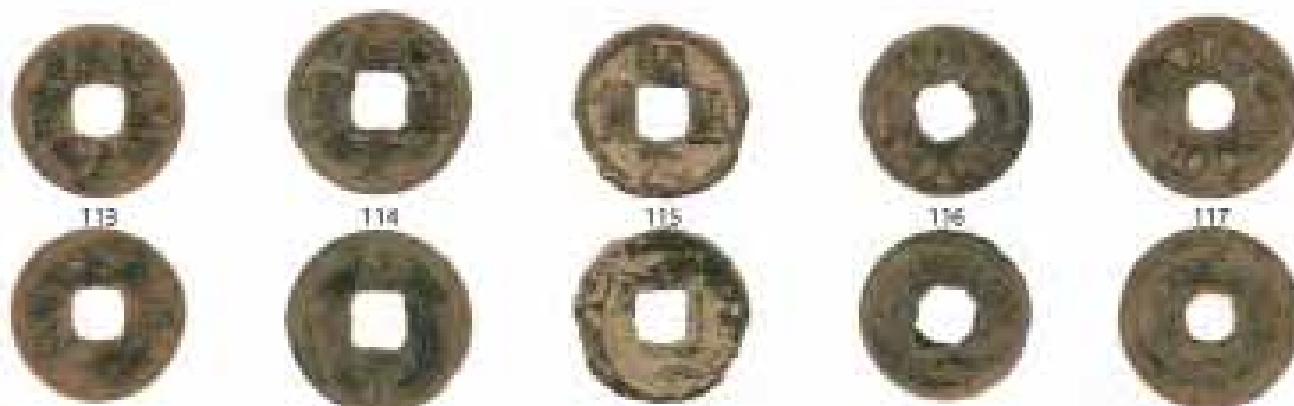














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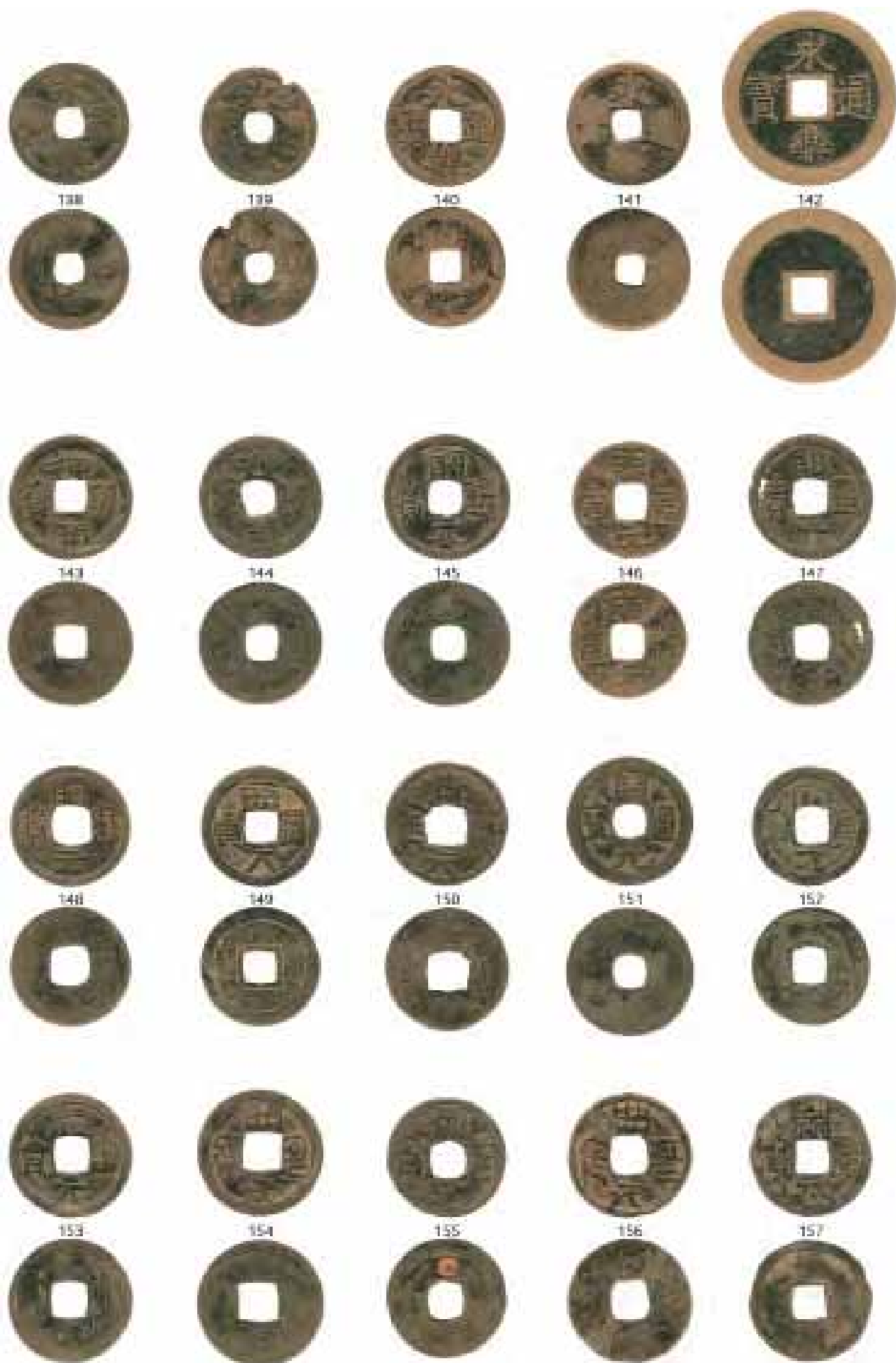


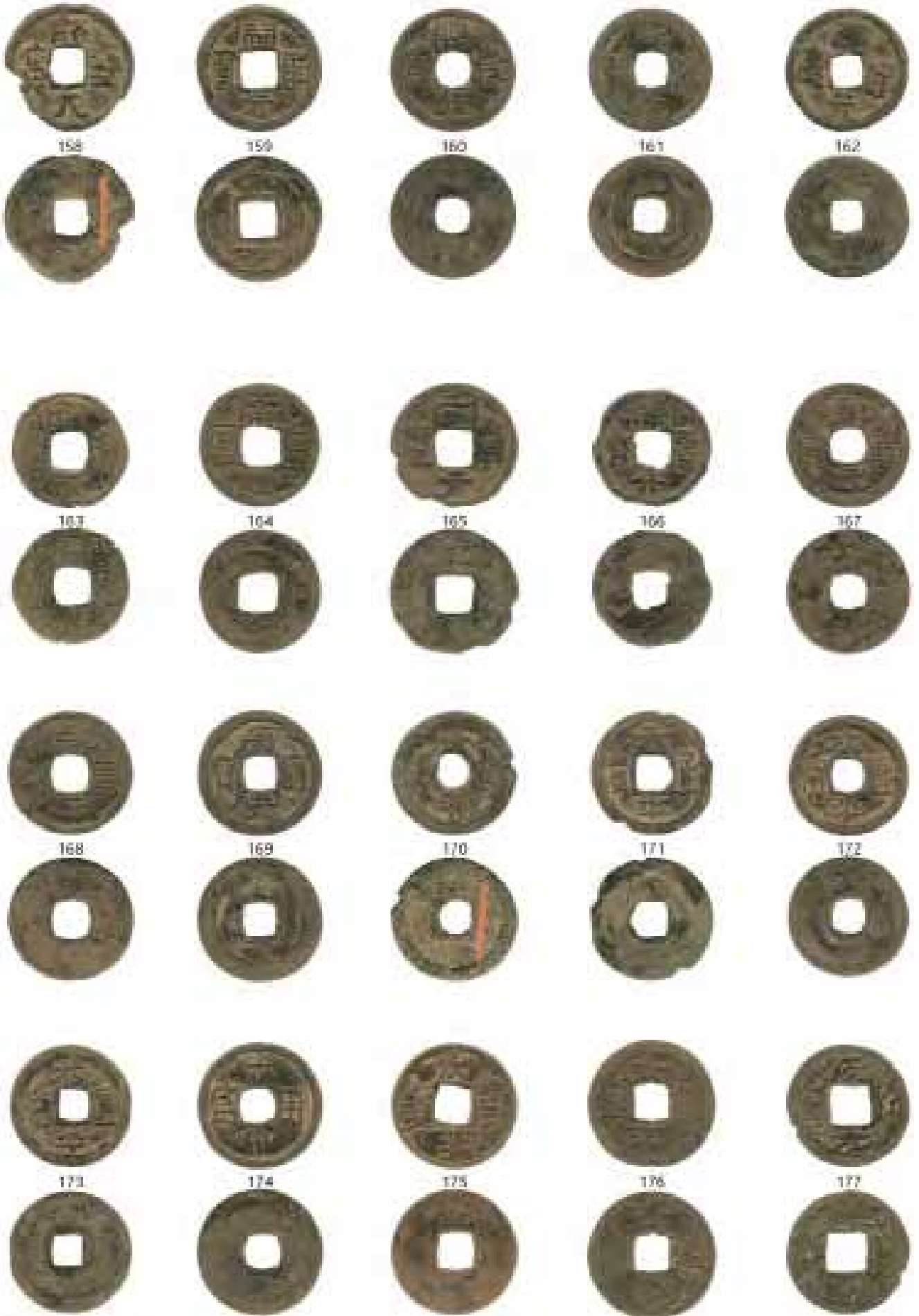
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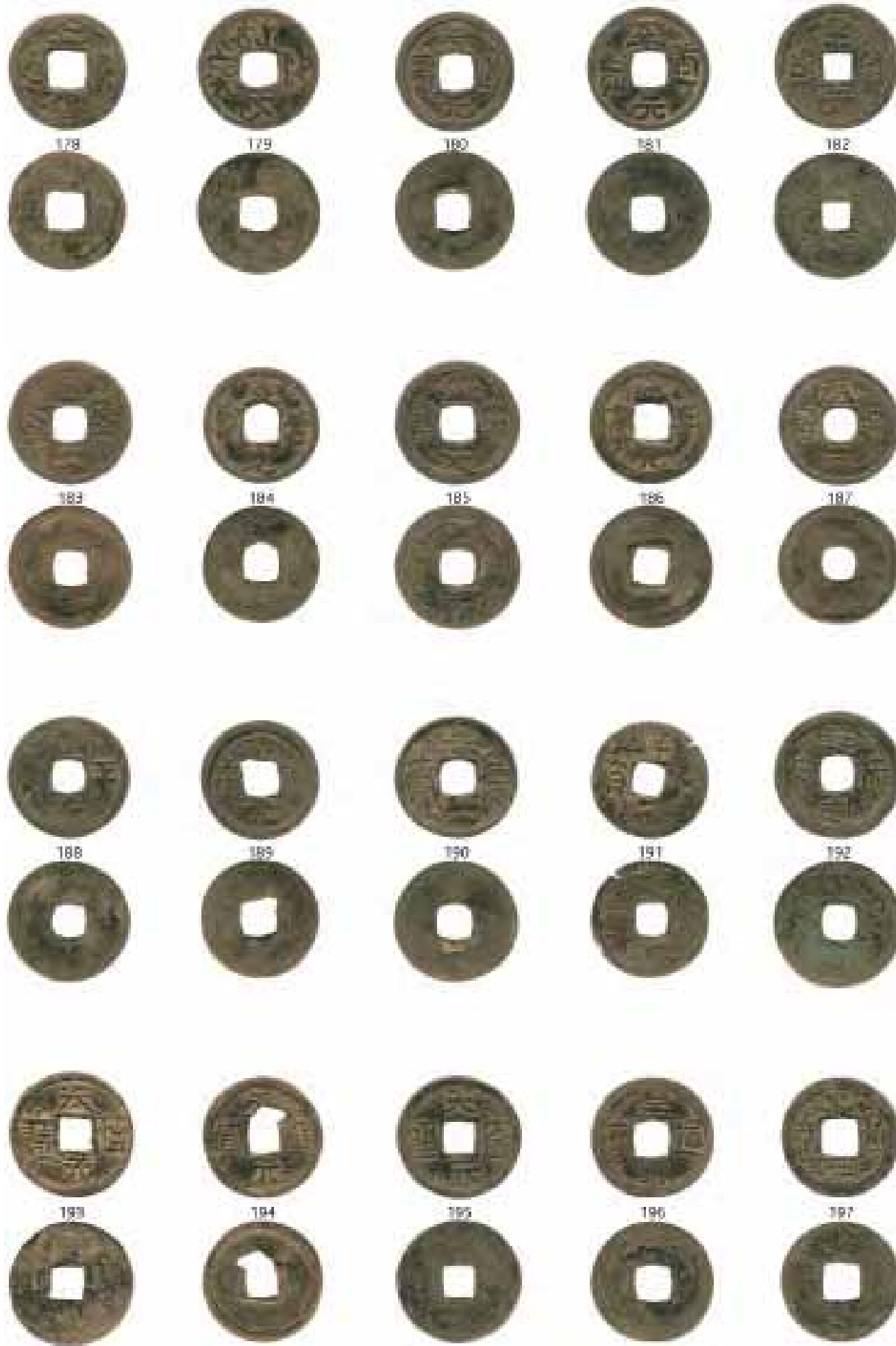


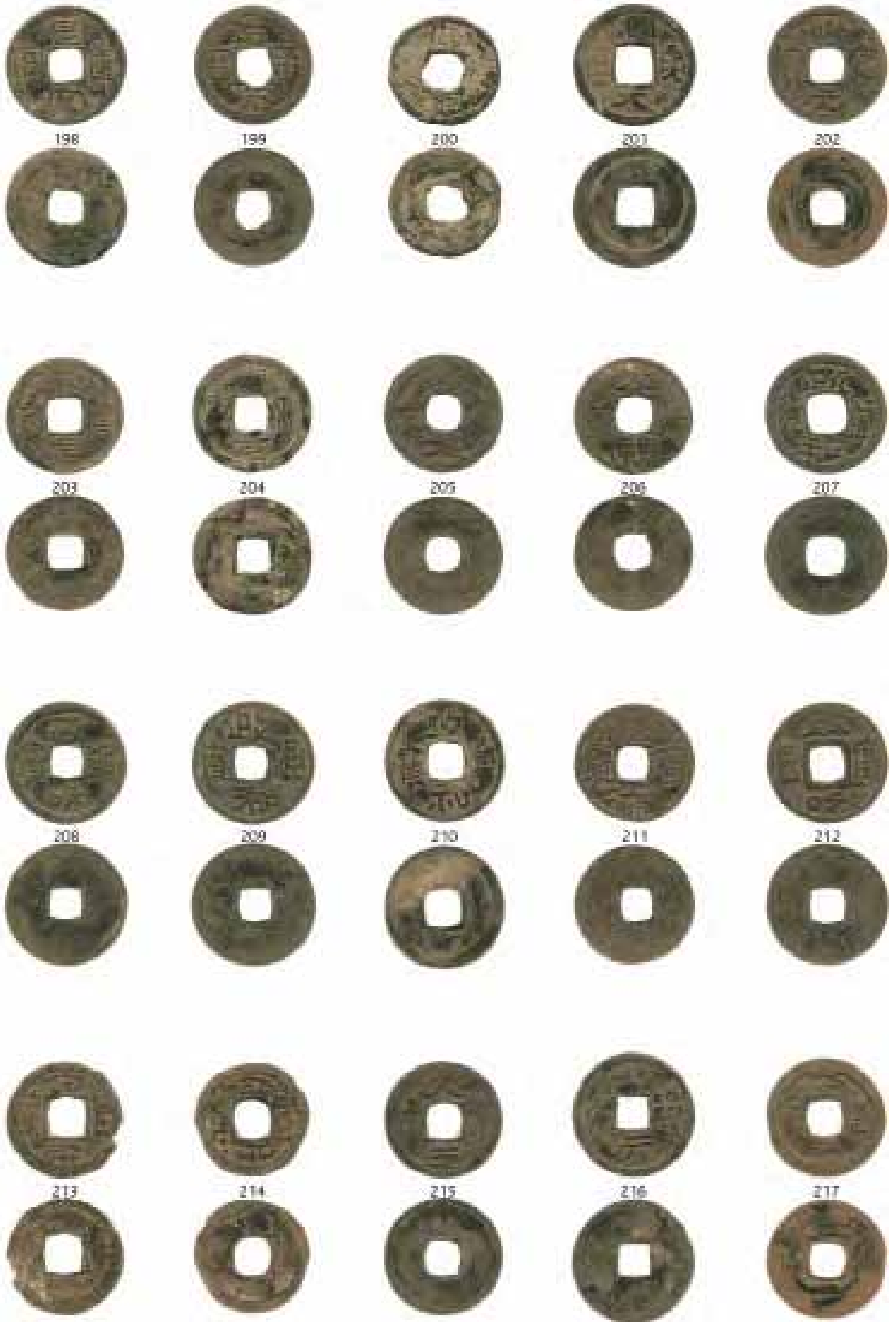
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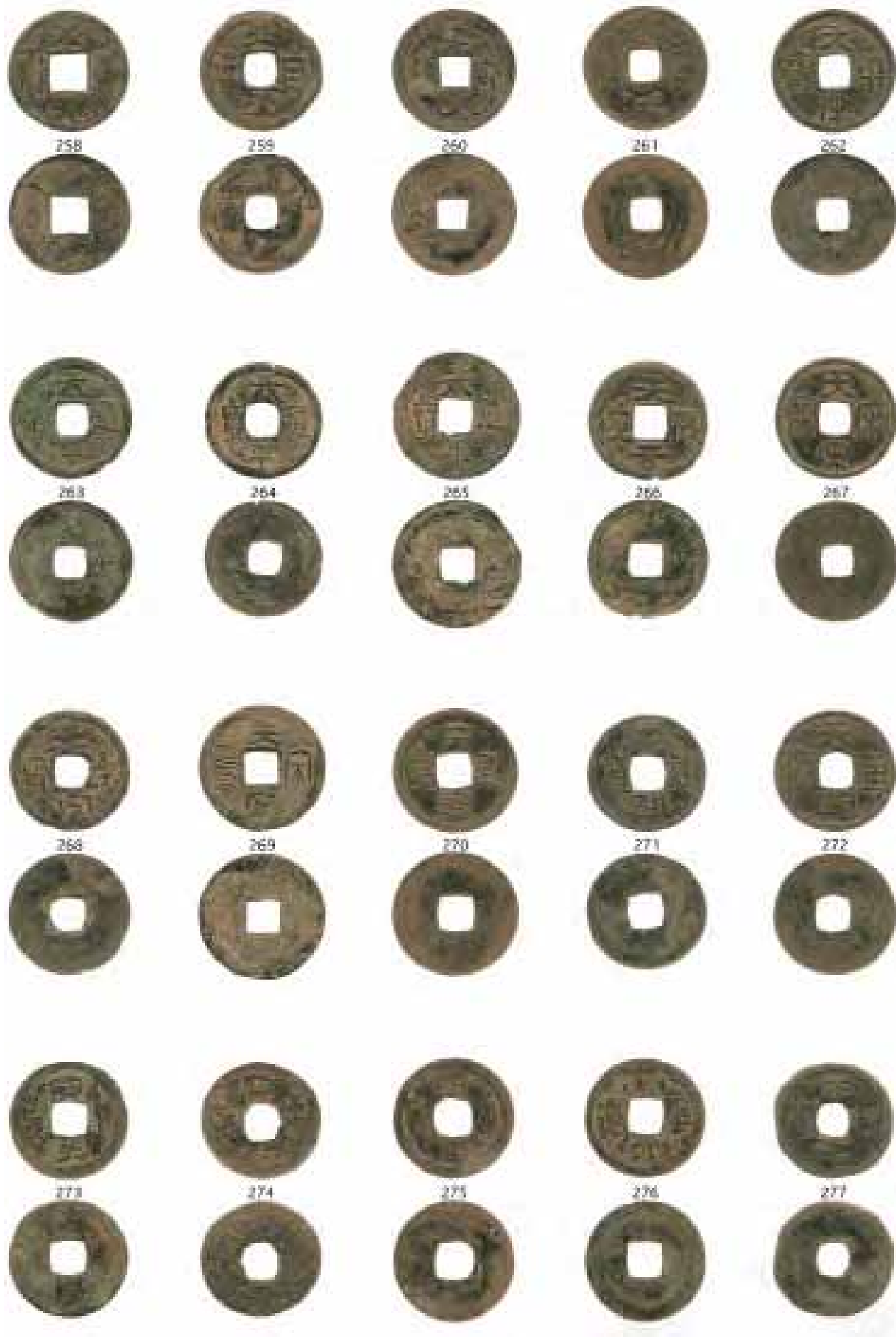


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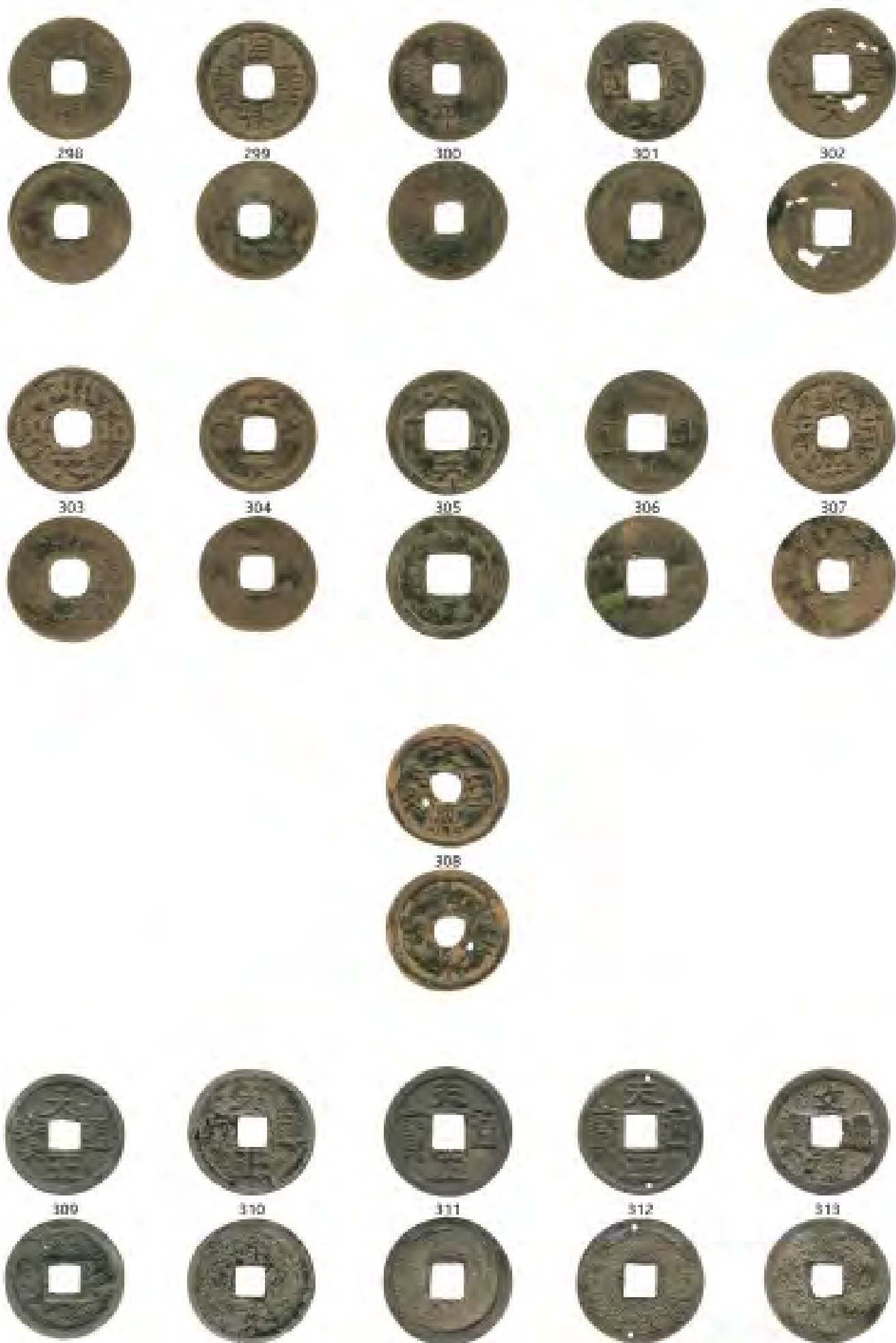


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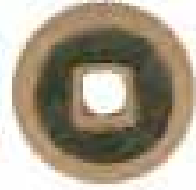
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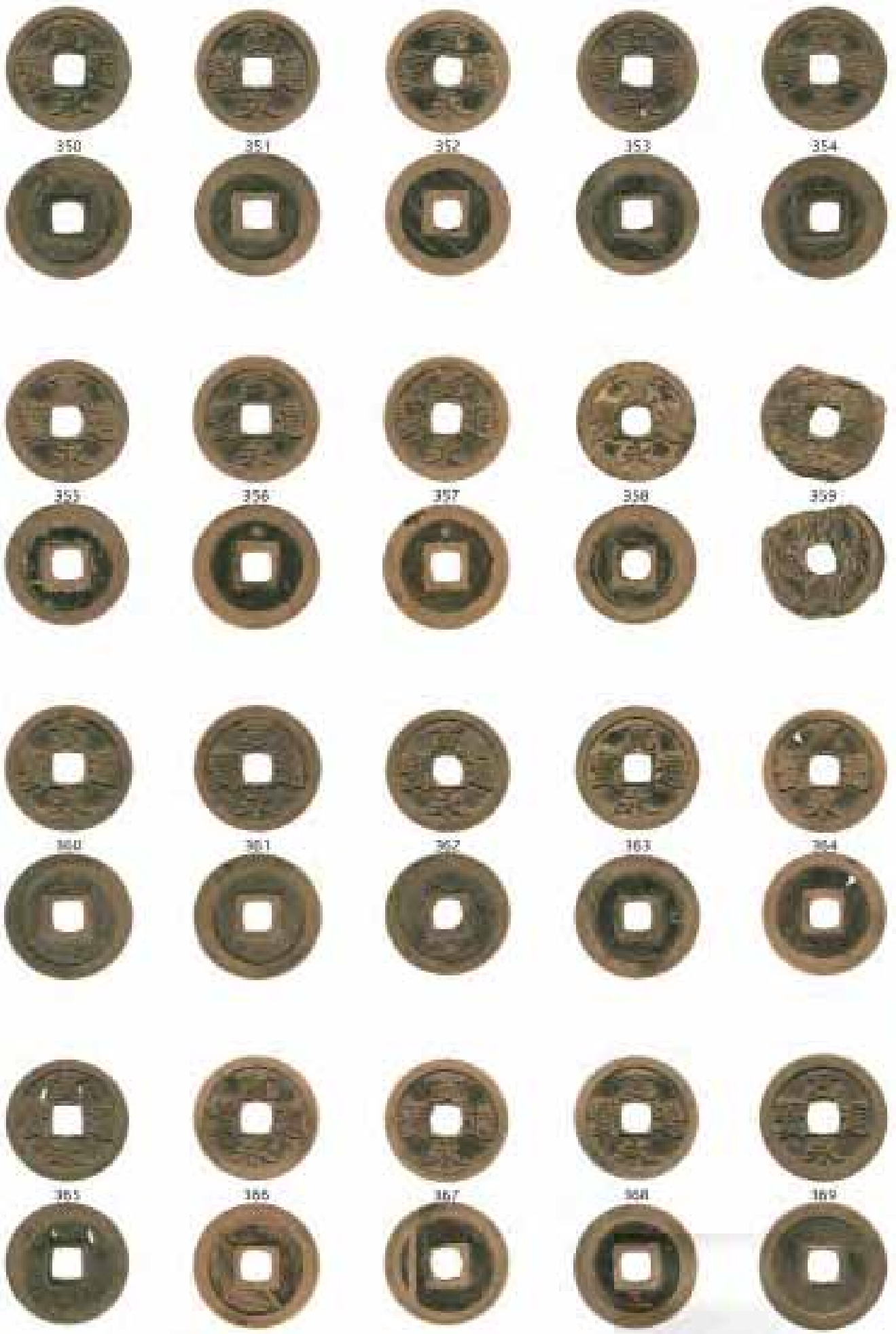


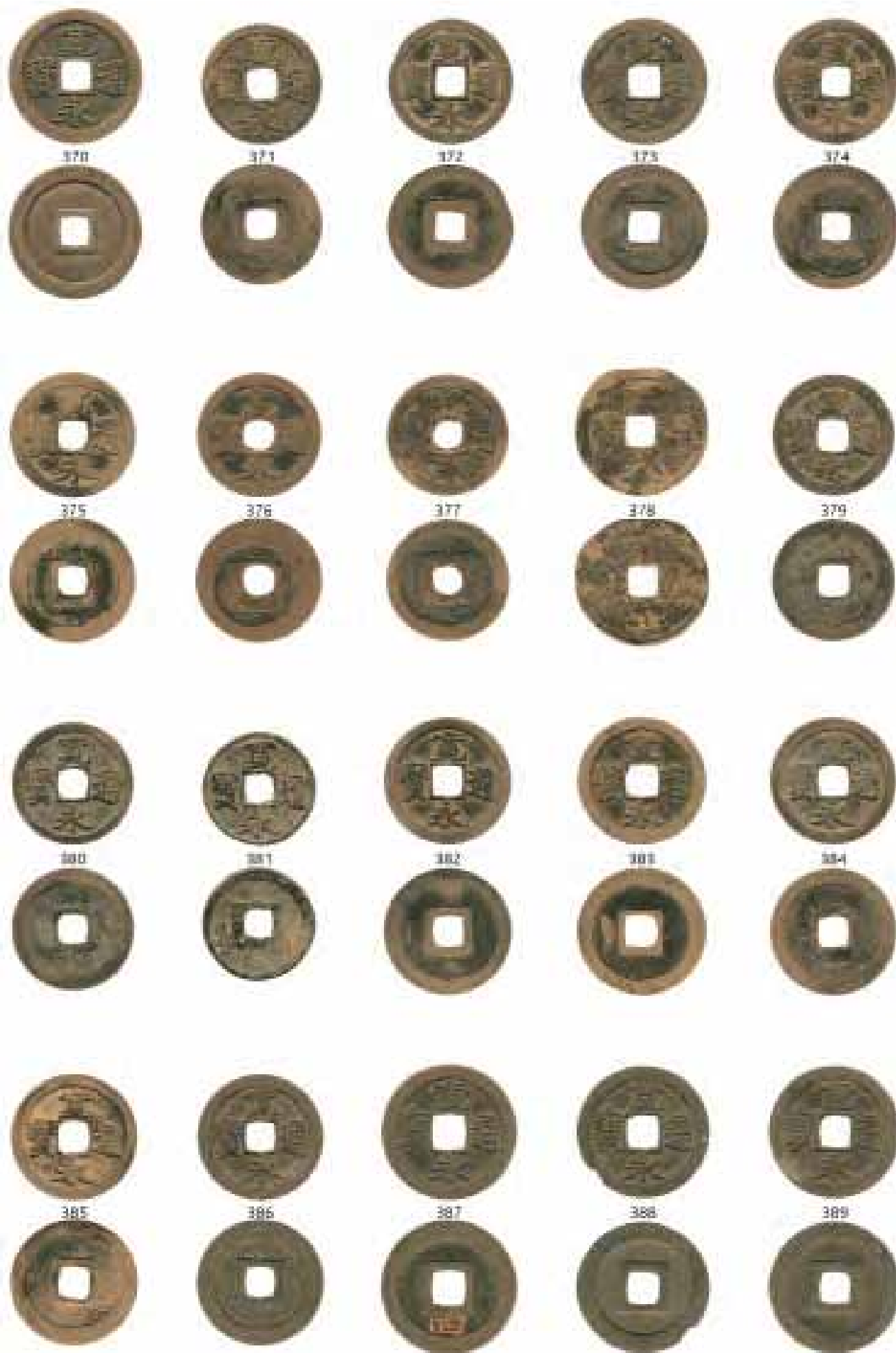
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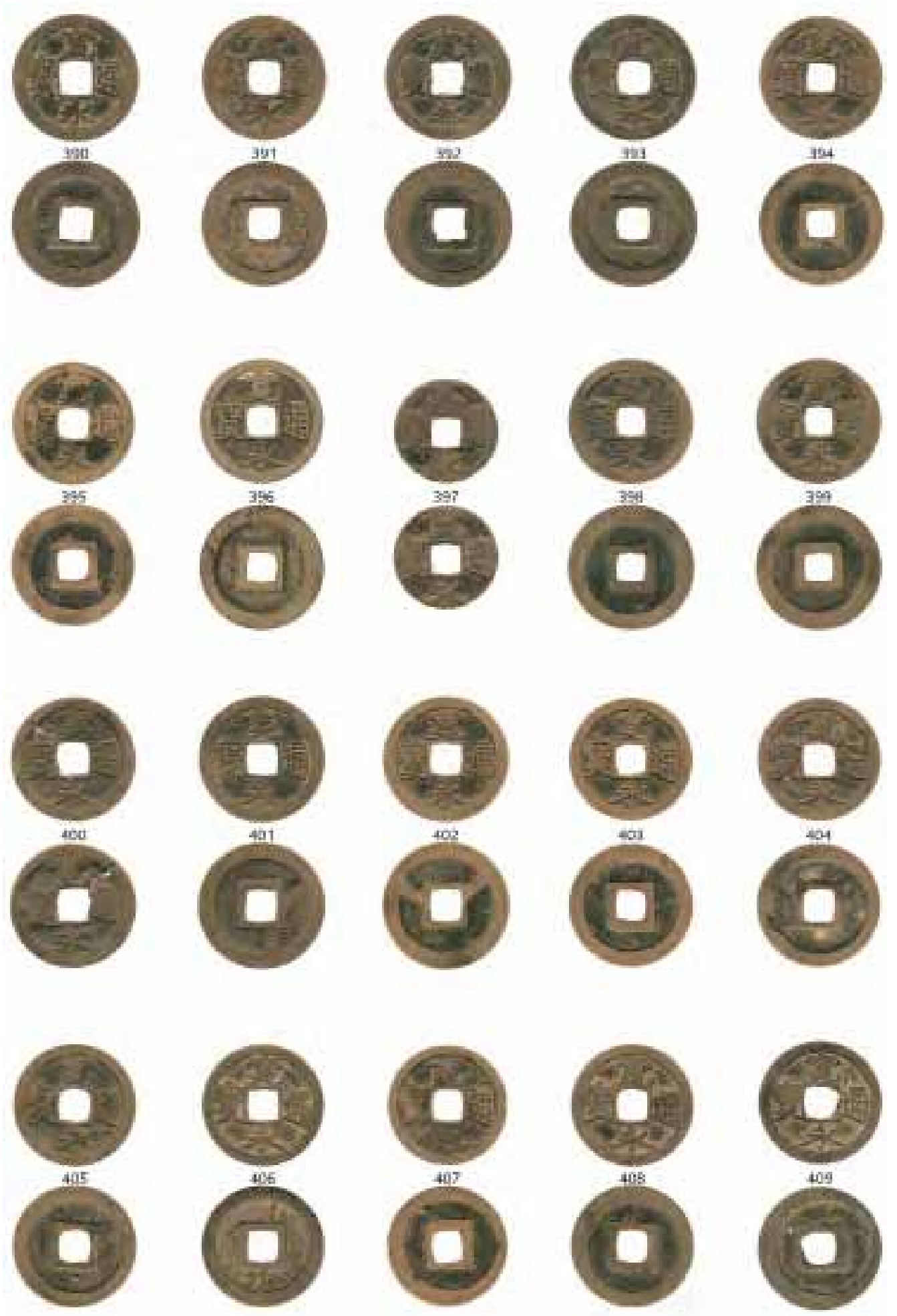


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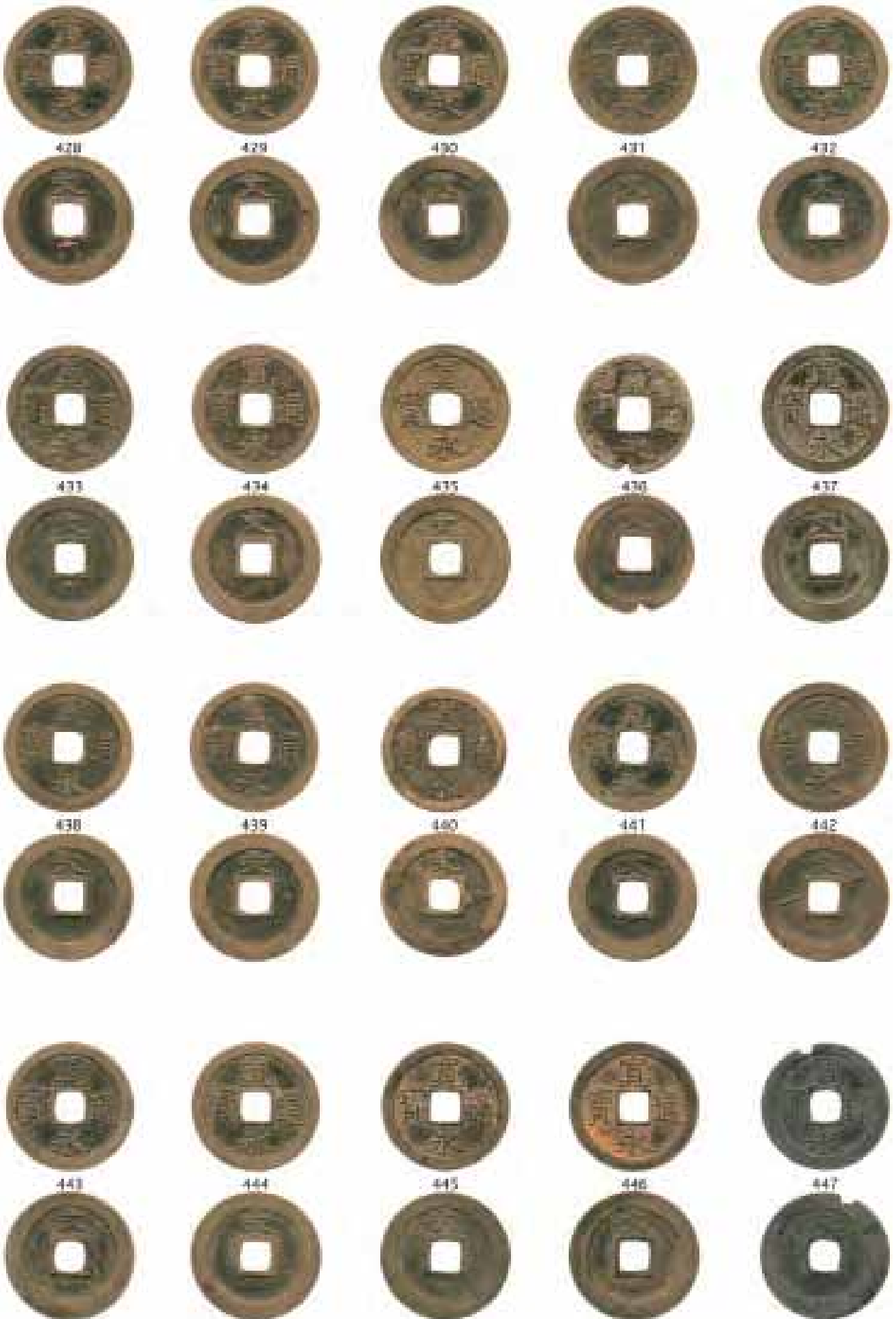


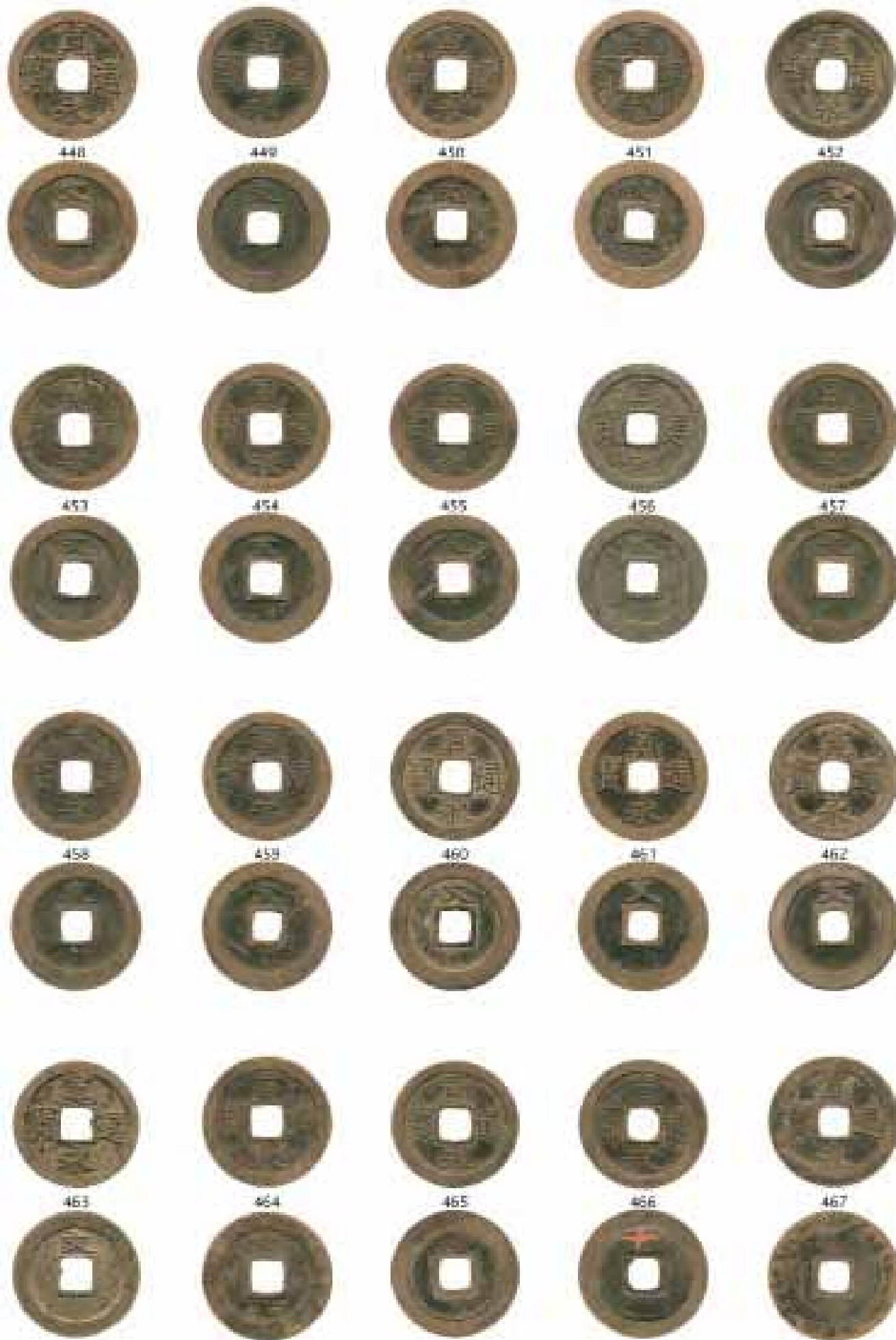
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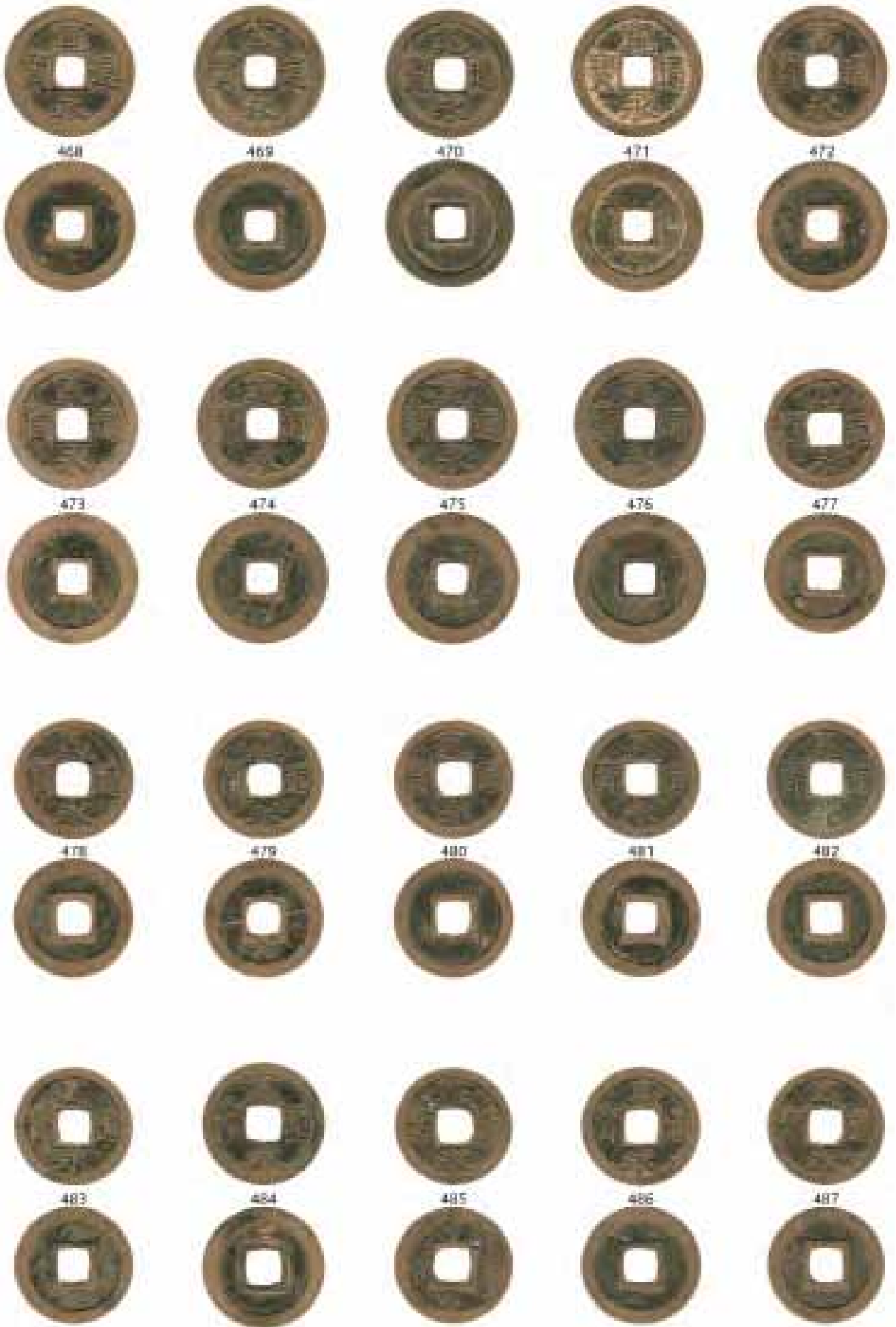


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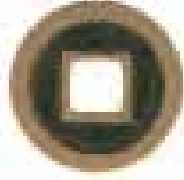
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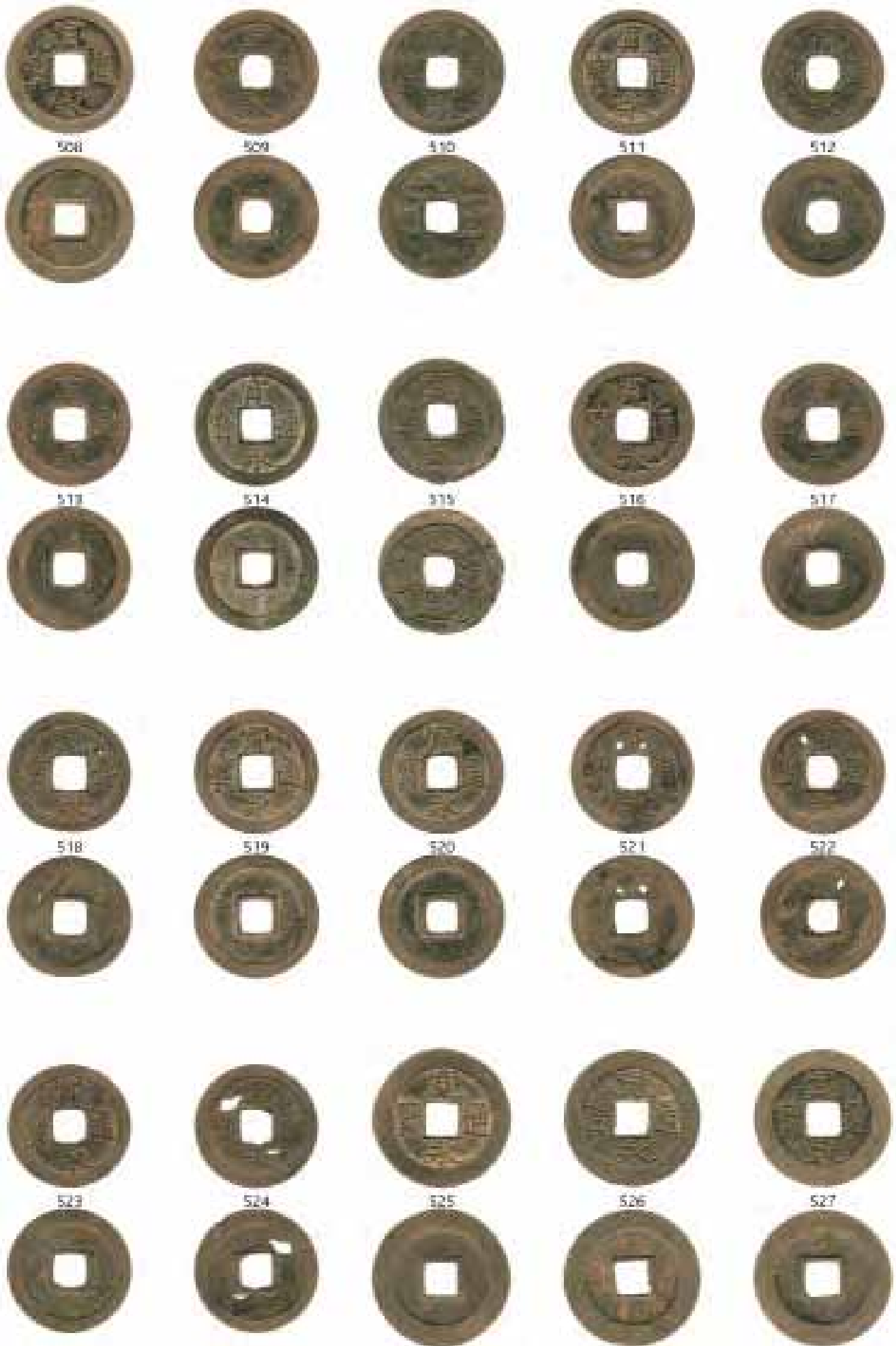


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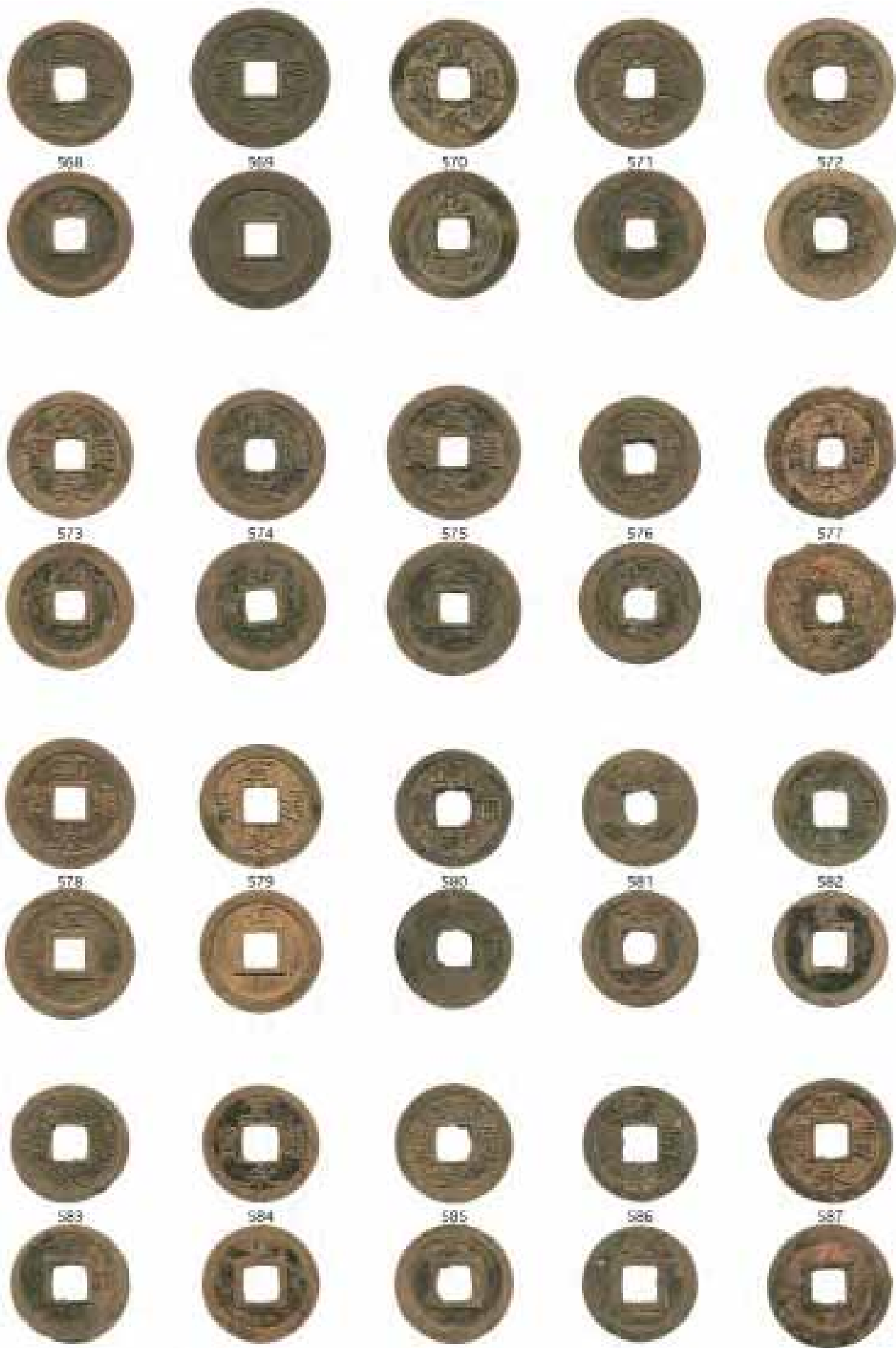


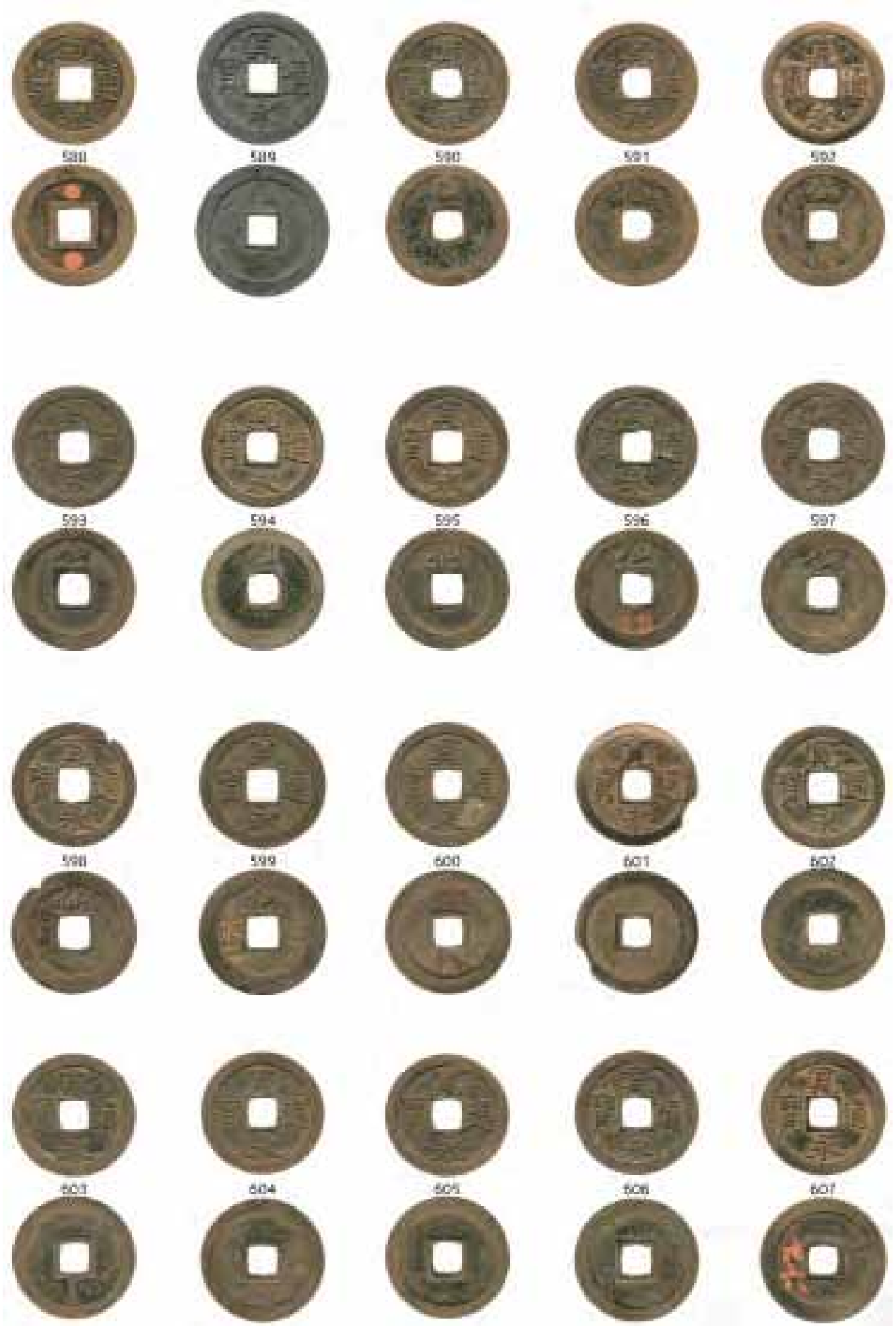
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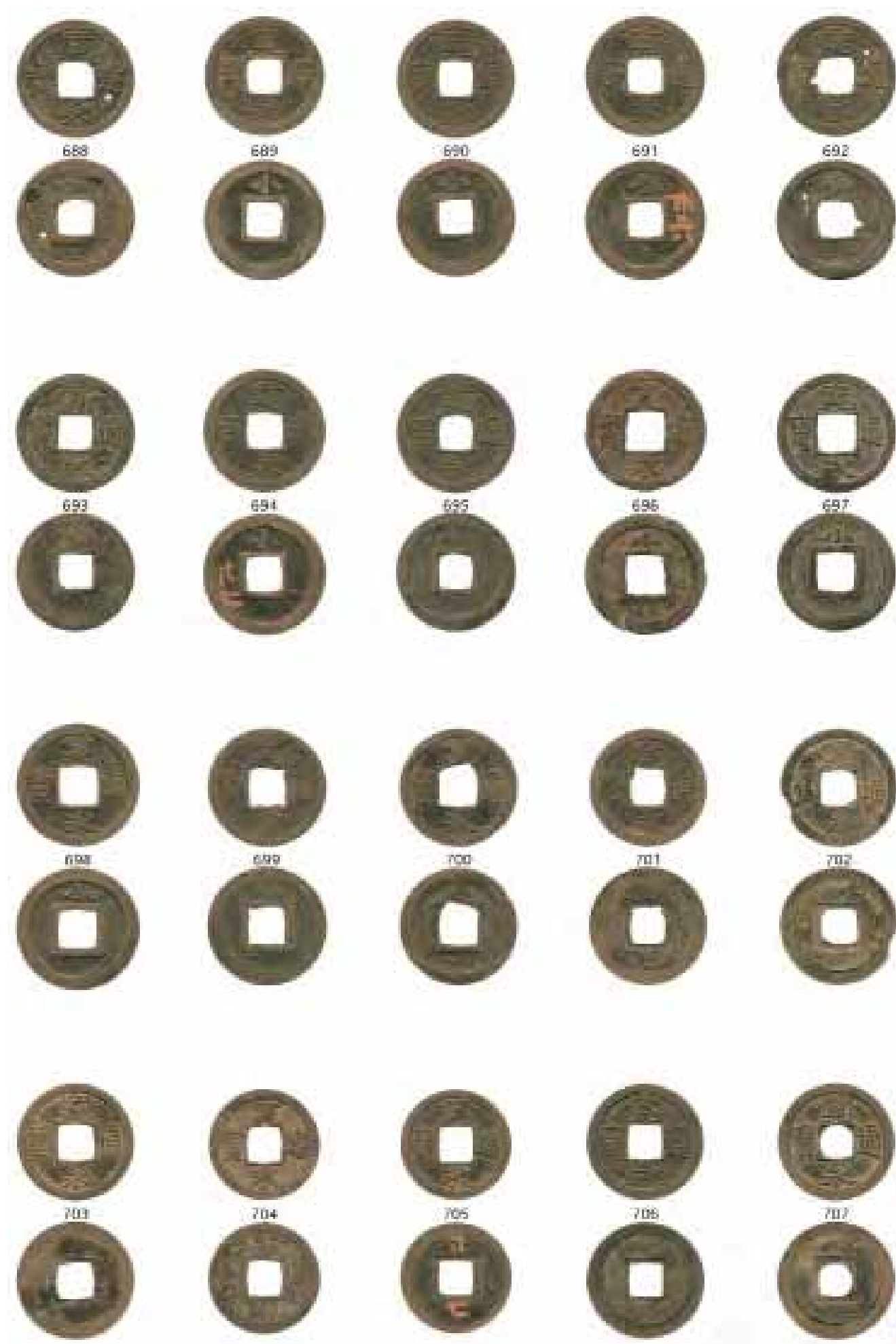


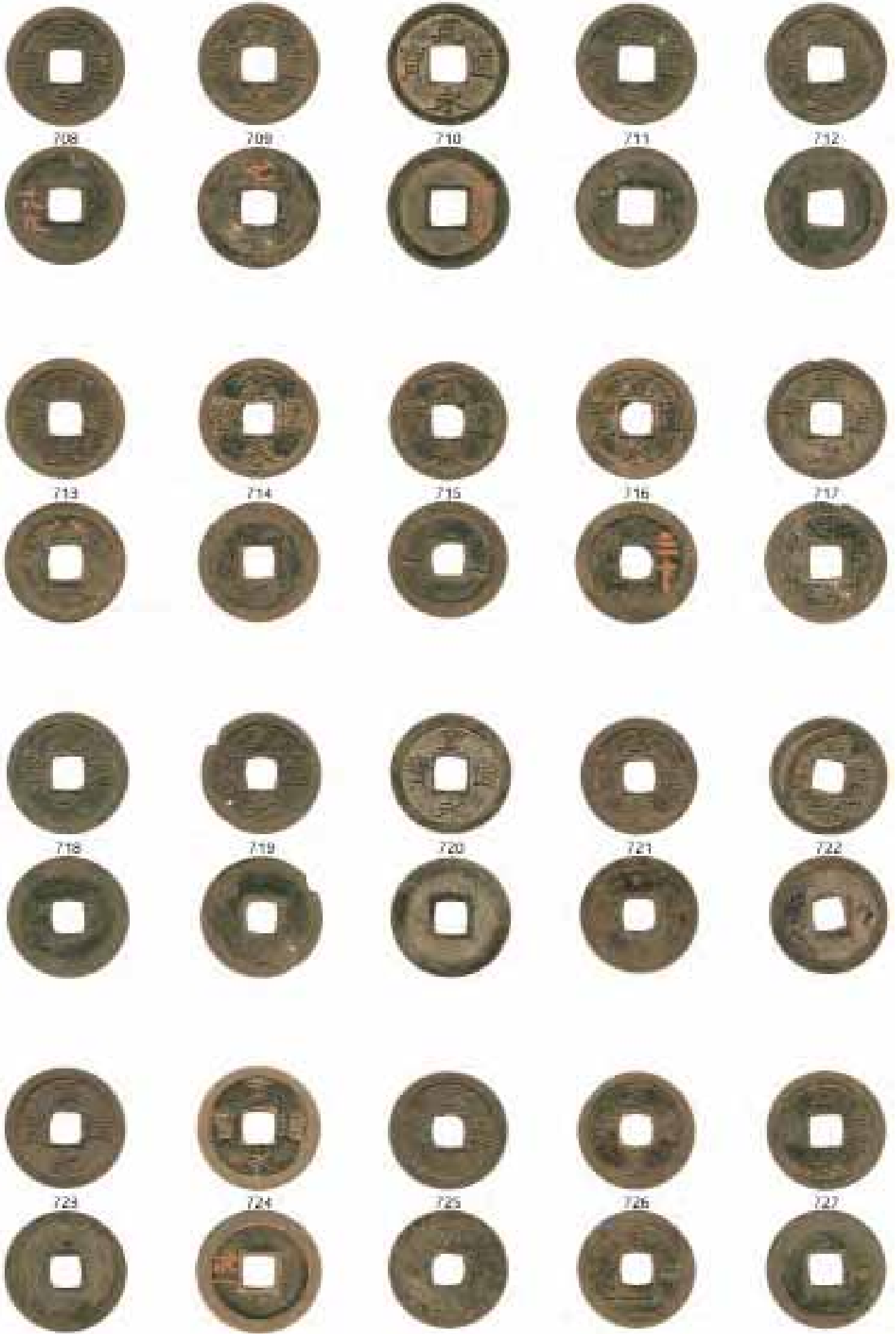
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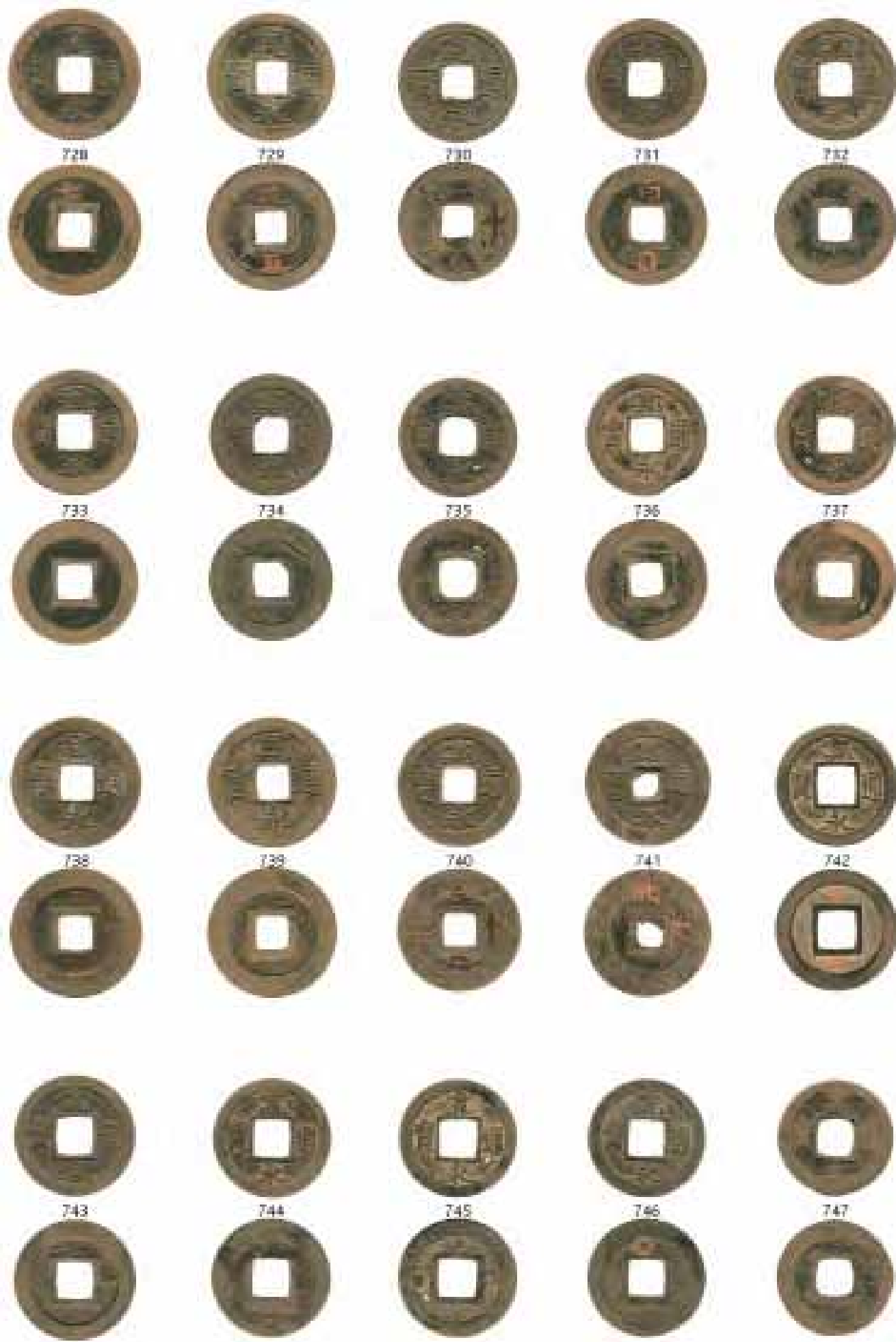


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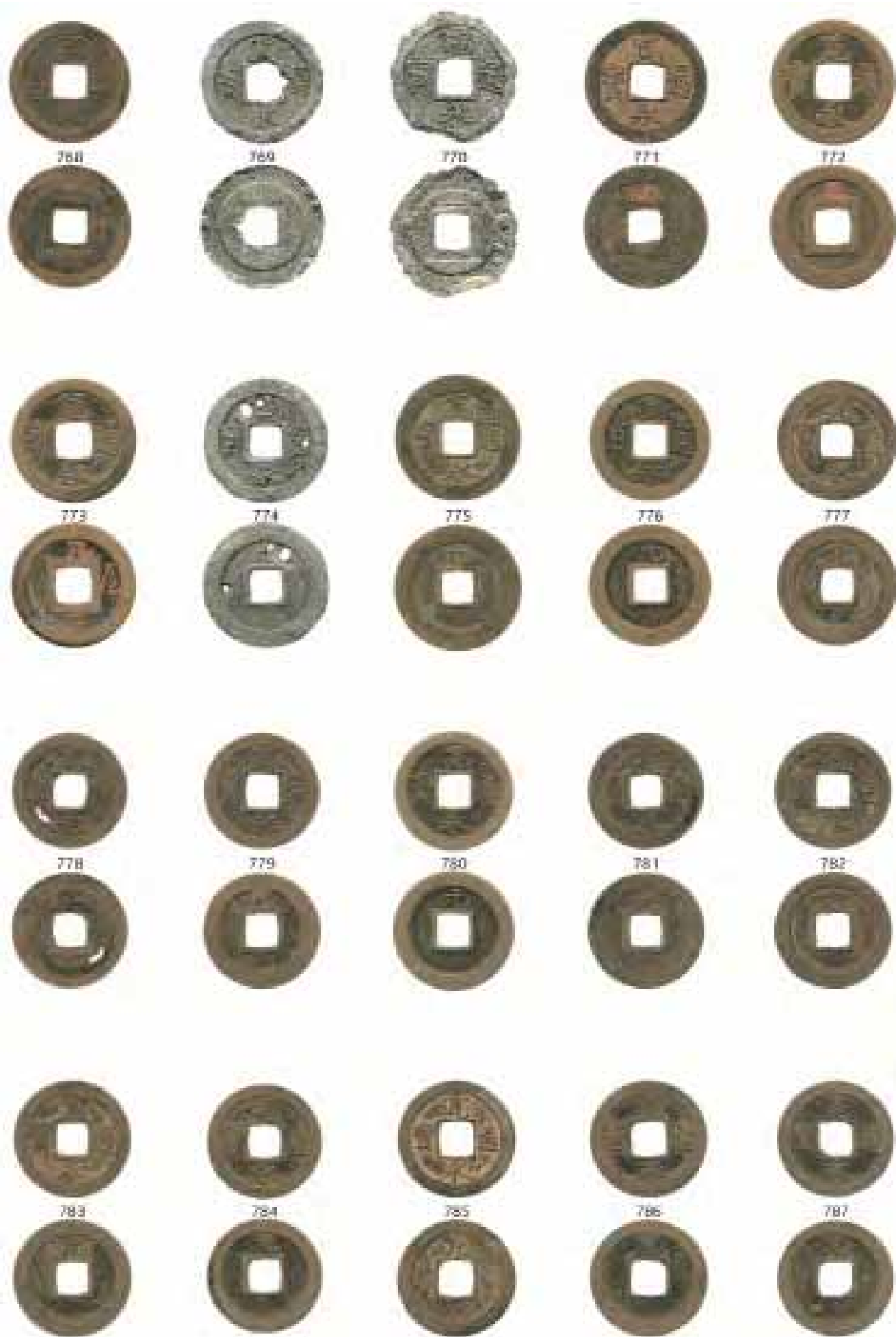


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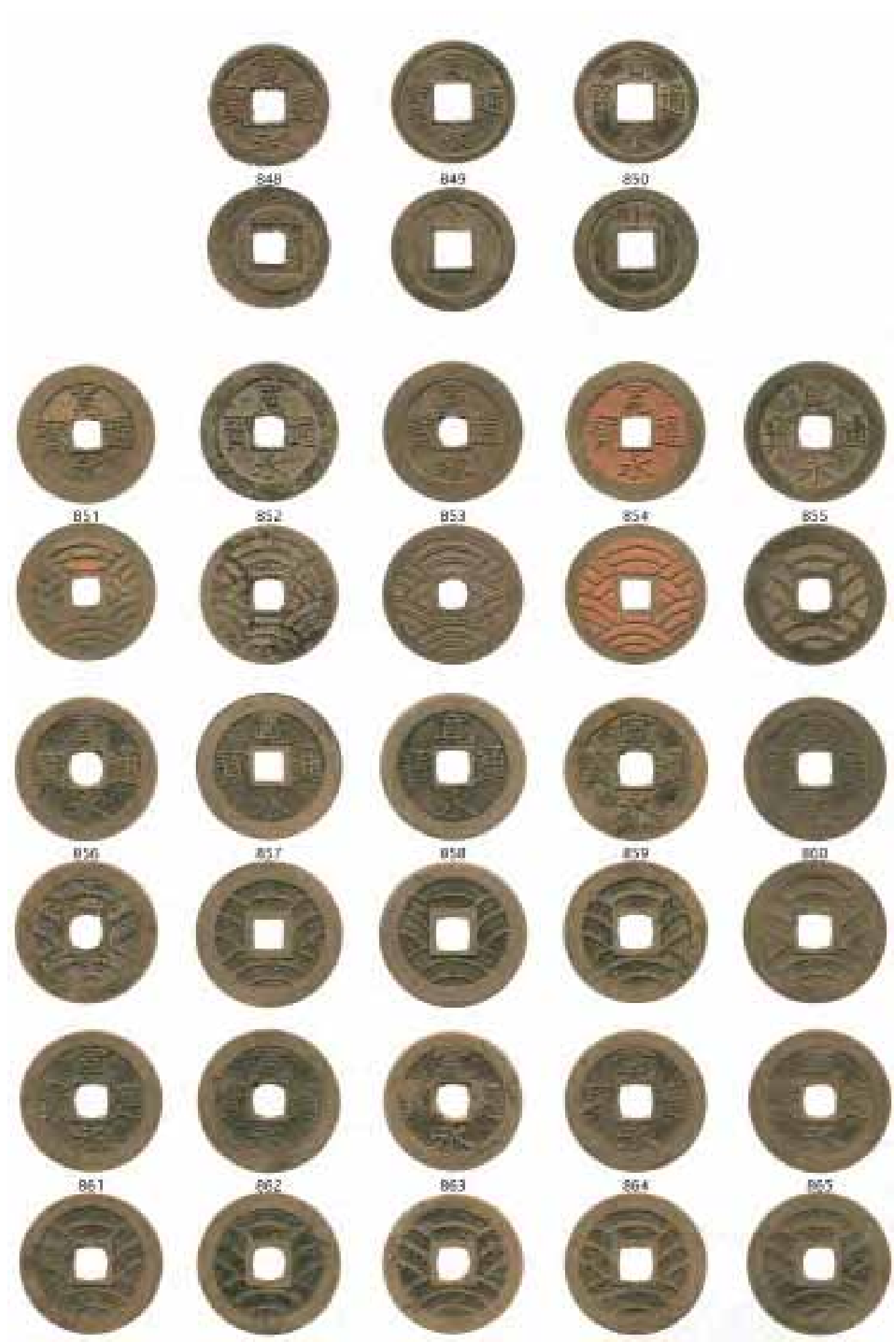


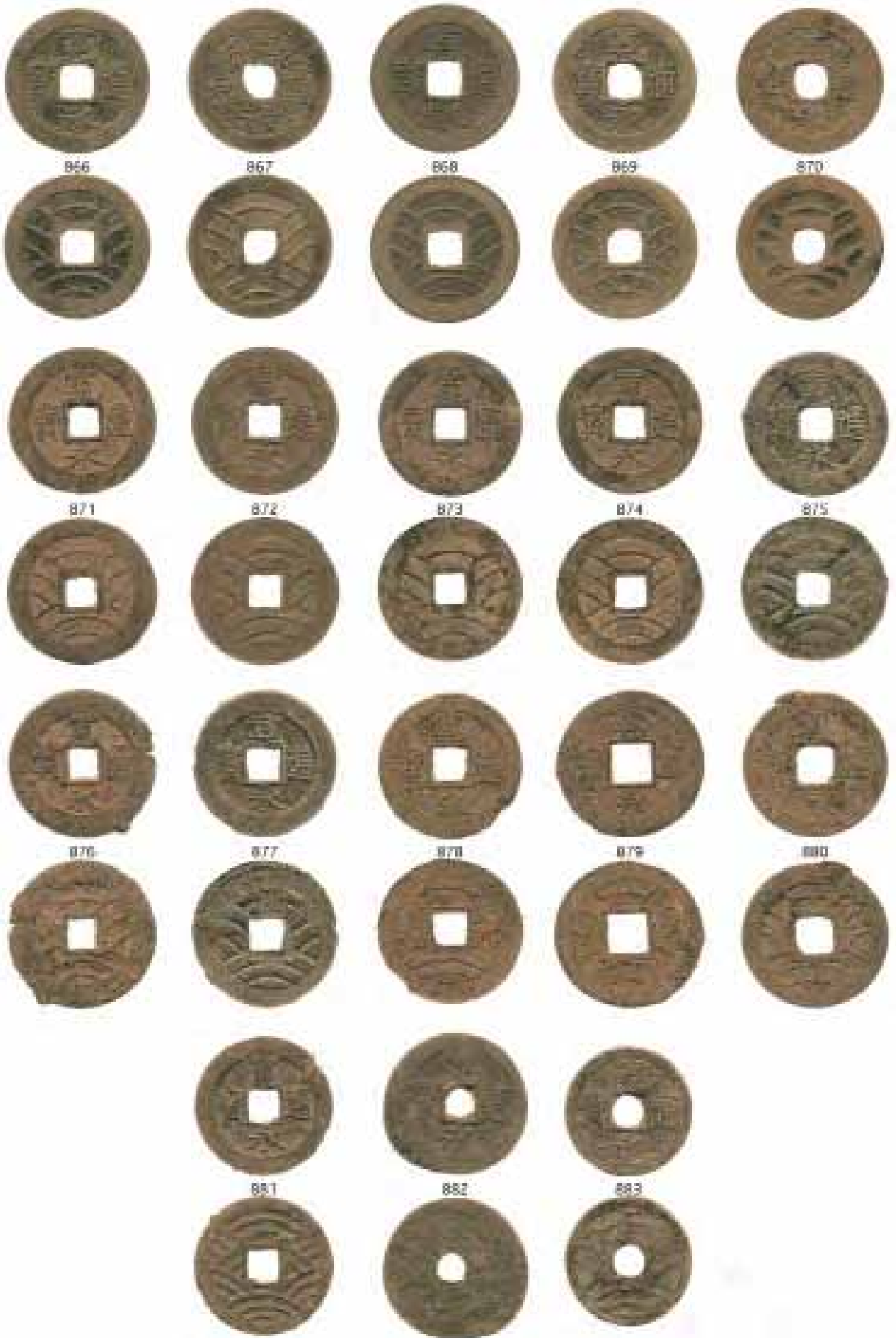
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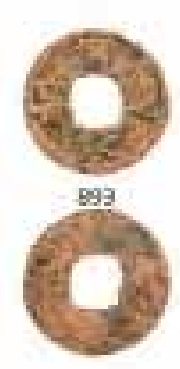


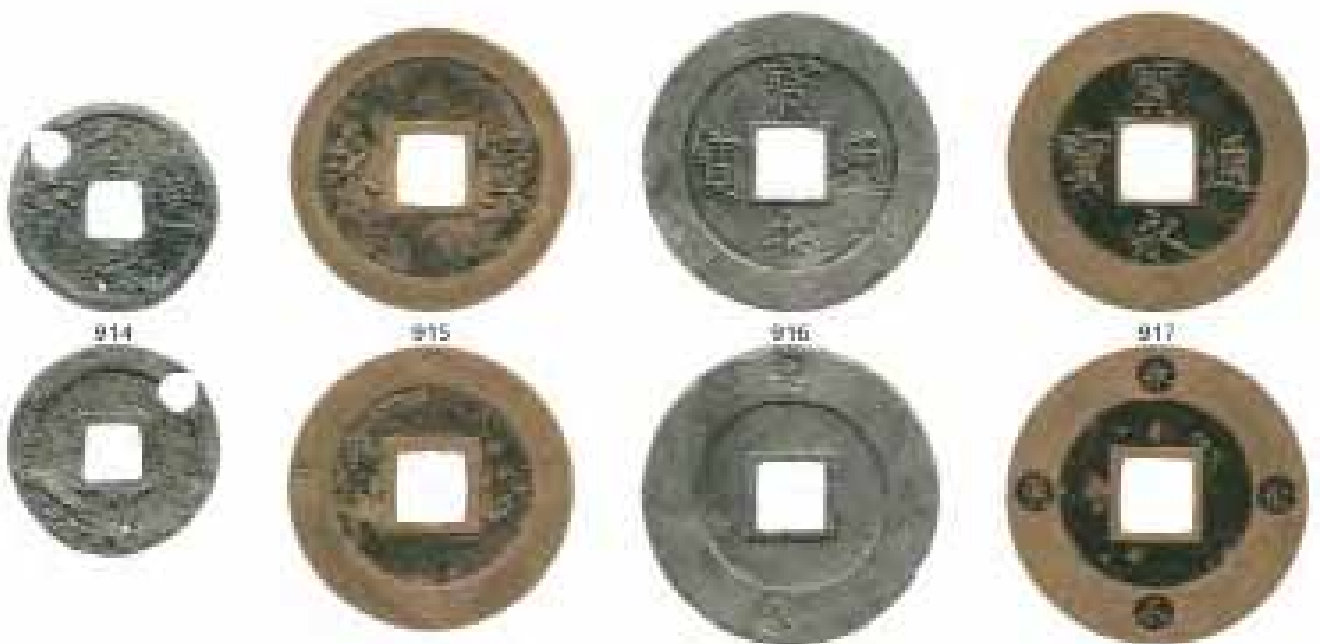
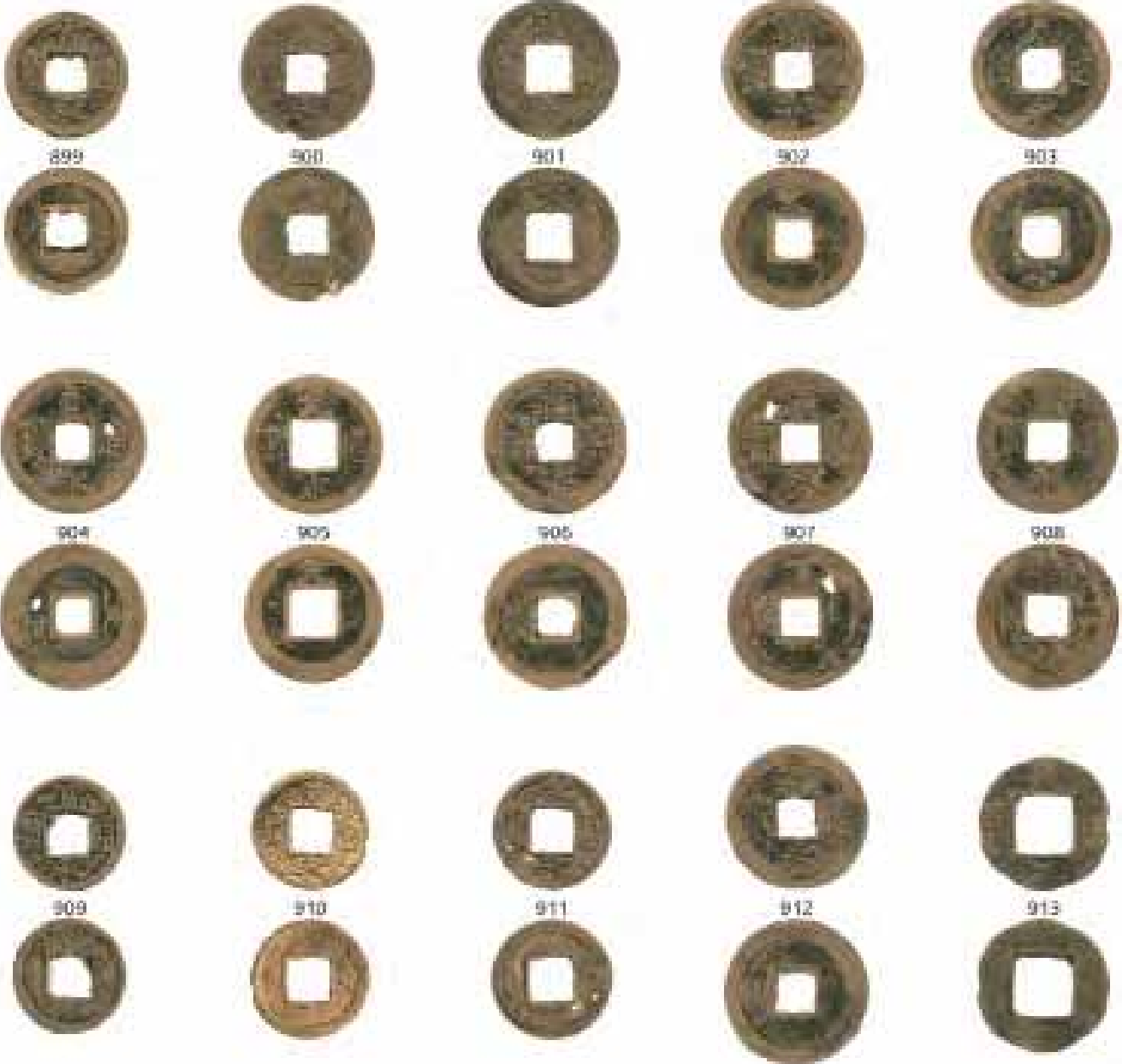
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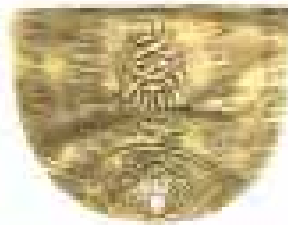




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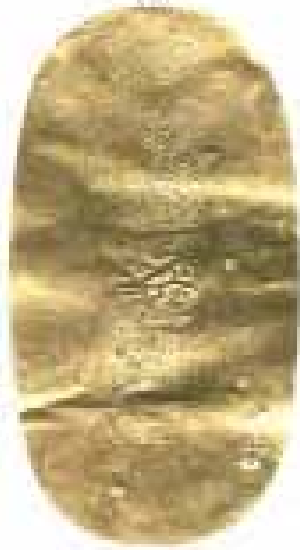
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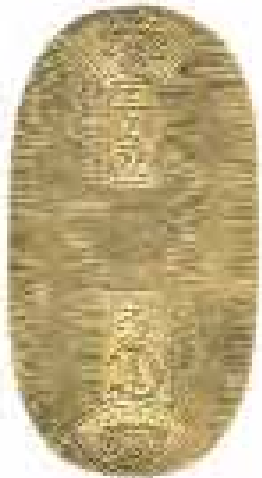
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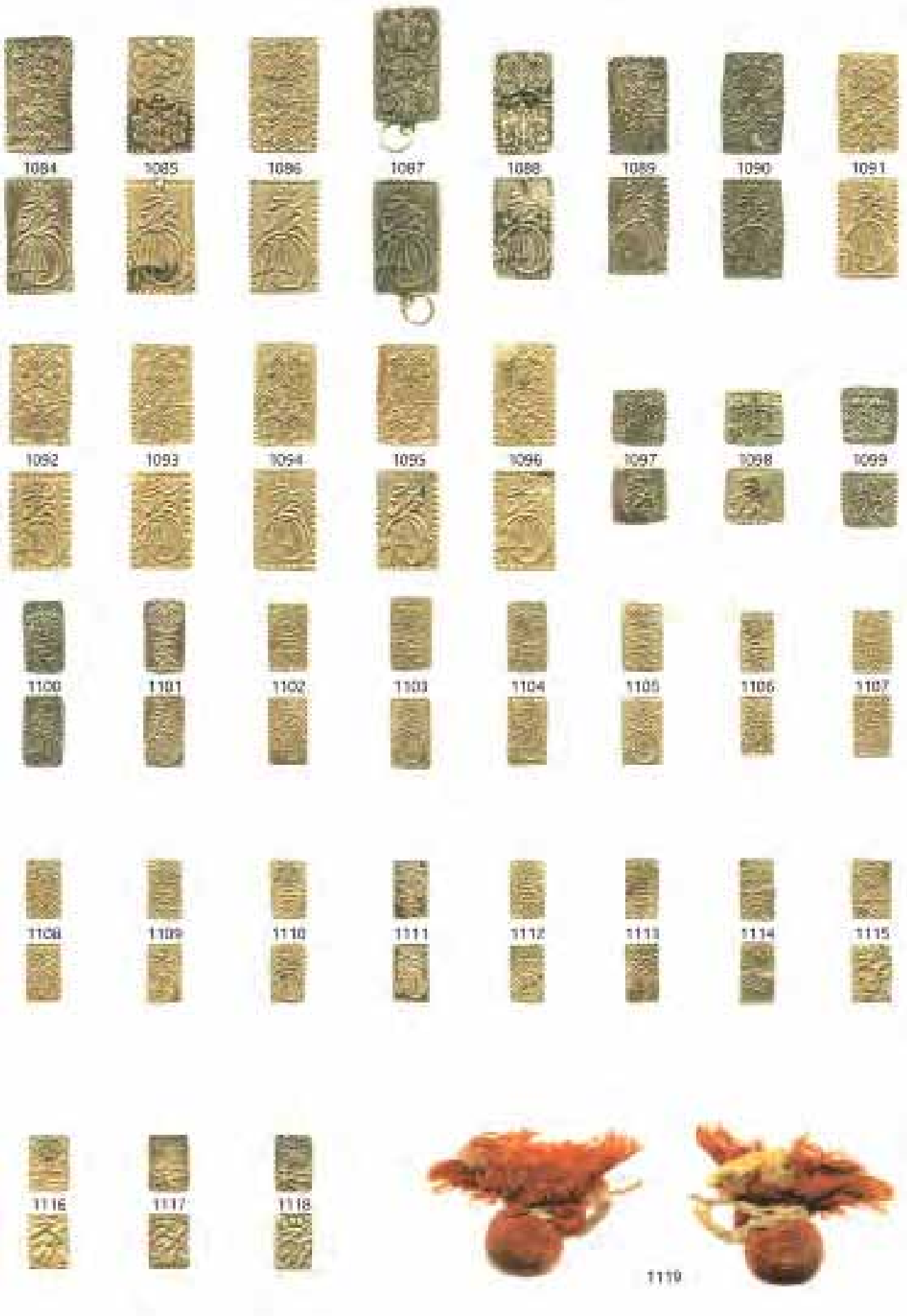














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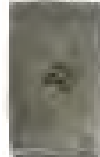




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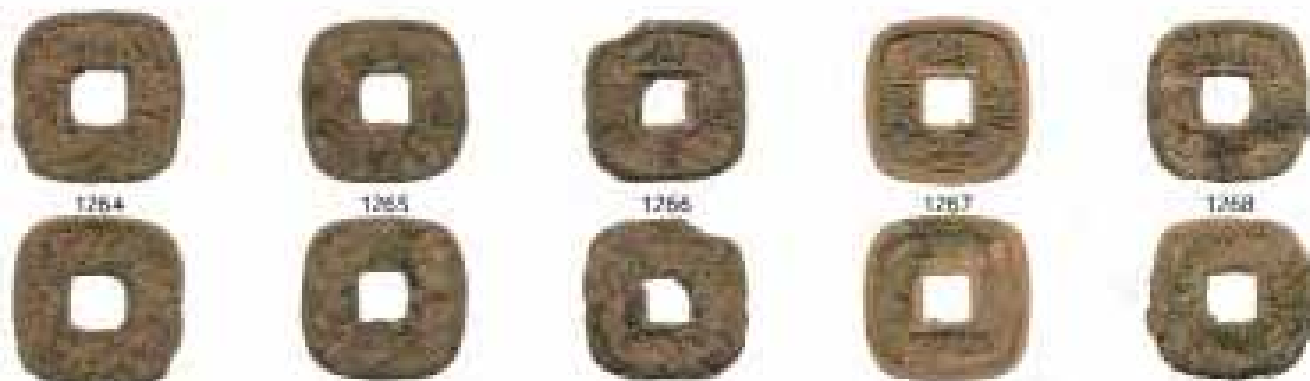
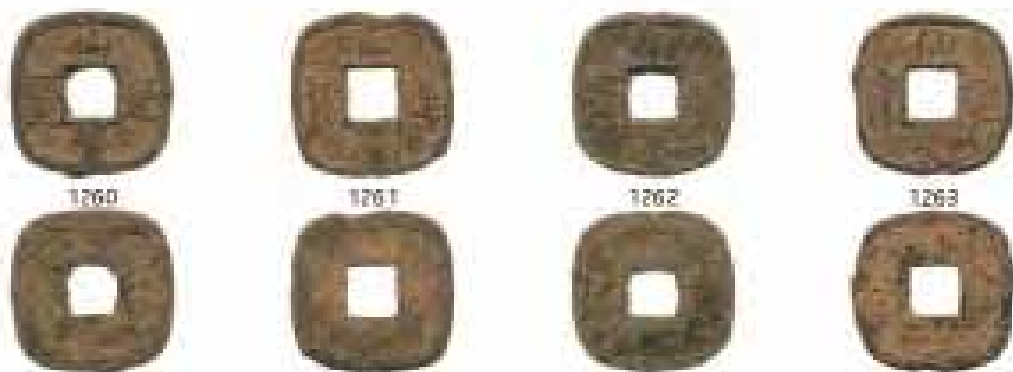
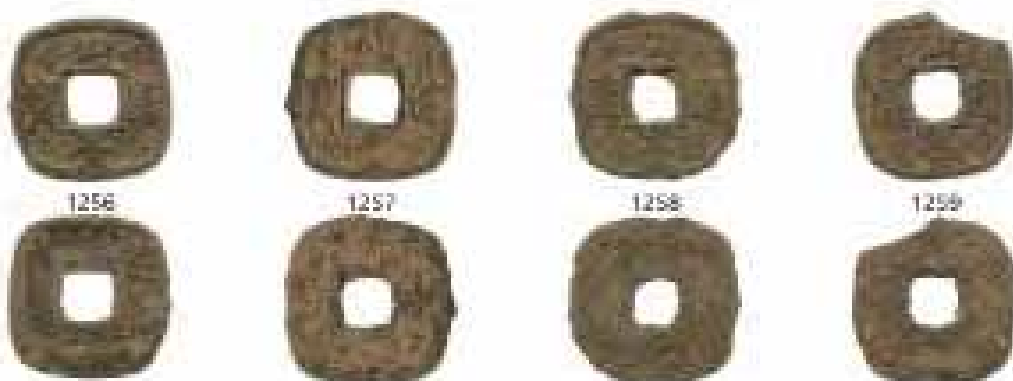


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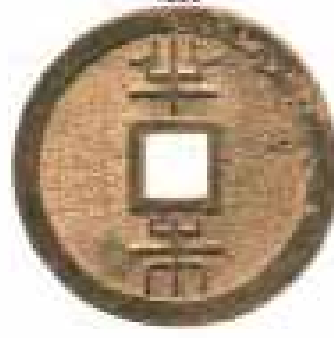
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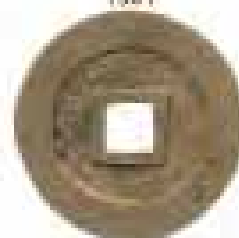
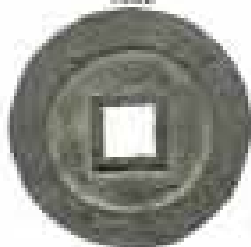
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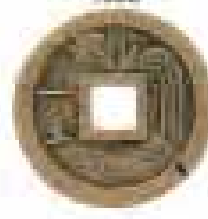
1306



1307



1308





1109



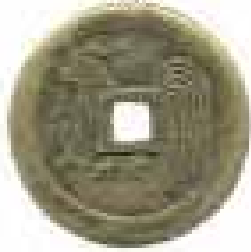
1110



1111



1112



1113



1114



1115



1116



1117



1118



1119



1120



1121



1122



1123



1124





1325 (0.5a)

