

珠重十两，所属年代是战国，性质是环钱，国家是秦国。秦统一中国，也统一了货币，规定黄金为上市，单位"镒"(合20两);铜为下币，单位"十两"。半两钱在战国秦即已铸行，初为国钱，旋即改为方孔圆钱。秦统一以后，将半两钱推行全国。自此，方孔圆钱这种货币形制一直沿用了两千余年。

The Pearl weight is twelve, the age of which is the Warring States period, the nature is the ring money, and the state is the Qin state. Qin unified China, also unified currency, the provisions of gold as the currency unit of "Yi" (20; two) for copper coins, unit twelve". Half the money that has been cast in the Warring States Qin, the early money for the country, soon changed sides Kongyuan money. After the Qin unification will be half the money to carry out the national. Since then, Fang Kong Yuanqian's monetary structure has been used for more than two thousand years.



战国中晚期（公元前4—3世纪）秦国所铸环钱。“珠”系“环”、“宝”之义，“重一两”为计重，“十二”系铸钱炉次或纪年。“珠重一两”文后除续“十二”外，传世者尚有“十三”、“十四”两种；故旧释“重一两十二珠”、“十三珠”、“十四珠”等，欠当。以上三种环钱可简称“一两钱”。

In the middle and late period of the Warring States period (4 BC to third Century BC), the money was built in Qin Kingdom. The "Pearl" is the meaning of "ring" and "treasure". The "one or two" is the weight, and "twelve" is the sum of money or time. After the "Pearl weight one or two", in addition to the continuation of the "twelve", there are two kinds of "thirteen" and "Fourteen", and the old and old interpretation of "one two hundred and two beads", "Thirteen beads", "Fourteen beads", and so on. The above three kinds of ring money can be referred to as "one or two money" for short.