
THE NUMISMATIC COLLECTORS' SERIES

中國香港紙幣及錢幣拍賣

**CSS82D The Wolfgang Bertsch Collection of Tibetan
Coins and Banknotes**

沃爾夫岡. 伯奇西藏錢鈔集藏



SPINK

SATURDAY | 1 OCTOBER 2022

2022年10月1日 | 星期六

HONG KONG

THE NUMISMATIC COLLECTORS' SERIES SALE

中國香港紙幣及錢幣拍賣

Spink Hong Kong | 4/F, Hua Fu Commercial Building | 111 Queen's Road West | Sheung Wan
斯賓克中國 | 香港皇后大道西111號 | 華富商業大廈4樓

Sale Details | 30 September 2022 at 10.00 a.m. | 2022年9月30日上午10時

拍賣會詳情CSS82AChinese Banknotes (Lot 1-689)

CSS82BHong Kong Printing Press Specimens (Lot 1001-1120)

1 October 2022 at 10.00 a.m. | 2022年10月1日上午10時

CSS82C: The Prestigious Academic Reference Collection of the Late Dr. Werner Burger: Part 1 (Lots 2001-2176)

CSS82D: The Wolfgang Bertsch Collection of Tibetan Coins and Banknotes (Lots 3001-3296)

CSS82E: Chinese Coins (Lots 4001-4536)

2 October 2022 at 10.00 a.m. | 2022年10月2日上午10時

CSS82F: Property of a Gentleman: A Collection of Modern Chinese Coins (Lots 5001-5172)

CSS82G: World and Hong Kong Banknotes and Coins (Lots 6001-6694)

Viewing of Lots | SPINK Hong Kong 斯賓克中國

預展時間By appointment only 敬請預約

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Your Specialist for this sale 斯賓克銷售團隊



Kelvin Cheung
張庭煒醫生

kcheung@spink.com
+852 3952 3030



Paul Chow
周丕溥先生

pchow@spink.com
+852 3952 3000



Kin Choi Cheung
張建財先生

kccheung@spink.com
+852 3952 3000

Bids /General enquiries

競投諮詢

china@spink.com

tel +852 3952 3000

Payment Enquiries

付款方法

Sue Pui

spui@spink.com

tel +852 3952 3010

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1666

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Directors

Tim Hirsch Anthony Spink

Chief Financial Officer

Alison Bennet

Head Of Emea

Mira Adusei-Poku

mpoku@spink.com

Chief Customer Officer

Rita Ariete

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Charles J Blane

cblane@spink.com

www.spink.com
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Alan Ho | japan@spink.com

Representative For South Africa

Andrew Kennedy - akennedy@spink.com

Spink London

69 Southampton Row
Bloomsbury
London
WC1B 4ET
Email: concierge@spink.com
Tel: +44 (0)20 7563 4000
Fax: +44 (0)20 7563 4066

Spink New York

145 W. 57th St.
18th Floor,
New York, NY
9
Email: usa@spink.com
Tel: +1 646 941 8664
Fax: +1 646 941 8686

Spink China

4/F and 5/F
Hua Fu Commercial Building
111 Queen's Road West
Sheung Wan
Hong Kong
Email: china@spink.com
Tel: +852 3952 3000
Fax: +852 3952 3038

Spink Singapore

Registered at:
50 Raffles Place
#17-01 Singapore Land Tower
Singapore 048623
Email: singapore@spink.com

Spink Switzerland

Via Livio 8
6830 Chiasso
Switzerland
Email: switzerland@spink.com
Tel: +41 91 911 62 00
Fax: +41 91 922 20 52

Order of Auction 拍賣目錄

LOT NUMBER SECTION

1 October 2022 after CSS82C十月一日星期六 CSS82C完結後-CSS82D

3001	Vartula Tangka
3002-3003	Su Cakra Vijaya Tangka
3004-3005	Early Tangkas
3006-3051	Sino Tibetan Coins, issued under joint Chinese and Tibetan Authority
3052-3067	Kong Par Tangkas
3069-3073	Ranjana Script Tangkas
3074-3094	Chinese issues for Tibet: Sichuan Rupees, including countermarked coinage in Eastern Tibet
3095-3106	Gaden Tangkas
3107-3110	Monk Tangkas
3111-3117	Tibetan Pattern Coins
3118-3132	20th Century Sino-Tibetan Coins under Chinese Authority
3133-3163	Coinage of the 13th Dalai Lama
3164-3177	3-Srang Silver Coins
3178-3185	1 ½ Coins
3186-3201	10 Srang Coins
3202-3211	Copper Coins of the 20th Century
3212-3219	20-Tam Srang Gold Coins
3221	Gold Kelsang Tangka
3222-3235	Miscellaneous/Fantasy Coins/Coins struck by the Chinese Republic for Tibet
3236-3248	5 tam
3249-3250	10 tam
3251-3253	15 tam
3254-3259	25 tam
3260-3264	50 tam
3265-3282	Multicolour 50 tam
3283-3287	10 srang
3288-3289	5 srang
3290-3292	100 srang
3293-3295	Xikang Provincial Bank
3296	Monastery Note

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*Note there is NO SLIDE BAR in TIMED AUCTION

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BRIEF MEMORIES OF MY LIFE AS A COLLECTOR OF COINS

In 1975-1976 I stayed for one year in Nepal's capital Kathmandu, one of the most fascinating towns in Asia. At that time Kathmandu was still a quiet place with bicycles, rickshaws, a few taxis and buses as well as cows sharing the streets. I soon found out that Nepal was not only unique because of the Himalayan mountains and the architecture of the Kathmandu valley, but that it was a paradise for coin collectors.

An intriguing series of early copper and medieval and later silver coins of Nepal could be found, along with coins brought by Tibetan refugees from their country as easy-to-carry valuables. Most of the coins could be found at small stalls of Kathmandu's Durbar Square, which is dominated by the former Royal Palace and pagodas dedicated to Hindu gods. The coin dealers were sitting cross legged behind the more common coins heaped up in front of them. Once you had gained their trust by proving that you were a serious collector they would open the heavy safe standing on one side and show you their rare coins of Nepal and Tibet. Usually I picked out one or two pieces which I needed for my basic collection and bargained for a reduced price.

Soon I was fortunate to meet Alexander Lissanevitch, son of Boris, the latter being known as the person who first brought foreign tourists to Nepal and as owner of The Chimney, a restaurant located in an old Rana Palace and frequented by mountaineers and other

foreigners as well as local residents.

Alexander, although younger than me, was already an experienced collector and taking me to his home or visiting me at my apartment in Kamaladi, he introduced me to the coins and banknotes of Nepal and Tibet.

During a further six months' residence in Kathmandu in the early 1980s I got to know the most important coin collectors and dealers: Bhupendra Narayan Shrestha (Kathmandu) and Ghanashyam Rajkarnikar (Patan). Nearly all rare Tibetan coins which reached Nepal passed through the hands of these two men. With the help of BN Shrestha I could build an extensive collection of Sino-Tibetan coins and complete other difficult series like the silver 5 sho coins. G Rajkarnikar sold several rare issues to me which were not available from Shrestha. I frequently spent whole afternoons with one or the other collector and during long conversations could learn very much about Tibetan and Nepalese coins. There are three other Nepalese coin dealers who contributed rare coins to my collection: these were Chaitanya Ratna Shakya, Purushatom Lal Shrestha and Hari Prasad Duwal.

After my second stay in Kathmandu I contacted western collectors, namely Gilbert Richardson (USA) who had bought coins in Nepal in the 1960s when prices still were very reasonable and who was working on a detailed variety catalogue of Tibetan coins, but passed away before finishing his work. The other two important collectors who I approached were the German veterinarian Karl Gabrisch who had published already some articles on Tibetan coins and paper money, and in 1990 organised



*Bhupendra Narayan Shrestha,
Nicholas Gervase Rhodes and
Alexander Boris Lissanevitch*



*Carolyn and Wesley Halpert;
Elisabeth and Karl Gabrisch*



*Klaus Bronny and
Wolfgang Bertsch*



“I soon found out that Nepal was not only unique because of the Himalayan mountains and the architecture of the Kathmandu valley, but that it was a paradise for coin collectors”

an exhibition of Tibetan coins in Switzerland for which he wrote an extensive catalogue entitled *Geld aus Tibet*, which is still the most important book in the German language on this subject. I visited Karl Gabrisch several times in his hometown Mannheim while he encouraged me to get familiar with using a computer and start writing articles on Tibet's money.

The other important collector who I contacted and eventually became very friendly with was Nicholas Gervase Rhodes from the UK, who had published several articles on Tibetan coins and was internationally recognised as the leading expert in Tibetan, Nepalese and other Himalayan coins. I consider both Karl Gabrisch and Nicholas Rhodes as being my major European gurus in the field of Tibetan and also of Nepalese coins. Both were friends of Carlo Valdettaro (Italy) who can be considered the spiritual "father" of most collectors of Himalayan coins. Together with Rhodes and Gabrisch Valdettaro is co-author of the important book, *The Coinage of Nepal*, which was published in 1987 and is used and admired by most collectors in this field. All three had formed great collections of Tibetan coins which were either bequeathed to the British Museum (Valdettaro collection) or sold in auction in 2005 (Gabrisch collection) and 2013 (Rhodes collection). Many of the rare coins in these collections were acquired from BN Shresta.

I met Carlo Valdettaro only one time in his home in Lugano (Switzerland) where he patiently answered many of my questions and supplied photocopies of some of his notes re Tibetan and Nepalese coins.

Other foreign collectors who I have met in person or corresponded with were or are Wesley Halpert (his collection was sold by Spink in New York in 2000), Gylfi Snorrason, Klaus Bronny, Wilfried Klug, David Holler, Kris van den Cruyce, René van den Hooff, Wolfgang Schuster and John Hoag. At the Hong Kong auction of the Rhodes collection in 2013 I met the collectors from Beijing, Hao Zhai and his friend Adrian Zhang, who informed me about collecting Tibetan coins in China and with whom I am still in touch.

My collection, which is offered for sale by



Bhupendra Narayan Shrestha

Spink, was mainly formed between 1980 and 2000 by purchases in Nepal, Tibet and India. Only a few pieces were acquired in auctions or obtained through exchange from other collectors, thus my collection was formed before most of the forged Tibetan coins reached the market, and all the coins offered therefore deserve the guarantee of being genuine. I have included only the scarce and rare items and left out the more common silver and copper coins of Tibet which may be offered in further auctions. It should also be mentioned that so far rare Tibetan coins have not reached the high price levels of rare Chinese imperial and republican silver coins, and have the potential to rise considerably in value.

Should I pick out three highlights of my collection I would mention the 10 tam pattern with the intriguing reverse design, featuring five emblems referring to the five senses; then the very rare and historically important Sino-Tibetan coin of the 57th year of Qian Long with the inscription *pod kyi rinpoche*, and last the Lukuan rupee which is exceptionally well struck and well preserved.

I hope that my coins will end up in good hands and provide the same satisfaction and pleasure which they have given to me for many years.

A BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO THE COINAGE OF TIBET

Wolfgang Bertsch

1. Historical Overview

Although Tibet's main neighbours had their own coinage since time immemorial, in ancient Tibet the use of coins was very insignificant. Tibet had no locally struck coinage, however some coins from India, Nepal, Xinjiang and China had reached Tibet by way of trade or as donations to important monasteries. Some of these coins may have entered circulation, but did not develop into an important instrument for transactions in daily life, since almost all domestic and foreign trade was carried out by barter.

Tibet had the highest trade volume with China, the main barter items being horses from north-eastern Tibet (Amdo) which were traded for Chinese tea. Tibet also exported medicinal herbs, stag antlers, musk and gold and imported silk cloth, porcelain and silver. The trade volume with Tibet's southern neighbours, India, Nepal and Bhutan, was much smaller. The Tibetan traders mainly exchanged salt and wool for grain (including rice) with these countries. Traditionally one measure of salt was traded for one measure of grain at the border with Nepal and India. Other, less important export goods were yak tails, musk and live animals (goats and sheep). The export of falcons to India is also recorded during the 17th Century (Pennant, vol. I, 1798, p. 356).

Gold dust, mostly tied up in small leather bags¹, and Chinese silver ingots were used for large transactions within Tibet. These ingots came in different shapes, the most common brand resembling horse or donkey shoes, were named *rta rmiig ma* in Tibetan. Marco Polo reports that red coral also served as currency in Tibet. For small transactions, various consumer goods which had about the same standard value

among the majority of the Tibetans could be used. Among others, these were areca nuts, tobacco, ceremonial scarves (Khadag, Tibetan: *kha btags*) and tea (Gabrisch, 1990). The tea was usually traded in the form of bricks (Tibetan: *ja sbag*) and developed into the most important medium of exchange in the 19th Century when a regular coinage had already been introduced into Tibet (Bertsch, 2006). For very small purchases, cowries (small sea shells which were mainly procured in the Maldiv Islands and reached Tibet and China via Bengal) and stone beads are also recorded as money for ancient Tibet (Xiao Huaiyuan, 1987).

The first coinage extensively used in southern Tibet were silver coins supplied by the Nepalese Malla kingdoms and the first kings of the subsequent Shah dynasty from about 1640 until 1791 (Rhodes et alii, 1989). Tibet provided the silver for the striking of these coins and received coins at the same weight, the Nepalese reaping a handsome profit by alloying the pure silver with copper before the striking. Owing to a dispute between Nepal and Tibet regarding the fineness of the silver coins supplied by Nepal, the export of these coins was disrupted after the mid-eighteenth Century. In order to overcome the shortage of coins in Tibet at that time, the Tibetan Government started striking its own coins modelled on Nepalese prototypes. This occurred in 1763/64 (Martynov, 1965 and 1987; Rhodes, 1990; Bertsch & Gabrisch, 1986 and Gabrisch, 1999).

The Nepalese tried to carry on the very lucrative coin business during the Shah dynasty, which had been established by King Prithvi Narayan Shah in the Kathmandu Valley in 1768. First the Nepalese supplied mohars (silver coins which weighed about 5.4 grams) of good silver, but wanted these to circulate at the rate of one new Mohar for two of the old adulterated silver coins struck by the Malla kings. This would have meant a tremendous loss for the Tibetan traders, and the Tibetan government did not accept these terms. The second Shah King who ruled from Kathmandu, Pratap Simha, supplied alloyed silver coins during the period 1775 until 1777. But when the Nepalese again tried to introduce coins of good silver to circulate at a considerable premium compared with the Malla and Pratap Simha coins, the Tibetans refused, trade between Nepal and Tibet was disrupted and Tibet again experimented with its own coinage in 1785 to mitigate the shortage of silver coins. In order to resume the profitable coin export on their own terms, the Nepalese invaded Tibet in 1788 and again in 1790/91.

When the Tibetan government turned to China for help, an Imperial army was sent to Tibet and together with the Tibetan army drove out the Nepalese by autumn of 1792. The Chinese government took this opportunity to tighten their grip on Tibet and issued an Imperial edict which among other dispositions stipulated the introduction of a new silver coinage, struck in the name of Emperor Qian Long (Rhodes, 1990). At the same time, it was forbidden to import silver coins from Nepal. In order to temporarily solve the shortage of coins in Tibet when the Chinese army arrived in 1791, the Chinese had allowed the striking of the so-called Kong Par Tangkas, which were produced from alloyed silver and had a design copied from Nepalese prototypes. These tangkas, which were first produced in the Kongpo province and later in Lhasa, were the first mass-produced silver coins of Tibet and had about the same weight as their Nepalese counterparts, i.e. about 5.2 grams (Bertsch, 2008).

From 1793, new coins were struck in Lhasa from almost pure silver. These had both Tibetan and Chinese inscriptions. Meanwhile the striking of the Kong Par Tangkas continued through 1792 and early 1793. Both types of coins were authorised by the Chinese and struck under joint Chinese and Tibetan supervision, but they were not part of the Chinese currency system, as silver coinage was unknown in China during the 18th and early 19th Centuries (with the exception of Xinjiang province). In 1791 the Chinese authorities originally planned to cast copper cash coins in Tibet. Had this plan been carried out, the Tibetan coinage could have become part of the Chinese currency system, however the plan was abandoned, as it was found to be too expensive to transport copper from China to Tibet and cast cash coinage in Lhasa (Xiao Huaiyuan, 1987).

Between 1792 and 1836 the Tibetan currency was largely determined by the Chinese government in consultation with Tibetan authorities and silver coins were struck to the sho (*zho*) standard (i.e. about 3.7 grams) in the denominations “half sho”, “sho” and “tangka” in the 57th and 58th year of Qian Long (AD 1792 and 1793). The coins of the 57th year were experimental pieces inscribed only in Tibetan, the issues of the 58th and subsequent years were inscribed with Chinese legends on obverse and with Tibetan legends on reverse. Only in the 58th year of Qian Long a fourth denomination, $\frac{3}{4}$ sho (= half tangka), was struck, although such an issue was not mentioned in the above mentioned Imperial edict. During the 59th year of Qian Long (1794) only very few half

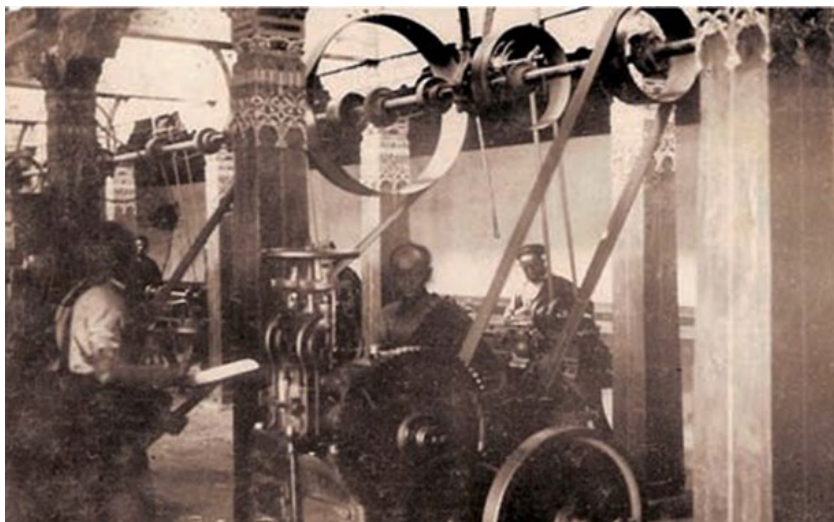
sho coins were struck along with one sho coins; the denominations $\frac{3}{4}$ sho and tangka were eliminated. A few silver coins of one sho were also struck in the 61st year of Qian Long (1796), who had abdicated towards the end of his 60th year in power. By the time the news of his abdication reached Lhasa, some silver coins of the 61st year had already been struck and released for circulation (Rhodes and Gabrisch, 1980). Further Sino-Tibetan silver coins of one sho were struck in the first six years of the Jia Qing era (1796-1801), as well as during the 8th and 9th year (1803-04) and during the last two years of this reign, the 24th and 25th year (1819-20). During the Dao Guang era which followed, silver coins were struck only in the first four years of this era (1821-24) and in the 15th and 16th year (1835-36).

From 1840 until 1954, with Chinese influence weakening, the Tibetan Government decided on Tibet’s coinage system without much interference by the Chinese Government; the coins of this period had only Tibetan inscriptions and designs and made no reference to China. The only incident which interrupted the production of purely Tibetan coins occurred during the short period of 1909 and 1910, when the Tibetan Government struck copper and silver coins dated to the first year of the Xuan Tong era (1909) and in 1910 when the Chinese Amban (representative of the Imperial Chinese Government) in Lhasa had silver and copper coins struck with legends in Chinese and Tibetan; these are the only coins minted in Tibet which can be considered as being part of the Chinese currency system of this period.

The only coin types which were produced in Lhasa between 1840 and 1908 were silver coins struck to the tangka standard of the newly created “Ganden Tangka” type (Rhodes, 1983) and of the earlier “Kong Par Tangka” type. After the aforementioned interruption of the purely Tibetan coin production towards the end of the Qing dynasty (1909/10), the Tibetan Government started producing a large selection of silver and copper coins in various denominations ranging from $2\frac{1}{2}$ skar to 1 srang. Later, silver coins of higher denominations were introduced: $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 srang (1933-1938 and 1946). From 1949 until 1952 coins with the denomination “10 srang” were struck which contained only about 10% of silver; this is the highest denomination coin released for regular circulation in Tibet.

From 1918 until early 1921 gold coins of the denomination “20 tam srang” were struck in the Serkhang mint which was located near the summer

residence of the Dalai Lamas, the Norbu Lingka. These gold coins did not circulate very much in Tibet and were mainly used for storing wealth or were exported to India where a good profit could be obtained (Gabrisch, 1990/1991). Silver coins of the “Gaden Tangka” design continued to be struck in the 20th Century in parallel with the various other denominations mentioned above. The last Tibetan silver coin of this design was produced in 1953/54; this was a special issue struck in fine silver for distribution to monks in the Lhasa area. These neatly machine struck coins were valued at five srang.



Interior of the Tibetan mint Trabshi Lekhung. Photographed by F. Williamson, August 31st, 1933.

From 1840 until 1932 Tibet's coins were struck in different mints located in or near Lhasa by hand and later with water or man-powered locally made machines. Among the most important mints in the early 20th Century were one known by the name 'dod dpal (*las khung*) located in *Shol*, below the Potala, and one located about 12 kilometers north/northeast of Lhasa in the Dode (*dog bde or dog de*) valley (Rhodes, 1978). Another important mint was located in Trabshi (4 kilometers north of Lhasa on the way to Sera monastery). This mint was modernised in the early 1930s, and all the machinery from the other mints was subsequently transferred to this establishment, which operated as the only Tibetan Government mint from 1932 onwards. It had the official name Trabshi Lotrü Lekhung (*grwa bzhi glog 'kbrul las khung* “Trabshi electric machine factory”). Coins were struck by machines imported from England and from British India, first on an experimental basis in 1928 and 1929 and then on a large scale from 1932 to 1938 and again from 1946 to 1954. The electric power for these machines was supplied by a hydro-electric power plant in the Dode valley which was set up between 1927 and 1928 with equipment imported from England in 1924.

During the years 1955 to 1959 no more coins were struck, but paper notes of 100 srang were still printed. By the middle of 1959 the Chinese Government was introducing the Renminbi currency into Tibet. This was to replace the traditional Tibetan money and the dollars with the portrait of Yuan Shikai which the Chinese had introduced after 1951.

2. Tibetan Currency Units

Tibet had a dual, and therefore complicated, system of currency units. One was imported from Nepal, its basic unit being the “tangka” (also called “trangka” “tam” or “tamga”; equivalent to about 5.4 to 5.6 grams of alloyed silver); the other was imported from China, its basic unit being the “srang” (Chinese *liang*, equivalent to 37.3 grams of silver). These two systems were used in Tibet concurrently from about 1640 until 1959. The respective value was calculated as follows:

- 1 srang = $6\frac{2}{3}$ tangkas
- 1 tangka = $1\frac{1}{2}$ sho = 15 skar
- $\frac{1}{2}$ tangka = $7\frac{1}{2}$ skar
- 1 sho = $\frac{2}{3}$ tangka = 10 skar

The subdivisions of the srang were as follows:

- 1 srang = 10 sho = 100 skar
- 1 sho = 10 skar
- 1 srang was called *srang gang*
- 1 sho was called *zho gang*
- 2 sho were called *zho do*

In the 18th and 19th Centuries only silver coins of the following units were struck:

- $\frac{1}{2}$ sho
- $\frac{1}{2}$ tangka = $\frac{3}{4}$ sho
- 1 sho
- 1 tangka

The small units of ½ sho and ½ tangka were only struck for circulation in small numbers in 1793. There exist ½ sho coins, dated Qian Long 59 which are extremely rare and most probably have to be considered as patterns.

In the 20th Century the following units were struck:

Copper:

½ skar (*skar che*)

1 skar

⅛ sho

¼ sho

2½ skar (*skar phyed gsum* or *kha gang*)

5 skar (*skar lnga*)

7½ skar (*skar phyed bgyad*)

1 sho (*zho gang*)

3 sho (*zho gsum*)

5 sho (*zho lnga*)

Silver or billon:

1 tangka

1 sho

2 sho

5 sho

1 srang (*srang gang*)

1½ srang (*srang gang zho lnga*)

3 srang

5 srang (in limited numbers; this coin was also struck in copper)

10 srang

Gold:

20 srang (*gser tam*)

3. Dates on Tibetan Coins

The Kong Par Tangkas and the coins which were struck during the 20th Century, excepting the Gaden Tangkas which are undated, are dated according to the Tibetan 60-year cycle which starts in 1026 when according to Tibetan tradition the Kalacakra Tantra (*dus kyi 'khor lo*) became known in Tibet. The first year of the first cycle is equivalent to the Western Year 1027. The reckoning of years according to the 60 year cycles which goes back to Indian tradition was only established in Tibet in the 13th Century (Schuh, 1973, p. 143).

Except for the Sino-Tibetan coins, the early undated tangkas of the 18th Century and the undated Gaden Tangka issues, all Tibetan coins are inscribed with the cycle and the year in which they were struck. Each cycle comprises of 60 years. The first year of the first cycle corresponds to the Western year AD 1027. In

order to convert a cycle date of a Tibetan coin into a western date one can use the following formula:

Example (1 srang coin, dated 15-43): rab byung 15 lo 43 means that 14 complete cycles plus 43 years of the 15th cycle have elapsed since the year 1026. This date can be converted as follows:

$$(15 - 1) * 60 + 43 + 1026 = \text{AD } 1909.$$

One should be aware that the Tibetan year usually starts some time in February according to the Western calendar. Therefore the coin of the above example cannot have been struck as early as January 1909, but may have been struck as late as January or early February 1910.

There exist 25 and 50 srang pattern coins which are dated according to rab lo which is short for rab byung lo. The rab lo simply counts the total number of years which have passed since 1026. These coins are dated rab-lo 925. This date is converted to the Western year on the 25 and 50 srang pattern coins, which are also inscribed with *spyi lo* 1951. By adding 1026 to 925 one arrives at the Western year 1951. There also exist 5 srang copper coins which may be patterns as well, which are dated rab lo 927 without indicating the equivalent Western year, which can be calculated as being 1953.

The Sino-Tibetan coins are dated according to throne years of various imperial eras:

Qian Long (58th, 59th, 60th and 61st year = 1793, 1794, 1795 and 1796);

Jia Qing (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 24th and 25th year = 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1803, 1804,

1819 and 1820);

Dao Guang (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 15th and 16th year = 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1835 and 1836); and Xuan Tong (1st year = A.D. 1909).



Coin minting in the Dode Mint, located about 12 km north-east of Lhasa. From a film taken in ca.1930 by Sonam Wangfel Laden La. The coin press was most probably made by the British firm Taylor & Challen and imported by the Tibetan Government in the 1920s. The Tibetans extended the arms of the press with two tubes in order to improve the leverage.

Footnote:

¹ For the last quarter of the 19th Century the use of gold dust tied up in little bags called sár-shu (gser shubs), weighing about 90 grains (1 grain = 0.064799 gram) is reported for southern Tibetan areas bordering on Kumaon. Cf. Atkinson, Edwin T.: Himalayan Gazetteer, vol. 1, part 1, Reprint, New Delhi 1973, p. 277 (Originally published in Allahabad, 1882). A member of the Younghusband expedition, which stayed in Lhasa in August 1904, reports that “little bags of gold dust” were still a form of Tibetan currency (O’Connor, 1940, p. 75). In 1813 Moorcoft describes similar bags filled with wash-gold dust as being imported from Hundes Desh (western Tibet) which he calls fitank and states that their weight is exactly 100 grains (i.e. 6.48 grams) (British Library, 1813).

Friday 30th September 10:00am
9月30日(星期五)上午十時開始

CSS82A: Chinese Banknotes 中國紙鈔 (Lots 1-689)

CSS82B: Hong Kong Printing Press Specimens 香港印鈔公司樣票 (Lots 1001-1120)

Saturday 1st October 10:00am
10月1日(星期六)上午十時開始

**CSS82C: The Prestigious Academic Reference Collection of the Late Dr. Werner
Burger: Part 1**

著名清錢學者/收藏家布威納博士舊藏 - 第一部分 (Lots 2001-2176)

**CSS82D: The Wolfgang Bertsch Collection of Tibetan Coins and Banknotes 沃爾夫岡·
伯奇西藏錢鈔集藏 (Lots 3001-3296)**

CSS82E: Chinese Coins 中國錢幣 (Lots 4001-4536)

Sunday 2nd October (Starting at 10:00am)
10月2日(星期日) 上午十時開始

**CSS82F: Property of a Gentleman: A Collection of Modern Chinese Coins 中國現代金
銀幣專場 (Lots 5001-5172)**

**CSS82G: World and Hong Kong Banknotes and Coins 世界·澳門及香港錢幣及紙鈔
(Lots 6001-6694)**

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AN EARLY SCARCE VARTULA TANGKA



3001

Tibet, Anonymous (1763/4), Vartula Tangka, 5.38g, the syllable “*dza*” in Vartula-script repeated eight times on both sides, with eight-spoked wheel in centre, both sides with single central circle (C#5.2), *One of six on PCGS Population Report and only one finer. PCGS AU53#45306803*

1763/4年西藏唐卡·無日期·PCGS AU53·PCGS 記錄六枚·僅得一枚獲更高評分

Estimate HK\$40,000-55,000

Only three specimens of this variety are known, including one in the “Kunsthistorisches Museum” in Vienna.

On both sides the inscription represents eight times the syllable “*dza*” in vartula-script (equivalent to the syllable “*ja*” in Sanskrit). “*ja*” may be short for *jaya* (victorious). Together with the wheel with eight spokes in the centre the meaning would be “victorious wheel”, referring to the teaching of the Buddha or more specifically to the dharma cakra (Tibetan chos *’khor*), the wheel of religion which according to Buddhist tradition was set in motion by Buddha in the deer park of Sarnath, near varanasi (Benares). Chinese sources report that the first coins were struck in Tibet in 1763/4 and in 1785 and this coin has been tentatively attributed to the years 1763/4, 1785 or to the early 19th Century (Martynov, A. S.: “O pervych chekankakh monety v Tibete” *Kratkie Soobshcheniia Akademia Nauk SSSR, Institut Narodoz Azji*, no. 69, Moscow, 1965, p. 197-202).

The attribution of this Tangka to 1763/4 (first Demo Tulku Regent) was favoured by Nicholas Rhodes (see “The first coins struck in Tibet”, *Tibet Journal*, vol. 15, no. 4, Dharamsala 1990, p. 56-63). The present cataloguer suggested an attribution to the regency of the second Demo Tulku in the early 19th Century, since the syllable “*dza*” in vartula-script on the coin is very similar to the one which was engraved on the upper margin of the seal of the second Demo Tulku when he took office in AD 1811 (see Bertsch, Wolfgang: “Some Difficulties in Dating an Early Tibetan Coin,” *Numismatics International Bulletin* (NIB), vol. 25, no. 8, Dallas, August 1990, p. 184-185 and Bertsch, Wolfgang and Gabrisch, Karl: “Some varieties of Tibet’s First Struck Coins,” NIB, vol. 20, no. 6, Dallas, June 1986, p. 125-128).

This Tangka is referred to as “Su cakra vijaya”-Tangka, according to the inscription which appears in the centre of both obverse and reverse in Tibetan Seal Script (Tibetan: “*hor yig*”). These Sanskrit words have the meaning “Victorious wheel”. The design of the coin represents the *dharmakakra* (Tibetan *chos 'khor*, “wheel of law” or “wheel of religion”) which has eight spokes, referring to the “eightfold path” an important element of the teachings of the Buddha. This undated coin has been ascribed to the years 1763/4 or 1785

TWO IMPORTANT SU CAKRA VIJAYA TANGKA



3002

Tibet, Anonymous (1763/4 or 1785), Su Cakra Vijaya Tangka, 5.18g, narrow spoke variant, inscription in Tibetan Seal Script *su cakra vijaya* within a wheel with eight diamond-shaped spokes, the diamonds not joined to the brackets either side (YZM. 255; KM. C#15.1, WS0242A), PCGS XF40 #45306804 and very rare

1763/4年西藏唐卡·PCGS XF40·十分罕見

Estimate HK\$48,000-65,000



3003

Tibet, Anonymous (1763/4), Su Cakra Vijaya Tangka, 5.42g, wide spoke variant, inscription in Tibetan Seal Script *su cakra vijaya* within a wheel with eight diamond-shaped spokes, the diamonds are joined to the brackets either side (WS0242B), *One of two on PCGS Population Report, one finer. PCGS VF35, #45306805, attractive dark toning, rare*

1763/4年西藏唐卡·深色包漿·PCGS VF35·PCGS 記錄兩枚·僅得一枚獲更高評分

Estimate HK\$56,000-72,000

TWO EARLY TANGKAS

3004

Tibet, Anonymous, Early Tangka, 4.75g (diameter 26.9 - 27.4 mm), *obv.* derived from design of Mohars struck in the name of Ranjit Malla of Bhaktapur, figure 45 in margin (north-position), *rev.* central floral motif of six petals, surrounded by a further motif of six petals, each with two inner petals, surrounded by a beaded border (Dong Wenchao, 1992, coin no. 127, p. 142; Ma Fei Hai, 1998, p. 371; Wang Haiyan, 2007, p. 106. See also the following articles: Zhu Jinzhong and Pu-qiong Ci-ren [Puchung Tsering]: “Qian long wu shi nian zao xi zang ga yin bi kao” (“Examining the Tibetan Silver Tangka, Struck in the 50th year of Qian Long”). Zhong guo zang xue, issue 3, Beijing 1990, p. 90-92. Bertsch, Wolfgang: “Some Early Tibetan Tangkas”. Journal of the Oriental Numismatic Society, no. 198, winter 2009, p. 43-44, illustration 2), *design a little weak in centre of obverse, otherwise toned very fine and extremely rare*

早期西藏唐卡·無日期·VF品相·美品

Estimate HK\$16,000-24,000


3005

Tibet, Anonymous, Early Tangka, 5.85g, (diameter c. 28mm), *obv.* derived from design of Mohars struck in the name of Ranjit Malla of Bhaktapur, central six-petaled motif surrounded by hexafoil, this surrounded by pseudo legends, *rev.* design derived from that of the Kong Par Tangkas (second issue) (see Bertsch, Wolfgang: “Some Early Tibetan Tangkas”. Journal of the Oriental Numismatic Society, no. 198, winter 2009, p. 43-44, illustration 5 for similar), *small flat area both sides, toned very fine, extremely rare*

早期西藏唐卡·無日期·VF品相·極罕

Estimate HK\$16,000-24,000

SINO-TIBETAN COINS, ISSUED UNDER JOINT CHINESE AND TIBETAN AUTHORITY - LOT 3006 TO 3051

The Sino Tibetan coins in the name of Qian Long have the following obverse inscription (reads crosswise, up to down and right to left): *qian long bao zang* (Tibet money of Qian Long). The reverse legend is a Tibetan transcription of the Chinese legend and reads crosswise: *chan lung pa 'u gtsang*.

Apart from the inscription all the coins of the Qian Long and Dao Guang era and most of the issues of the Jia Qing era bear four design elements on both sides which can be interpreted as “lion’s snout”, stylised clouds or as lingzhi mushrooms (*Ganoderma Lucidum*).

Normally Sino-Tibetan coins of the Qian Long, Jia Qing and Dao Guang eras are struck in medal alignment.

SINO-TIBETAN COINS, ISSUED UNDER JOINT CHINESE AND TIBETAN AUTHORITY AN EXTREMELY RARE PATTERN 1/2 SHO



3006

Tibet, Qian Long (1792), pattern ½-Sho, 1.90g, Diam. 18.5 - 19.0mm, 57th year, *obv.* inscription: *chan lung thung pa «u* (“current money of Qian Long” and “57” in central square). *rev.* inscription: *bod kyi/rin po che* (“Tibetan precious [coin]”) (LM-635A, C# 65), *The only example on PCGS Population Report. PCGS XF45, #45306808, beautifully toned, of the highest degree of rarity*

1792年西藏乾隆寶藏½錢·包漿吸引·PCGS XF45·PCGS 記錄唯一一枚

Estimate HK\$240,000-320,000



3007

Tibet, Qian Long (1793), ½-Sho, 1.88g, 58th year, four groups of six beads, date reads clockwise, starting at 9 o'clock near the rim: *nian wu shi ba* (year fifty eight), *rev.* four groups of six beads, Tibetan date reads clockwise, starting at 12 o'clock near the rim: *lnga bcu nga brgyad* (fifty-eight) (C#71.1, LM 638B), *Only three finer examples on PCGS Population Report. PCGS AU53, #45306809, beautifully toned, very rare*

1793年西藏乾隆寶藏½錢·24珠·包漿吸引·PCGS AU53·PCGS 記錄僅得三枚獲更高評分·極罕

Estimate HK\$24,000-32,000



3008

Tibet, Qian Long (1793), ¾-Sho (Half-Tangka), 2.75g, 58th year, four groups of six beads, date reads clockwise, starting at 9 o'clock near the rim: *nian wu shi ba* (year fifty eight), *rev.* four groups of six beads, Tibetan date reads clockwise, starting at 12 o'clock near the rim: *lnga bcu nga brgyad* (fifty-eight) (C#66.1, LM 638A), *PCGS Single Top Pop, none finer! PCGS AU58, #45306810, beautifully toned and rare*

1793年西藏乾隆寶藏¾錢·24珠·包漿吸引·PCGS AU58·PCGS 記錄最高中最高評分·罕品

Estimate HK\$24,000-32,000



3009

Tibet, Qian Long (1793), 3/4-Sho (Half-Tangka), 2.83g, 58th year, four groups of seven beads, date reads clockwise, starting at 9 o'clock near the rim: *nian wu shi ba* (year fifty eight), *rev.* four groups of seven beads, Tibetan date reads clockwise, starting at 12 o'clock near the rim: *lnga bcu nga brgyad* (fifty-eight) (C#66.2), *PCGS AU55, #45306811, very rare variant with 28 dots on each side*

1793年西藏乾隆寶藏3/4錢·28珠·PCGS AU55·PCGS 記錄唯一一枚·極罕

Estimate HK\$24,000-32,000



3010

Tibet, Qian Long (1793), Sho, 3.45g, 58th year, small size (diam. c.24mm), 24 beads, divided into four groups of six beads on both sides, date reads clockwise, starting at 9 o'clock near the rim: *nian wu shi ba* (year fifty eight), *rev.* Tibetan date reads clockwise, starting at 12 o'clock near the rim: *lnga bcu nga brgyad* (fifty-eight) (C#72.1, LM 638), *PCGS AU50, #45306812, rare with this number of beads*

1793年西藏乾隆寶藏一錢·24珠·罕見珠數·PCGS AU50

Estimate HK\$12,000-16,000

3011

Tibet, Qian Long (1793), Sho, 3.79g, 58th year, 32 beads, divided into four groups of eight beads on both sides, date reads clockwise, starting at 9 o'clock near the rim: *nian wu shi ba* (year fifty eight), *rev.* Tibetan date reads clockwise, starting at 12 o'clock near the rim: *lnga bcu nga brgyad* (fifty-eight) (C#72, LM 637), *PCGS AU50, #45306813, toned and rare*

1793年西藏乾隆寶藏一錢·32珠·包漿·PCGS AU50·罕品

Estimate HK\$14,000-19,000



3012

Tibet, Qian Long (1793), Sho, 3.72g, 58th year, 32 beads, divided into four groups of eight beads on both sides, date reads clockwise, starting at 9 o'clock near the rim: *nian wu shi ba* (year fifty eight), *rev.* Tibetan date reads clockwise, starting at 12 o'clock near the rim: *lnga bcu nga brgyad* (fifty-eight) (C#72, LM 637), *PCGS XF45, #45306814, rare*

1793年西藏乾隆寶藏一錢·32珠·PCGS XF45·罕品

Estimate HK\$12,000-16,000



3014

Tibet, Qian Long (1793), Tangka, 5.38g, 58th year, small size (diameter c. 27 mm), 24 beads, divided into four groups of six beads on both sides, date reads clockwise, starting at 9 o'clock near the rim: *nian wu shi ba* (year fifty eight), *rev.* Tibetan date reads clockwise, starting at 12 o'clock near the rim: *lnga bcu nga brgyad* (fifty-eight) (C#73.1), *PCGS XF45, #45606816, darkly toned and rare*

1793年西藏乾隆寶藏·24珠·深色包漿·PCGS XF45·PCGS 記錄七枚·僅得三枚獲更高評分·罕品

Estimate HK\$14,000-19,000



3013

Tibet, Qian Long (1793), Tangka, 5.37g, 58th year, small size (diameter c. 27 mm), 24 beads, divided into four groups of six beads on both sides, date reads clockwise, starting at 9 o'clock near the rim: *nian wu shi ba* (year fifty eight), *rev.* Tibetan date reads clockwise, starting at 12 o'clock near the rim: *lnga bcu nga brgyad* (fifty-eight) (C#73.1), *PCGS AU50, #45306815, seldom found in such a superb condition*

1793年西藏乾隆寶藏·24珠·PCGS AU50·PCGS 記錄七枚·僅得一枚獲更高評分

Estimate HK\$16,000-20,000



3015

Tibet, Qian Long (1793), Tangka, 5.58g, 58th year, large size (diameter c. 30 mm), 32 beads, divided into four groups of eight beads, date reads clockwise, starting at 9 o'clock near the rim: *nian wu shi ba* (year fifty eight), *rev.* 33 beads, divided into three groups of eight beads, with nine beads in top right section, Tibetan date reads clockwise, starting at 12 o'clock near the rim: *lnga bcu nga brgyad* (fifty-eight) (LM-636, C#73 var), *PCGS AU50, #45606817, darkly toned and rare, seldom found with an extra bead*

1793年西藏乾隆寶藏·正面32珠·背面33珠·PCGS AU50·PCGS 記錄僅得三枚獲更高評分

Estimate HK\$16,000-20,000



3016

Tibet, Qian Long (1793), Tangka, 5.44g, 58th year, large size (diameter c. 29 mm), 32 beads, divided into four groups of eight beads on both sides, date reads clockwise, starting at 9 o'clock near the rim: *nian wu shi ba* (year fifty eight), *rev.* Tibetan date reads clockwise, starting at 12 o'clock near the rim: *lnga bcu nga brgyad* (fifty-eight) (LM-636, C#73), *PCGS VF Details (Mount Removed)*, #45606818, *rare*

1793年西藏乾隆寶藏·32珠·PCGS VF Details·鑲嵌經移除·罕品

Estimate HK\$6,500-9,500



3018

Tibet, Qian Long (1794), 1-Sho, 3.67g, 59th year, large variety (26-27 mm), 28 beads on both sides, date reads clockwise, starting at 9 o'clock near the rim: *nian wu shi jiu* (year fifty nine), *rev.* Tibetan date reads clockwise, starting at 12 o'clock near the rim: *lnga bcu nga dgu* (fifty nine) (C#72, LM 639), *PCGS XF45*, #45606820, *beautifully toned, scarce thus*

1794年西藏乾隆寶藏一錢·28珠·PCGS XF45·包漿柔美·罕見

Estimate HK\$14,000-19,000



3017

Tibet, Qian Long (1794), 1-Sho, 3.66g, 59th year, large variety (26-27 mm), 28 beads on both sides, date reads clockwise, starting at 9 o'clock near the rim: *nian wu shi jiu* (year fifty nine), *rev.* Tibetan date reads clockwise, starting at 12 o'clock near the rim: *lnga bcu nga dgu* (fifty nine) (C#72, LM 639), *PCGS XF45*, #45606819

1794年西藏乾隆寶藏一錢·28珠·PCGS XF45

Estimate HK\$12,000-18,000



3019

Tibet, Qian Long (1794), 1-Sho, 3.75g, 59th year, large variety (26-27 mm), 28 beads on both sides, date reads clockwise, starting at 9 o'clock near the rim: *nian wu shi jiu* (year fifty nine), *rev.* Tibetan date reads clockwise, starting at 12 o'clock near the rim: *lnga bcu nga dgu* (fifty nine) (C#72, LM 639), *PCGS XF45*, #45606821

1794年西藏乾隆寶藏一錢·28珠·PCGS XF45

Estimate HK\$12,000-18,000



3020

Tibet, Qian Long (1794), 1-Sho, 3.75g, 59th year, large variety (26-27 mm), 32 beads on both sides, date reads clockwise, starting at 9 o'clock near the rim: *nian wu shi jiu* (year fifty nine), *rev.* Tibetan date reads clockwise, starting at 12 o'clock near the rim: *lnga bcu nga dgu* (fifty nine) (WS0204), *PCGS XF40*, #45606822

1794年西藏乾隆寶藏一錢·32珠·PCGS XF40
Estimate HK\$6,500-8,000



3022

Tibet, Qian Long (1795), 1-Sho, 3.98g, 60th year, 30 beads, divided into two groups of seven and one group of 16 beads, date reads clockwise near the rim, starting at 9 o'clock: *nian liu shi* (year sixty), *rev.* 28 beads, divided into four groups of seven beads, Tibetan date reads clockwise near the rim, starting at 12 o'clock: *dgu cu tham pa* (sixtieth) (C#72 var), *PCGS AU58*, #45306824

1795年西藏乾隆寶藏一錢·正面30珠·背面28珠·
PCGS AU58·PCGS 記錄僅得三枚獲更高評分
Estimate HK\$16,000-20,000



3021

Tibet, Qian Long (1795), 1-Sho, 3.62g, 60th year, 30 beads, divided into two groups of seven and one group of 16 beads, date reads clockwise near the rim, starting at 9 o'clock: *nian liu shi* (year sixty), *rev.* 28 beads, divided into four groups of seven beads, Tibetan date reads clockwise near the rim, starting at 12 o'clock: *dgu cu tham pa* (sixtieth) (C#72 var), *PCGS XF45*, #45306823, *well struck on a full flan, with dark toning*

1795年西藏乾隆寶藏一錢·正面30珠·背面28珠·深色包漿·PCGS XF45
Estimate HK\$16,000-20,000



3023

Tibet, Qian Long (1795), 1-Sho, 3.76g (27mm), 60th year, 24 beads, divided into two groups of six and one group of 12 beads, date reads clockwise near the rim, starting at 9 o'clock: *nian liu shi* (year sixty), *rev.* 24 beads, divided into four groups of six beads, Tibetan date reads clockwise near the rim, starting at 12 o'clock: *dgu cu tham pa* (sixtieth) (C#72.2, LM 640), *PCGS AU55*, #45306825, *attractive coin on a full flan*

1795年西藏乾隆寶藏一錢·24珠·PCGS AU55·PCGS 記錄僅得二枚獲更高評分
Estimate HK\$16,000-20,000



3024

Tibet, Qian Long (1795), 1-Sho, 3.47g (29mm), 60th year, 24 beads, divided into two groups of six and one group of 12 beads, date reads clockwise near the rim, starting at 9 o'clock: *nian liu shi* (year sixty), *rev.* 24 beads, divided into four groups of six beads, Tibetan date reads clockwise near the rim, starting at 12 o'clock: *dgu cu tham pa* (sixtieth) (C#72.2, LM 640), *PCGS XF45, #45306826*

1795年西藏乾隆寶藏一錢·24珠·PCGS XF45

Estimate HK\$12,000-16,000



3026

Tibet, Qian Long (1796), 1-Sho, 3.72g, 61st year, 36 beads on both sides, date reads clockwise, starting at 9 o'clock near the rim: *nian liu shi yi* (year sixty-one), *rev.* Tibetan date reads clockwise, starting at 12 o'clock near the rim: *dgu cu re gcig* (sixty-one) (LM 640A, WS0208), *PCGS AU53, #45306828, very attractive coin on large flan and very rare*

1796年西藏乾隆寶藏一錢·36珠·PCGS AU53·PCGS 記錄五枚·僅得一枚獲更高評分

Estimate HK\$240,000-280,000



3025

Tibet, Qian Long (1796), 1-Sho, 3.52g, 61st year, 24 beads on both sides, date reads clockwise, starting at 9 o'clock near the rim: *nian liu shi yi* (year sixty-one), *rev.* Tibetan date reads clockwise, starting at 12 o'clock near the rim: *dgu cu re gcig* (sixty-one) (C#72.2, WS0207), *a couple of edge cracks, otherwise toned very fine and very rare*

1796年西藏乾隆寶藏一錢·24珠·約VF品相·幣邊有裂·帶包漿·十分罕見

Estimate HK\$140,000-200,000



3027

Tibet, Jia Qing (1796), 1-Sho, 3.10g, 1st year, date near the rim: *nian yuan* (first year), the first character at 6 o'clock, the second at 12 o'clock, *rev.* Tibetan date: *dang po* (first), the first character at 12 o'clock and the second at 6 o'clock (C# 83.1, LM 641var), *PCGS XF45, #45306829, toned and scarce*

1796年西藏嘉慶寶藏一錢·36珠·包漿·PCGS XF45·罕品

Estimate HK\$9,500-15,000



3028

Tibet, Jia Qing (1796), 1-Sho, 3.67g, 1st year, date near the rim: *nian yuan* (first year), the first character at 6 o'clock, the second at 12 o'clock), *rev.* Tibetan date: *dang po* (first), the first character at 12 o'clock and the second at 6 o'clock (C# 83.1, LM 641var), PCGS XF45, #45306830, on a full flan, scarce

1796年西藏嘉慶寶藏一錢·36珠·PCGS XF45·罕品

Estimate HK\$9,500-15,000



3029

Tibet, Jia Qing (1796), 1-Sho, 3.65g, 1st year, date near the rim: *nian yuan* (first year), the first character at 6 o'clock, the second at 12 o'clock), *rev.* Tibetan date: *dang po* (first), the first character at 12 o'clock and the second at 6 o'clock (C# 83.1, LM 641var), PCGS AU53, #45306831, attractively toned and scarce

1796年西藏嘉慶寶藏一錢·36珠·吸引包漿·PCGS AU53·罕品

Estimate HK\$14,000-19,000

A GROUP OF SCARCE JIA QING 1 SHO



3030

Tibet, Jia Qing (1797), 1-Sho, 3.73g, 2nd year, date near the rim: *nian er* (second year), the first character at 9 o'clock, the second at 3 o'clock), *rev.* Tibetan date: *gnyis pa* (second), the first character at 12 o'clock and the second at 6 o'clock (C#83.1), PCGS XF45, #17237451, extremely rare, ex. Rhodes collection

1797年西藏嘉慶寶藏一錢·PCGS XF45·前羅德斯收藏·極罕

Estimate HK\$160,000-200,000



3031

Tibet, Jia Qing (1798), 1-Sho, 3.77g, 3rd year, date near the rim: *nian san* (third year), the first character at 9 o'clock, the second at 3 o'clock), *rev.* Tibetan date: *gsum pa* (third), the first character at 12 o'clock and the second at 6 o'clock, the top line of legend reads *gca* (C#83.1var), PCGS AU55, #45306832, on a full flan, attractive and extremely rare

1798年西藏嘉慶寶藏一錢·21珠·PCGS AU55·PCGS 記錄三枚記錄中最高評分

Estimate HK\$175,000-220,000



3032

Tibet, Jia Qing (1799), 1-Sho, 3.59g, 4th year, date near the rim: *mian si* (fourth year), the first character at 6 o'clock, the second at 12 o'clock), *rev.* Tibetan date: *bzhi pa* (fourth), the first character at 12 o'clock and the second at 6 o'clock (C#83.1, LM 641B), *PCGS VF Details (Plugged)*, #45306833, *very rare*

1799年西藏嘉慶寶藏一錢·24珠·PCGS VF Details·經填塞·極罕

Estimate HK\$80,000-100,000



3033

Tibet, Jia Qing (1801), 1-Sho, 3.72g, 6th year, date near the rim: *nian liu* (sixth year), the first character at 9 o'clock, the second at 3 o'clock), *rev.* Tibetan legend *ca' chin' khri bzugs* (Jia Qing throne honourable) in three lines in the centre flanked by two columns of Manchu script: *menggum/ ningun* ("silver money/six"), reading the left column of script first, Tibetan date near the rim: *gung lo drug pa* (honourable year sixth), the first character at 12 o'clock, the second at 9 o'clock, the third at 3 o'clock and the last at 6 o'clock (C#85; LM 641D), *PCGS AU50*, #45306834, *very rare*

1801年西藏嘉慶寶藏一錢·PCGS AU50·PCGS 記錄五枚記錄中最高評分

Estimate HK\$120,000-150,000



3034

Tibet, Jia Qing (1803), 1-Sho, 3.66g, 8th year, 20 beads, 9 in top section, 11 below, date near the rim: *nian ba* (eighth year), the first character at 9 o'clock, the second at 3 o'clock, *rev.* 20 beads, 8 on left, 12 on right side of date, Tibetan legend reads "*bca*" (three letters) instead of "*ca*" (two letters), date: *brgyad pa* (eighth), the first character at 12 o'clock and the second at 6 o'clock (C#83.3), *PCGS AU50, #45306835, rare legend variant*

1803年西藏嘉慶寶藏一錢·PCGS AU50·PCGS 記錄四枚·僅得兩枚獲更高評分

Estimate HK\$20,000-24,000



3035

Tibet, Jia Qing (1803), 1-Sho, 3.59g, 8th year, 27 beads, 13 in top section, 14 below, date as before, *rev.* 22 beads, 11 both sides of date, Tibetan legend reads "*ca*" (two letters), date as before (C#83.2, LM 642 var), *PCGS XF45, #45306836, coins of the 8th and 9th year of Jia Qing era are seldom found in such a good condition*

1803年西藏嘉慶寶藏一錢·正面27珠·背面22珠·
PCGS XF45·難得一見嘉慶八年至九年之美品

Estimate HK\$14,000-19,000

3036

Tibet, Jia Qing (1803), 1-Sho, 3.72g, 8th year, 27 beads, 14 in top section, 13 below, date as before, *rev.* assumed to have 28 beads, 14 both sides of date, but left side mostly off flan, Tibetan legend reads "*ca*" (two letters), date as before (C#83.2, LM 642 var), *PCGS AU50, #45306837, scarce*

1803年西藏嘉慶寶藏一錢·正面27珠·背面28珠·
PCGS AU50·罕見

Estimate HK\$14,000-18,000



3037

Tibet, Jia Qing (1804), 1-Sho, 3.68g, 9th year, 27 beads, 14 in top section, 13 below, date near the rim: *nian jiu* (ninth year), the first character at 9 o'clock, the second at 3 o'clock, *rev.* 31 beads, 16 to left and 15 to right of date, Tibetan date: *dgu pa* (ninth), the first character at 12 o'clock and the second at 6 o'clock (C#83.2, LM 644 var), *PCGS XF Detail (Bent)*, #45306838, *scarce*

1804年西藏嘉慶寶藏一錢·正面27珠·背面31珠·
PCGS XF Details·有彎

Estimate HK\$14,000-18,000



3039

Tibet, Jia Qing (1820), 1-Sho, 3.69g, 24th year, 24 beads both sides, six beads in each quarter, date near the rim: *nian er shi si* (24th year), the first character at 9 o'clock, the second at 12 o'clock, the third at 6 o'clock and the last at 3 o'clock, *rev.* Tibetan date *nyi shu rtsa bzhi* (twenty-fourth), reads clockwise around the rim from 12 o'clock (C#83.1, LM 645 var), *PCGS XF45*, #45306840, *scarce*

1820年西藏嘉慶寶藏一錢·24珠·PCGS XF45·少見

Estimate HK\$12,000-16,000



3038

Tibet, Jia Qing (1804), 1-Sho, 3.71g, 9th year, 29 beads, 13 in top section, 16 below, date near the rim: *nian jiu* (ninth year), the first character at 9 o'clock, the second at 3 o'clock, *rev.* 30 beads, 15 each side of date, Tibetan date: *dgu pa* (ninth), the first character at 12 o'clock and the second at 6 o'clock (C#83.2, LM 644 var), *PCGS XF45*, #45306839, *scarce*

1804年西藏嘉慶寶藏一錢·正面29珠·背面30珠·
PCGS XF45

Estimate HK\$13,000-18,000



3040

Tibet, Jia Qing (1821), 1-Sho, 3.73g, 25th year, 24 beads both sides, six beads in each quarter, date near the rim: *nian er shi wu* (25th year), reads clockwise from 9 o'clock, *rev.* Tibetan date *nyi shu rtsa lnga* (twenty-fifth), reads clockwise around the rim from 12 o'clock (C#83.1, LM 646 var), *PCGS AU55*, #45306841

1821年西藏嘉慶寶藏一錢·24珠·PCGS AU55

Estimate HK\$4,000-4,800



3041

Tibet, Jia Qing (1821), 1-Sho, 3.55g, 25th year, 24 beads both sides, six beads in each quarter, date near the rim: *nian er shi wu* (25th year), reads clockwise from 9 o'clock, *rev.* Tibetan date *nyi shu rtsa lnga* (twenty-fifth), reads clockwise around the rim from 12 o'clock (C#83.1, LM 646 var), PCGS AU50, #45306842

1821年西藏嘉慶寶藏一錢·24珠·PCGS AU50

Estimate HK\$4,000-4,800



3043

Tibet, Dao Guang (1822), 1-Sho, 3.80g, 2nd year, 28 beads, 14 both sides of date, date near the rim: *nian er* (2nd year), the first character at 6 o'clock, the second at 12 o'clock, *rev.* 26 beads, 13 both sides, Tibetan date: *gnyis pa* (second), the first character at 12 o'clock and the second at 6 o'clock, 'Chan' character incomplete, (LM 648A var), PCGS AU58, #45306844

1822年西藏道光寶藏一錢·正面28珠·背面26珠·PCGS AU58·PCGS 記錄僅得兩枚獲更高評分

Estimate HK\$12,000-16,000



3042

Tibet, Dao Guang (1821), 1-Sho, 3.62g, 1st year, 28 beads, 14 both sides of date, date near the rim: *nian yuan* (1st year), the first character at 6 o'clock, the second at 12 o'clock, *rev.* 28 beads, 14 both sides of date, Tibetan date: *dang po* (first), the first character at 12 o'clock and the second at 6 o'clock (C#93, LM 647 var), PCGS XF45, #45306843, scarce

1821年西藏道光寶藏一錢·28珠·PCGS XF45·稀見

Estimate HK\$6,500-9,500



3044

Tibet, Dao Guang (1823), 1-Sho, 3.71g, 3rd year, 30 beads, 15 both sides of date, *nian san* (3rd year), the first character at 6 o'clock, the second at 12 o'clock, *rev.* 26 beads, 13 both sides, Tibetan date: *gsum pa* (third), the first character at 12 o'clock and the second at 6 o'clock (C#93, LM 649 var), PCGS AU50, #45306845

1823年西藏道光寶藏一錢·正面30珠·背面26珠·PCGS AU50

Estimate HK\$6,500-9,500



3045

Tibet, Dao Guang (1823), 1-Sho, 3.65g, 3rd year, 28 beads, 14 both sides of date, *nian san* (3rd year), the first character at 6 o'clock, the second at 12 o'clock, *rev.* 26 beads, 13 both sides, Tibetan date: *gsum pa* (third), the first character at 12 o'clock and the second at 6 o'clock (C#93, LM 649 var), *PCGS AU50*, #45306846

1823年西藏道光寶藏一錢·正面28珠·背面26珠·
PCGS AU50

Estimate HK\$12,000-15,000



3047

Tibet, Dao Guang (1824), 1-Sho, 3.58g, 4th year, 28 beads, 14 both sides of date, *nian si* (4th year), the first character at 6 o'clock, the second at 12 o'clock, *rev.* 26 beads, 13 both sides, Tibetan date: *bzhi pa* (fourth), the first character at 12 o'clock and the second at 6 o'clock (C#93; LM 649A var), *PCGS AU50*, #45306848, *scarce*

1824年西藏道光寶藏一錢·正面28珠·背面26珠·
PCGS AU50

Estimate HK\$6,500-9,500



3046

Tibet, Dao Guang (1823), 1-Sho, 3.82g, 3rd year, 30 beads, 15 both sides of date, *nian san* (3rd year), the first character at 6 o'clock, the second at 12 o'clock, small cross to the right of the character *dao*, *rev.* 26 beads, 13 both sides, Tibetan date: *gsum pa* (third), the first character at 12 o'clock and the second at 6 o'clock (C#93, LM 649 var), *PCGS VF Details (Plugged)*, #45306847, *rare*

1823年西藏道光寶藏一錢·正面30珠·背面26珠·
PCGS VF Details·經填塞·罕見

Estimate HK\$12,000-16,000



3048

Tibet, Dao Guang (1835), 1-Sho, 3.81g, 15th year, 27 beads, 7 in left upper segment, 6 in right upper segment, 14 in lower half, date *nian shi wu* (15th year) reads clockwise starting at 9 o'clock near rim, *rev.* 27 beads, 6 in each upper segment, 15 in lower half, the Tibetan syllable at 6 o'clock is spelt *kwong*, Tibetan date: *bco lnga pa* (fifteenth), reads clockwise starting at 12 o'clock (C#93, LM 650 var), *PCGS AU53*, #45306849, *rare*

1835年西藏道光寶藏一錢·27珠·PCGS AU53·PCGS
記錄僅得兩枚獲更高評分·罕見

Estimate HK\$12,000-16,000



3049

Tibet, Dao Guang (1835), 1-Sho, 3.56g, 15th year, 25 beads, 6 in each upper segment, 13 in lower half, date *nian shi wu* (15th year) reads clockwise starting at 9 o'clock near rim, *rev.* 27 beads, 6 in each upper segment, 15 in lower half, the Tibetan syllable at 6 o'clock is spelt *krong* instead of *kwong*, Tibetan date: *bcu lnga pa* (fifteenth), reads clockwise starting at 12 o'clock (C#93, LM 650 *var*), PCGS AU55, #45306850, richly toned and rare, especially in this condition

1835年西藏道光寶藏一錢·正面25珠·背面27珠·
PCGS AU55·深色包漿·PCGS 記錄中最高評分

Estimate HK\$16,000-24,000



3051

Tibet, Dao Guang (1836), 1-Sho, 3.55g, 16th year, 22 beads, 6 in each upper segment, 10 in lower half, date *nian shi liu* (16th year) reads clockwise starting at 9 o'clock near rim, *rev.* 26 beads, 5 in each upper segment, 16 in lower half, Tibetan date: *bcu dgu pa* (sixteenth), reads clockwise starting at 12 o'clock (C#93, LM 651 *var*), PCGS XF45, #45306852, rare
1836年西藏道光寶藏一錢·正面22珠·背面26珠·
PCGS XF45·罕見

Estimate HK\$6,500-9,500



3050

Tibet, Dao Guang (1836), 1-Sho, 3.80g, 16th year, 24 beads, 6 in each upper segment, 12 in lower half, date *nian shi liu* (16th year) reads clockwise starting at 9 o'clock near rim, *rev.* 27 beads, 6 in each upper segment, 15 in lower half, Tibetan date: *bcu dgu pa* (sixteenth), reads clockwise starting at 12 o'clock (C#93, LM 651 *var*), PCGS XF45, #45306851, rare

1836年西藏道光寶藏一錢·正面24珠·背面27珠·
PCGS XF45·少見

Estimate HK\$6,500-9,500

KONG PAR TANGKAS - LOT 3052 - 3067

The supply of Nepalese Mohars was disrupted during Tibet and Nepal conflict between 1788 and 1791. Therefore the Chinese authorities in Tibet authorised a temporary coin issue of the same weight standard and struck from silver with about the same fineness (about 66% silver) as the Nepalese Mohars. The first Kong Par Tangkas were struck in a mint located in Kongbo district east of Lhasa, hence their name “Kong Par Tangkas” which means “Tangkas struck in Kong(bo)”. Initially they were issued to members of the Chinese army who were instructed to change into Kong Par Tangkas from the silver ingots they carried from China as advance payment. In spring of 1791 the Chinese army had entered Tibet to drive out the Nepalese army which had invaded parts of southern Tibet. The Kong Par Tangkas issued to its members were partly spent in Lhasa for buying supplies and subsequently used as circulating coins along with the old Nepalese Mohars.

The first series of Kong Par Tangkas bears the dates 13-45 (AD 1791), 13-46 (1792) and 13-47 (1793). While considerable quantities of the first two dates were struck it appears that the coins dated 13-47 were only struck in the beginning of that year after the production of Kong Par Tangkas was suspended. The reason for this was that the Chinese authorities had decided to strike coins of fine silver with the reign name “Qian Long” to replace both the Nepalese Mohars and the Kong Par Tangkas. The Sino-Tibetan coins in the name of Qian Long, Jia Qing and Dao Guang were struck between 1792 and 1840 with periods of various lengths of disruption.

After 1840 Chinese influence on Tibetan affairs had weakened considerably and the Tibetan government decided to resume striking Tangkas in the style of the Kong-Par Tangkas with the same weight standard and in silver of the same fineness as the first series. However, the Tibetan authorities did not inscribe the new series of Kong Par Tangkas with the actual date, and continued to use the old date 13-46 which is referred to as “frozen date” in numismatics. The second series of Kong Par Tangkas was struck around 1840 and is characterised by having a pointed “date arch” on obverse. The third series of Kong Par Tangkas was struck around 1850, again with the frozen date 13-46. These issues can be identified by their large petals on reverse and the improved quality of striking. A substantial number of Kong Par Tangkas of the third series has survived and therefore they are the second most common Tibetan silver coins of the 19th Century after the Ganden Tangkas which were first struck in about 1840. A fourth series of Kong Par Tangkas was struck in 1890 and 1891; this time the coins bear a new date which corresponds to the actual year when they were struck, i.e. 15-24 and 15-25. They were struck at a reduced weight standard.



3052

Tibetan and Chinese Authority, Anonymous, Kong Par Tangka, 5.32g, first issue, 13-45 (1791), date within central square with arch above, surmounted by moon and sun, ornaments around the square which have been interpreted as being “lotus hands,” circle of pearls within border around, *rev.* lotus flower in centre within double circle to which eight petals are attached, each containing one of the eight Buddhist auspicious emblems, petal at 1 o’clock contains fishes swimming anticlockwise, circle of pearls within border around, (C #60), *PCGS VF30, #45306733, scarce first year type*

西藏唐卡銀幣 · PCGS VF30 · 首年發行罕品

Estimate HK\$1,200-1,600

3053

Tibetan and Chinese Authority, Anonymous, Kong Par Tangka, 5.24g, first issue, 13-45 (1791), date within central square with arch above, surmounted by moon and sun, ornaments around the square which have been interpreted as being “lotus hands,” circle of pearls within border around, *rev.* lotus flower in centre within double circle to which eight petals are attached, each containing one of the eight Buddhist auspicious emblems, petal at 1 o’clock contains fishes swimming anticlockwise, circle of pearls within border around, (C #60), *PCGS XF45, #45306734, attractively toned, very fine, scarce first year type*

西藏唐卡銀幣 · PCGS XF45 · 首年發行罕品

Estimate HK\$1,200-1,600



3054

Tibetan and Chinese Authority, Anonymous, Kong Par Tangka, 5.31g, first issue, 13-46 (1792), date within central square with arch above, surmounted by moon and sun, ornaments around the square which have been interpreted as being "lotus hands," circle of pearls within border around, *rev.* lotus flower in centre within single circle to which eight petals are attached, each containing one of the eight Buddhist auspicious emblems, petal at 1 o'clock contains fishes swimming clockwise, circle of pearls within border around, (C #60.1), *PCGS AU50, #45306735, attractively toned*

西藏唐卡銀幣·漂亮包漿·PCGS AU50·包漿吸引

Estimate HK\$1,100-1,400



3056

Tibetan and Chinese Authority, Anonymous, Kong Par Tangka, 5.44g, first issue, 13-46 (1792), date within central square with arch above, surmounted by moon and sun, ornaments around the square which have been interpreted as being "lotus hands," circle of pearls within border around, *rev.* lotus flower in centre within single circle to which eight petals are attached, each containing one of the eight Buddhist auspicious emblems, petal at 1 o'clock contains fishes swimming clockwise, circle of pearls within border around, (C #60.1), *PCGS XF45, #45306737, attractive dark tone*

西藏唐卡銀幣·PCGS XF45·深色包漿

Estimate HK\$1,000-1,200



3055

Tibetan and Chinese Authority, Anonymous, Kong Par Tangka, 4.97g, first issue, 13-46 (1792), date within central square with arch above, surmounted by moon and sun, ornaments around the square which have been interpreted as being "lotus hands," circle of pearls within border around, *rev.* lotus flower in centre within single circle to which eight petals are attached, each containing one of the eight Buddhist auspicious emblems, petal at 1 o'clock contains fishes swimming clockwise, circle of pearls within border around, (C #60.1), *PCGS VF35, #45306736, attractive dark tone*

西藏唐卡銀幣·PCGS VF35·深色包漿

Estimate HK\$1,100-1,400



3057

Tibetan and Chinese Authority, Anonymous, Kong Par Tangka, 5.14g, first issue, 13-47 (1793), date within central square with arch above, surmounted by moon and sun, ornaments around the square which have been interpreted as being "lotus hands," circle of pearls within border around, *rev.* lotus flower in centre within single circle to which eight petals are attached, each containing one of the eight Buddhist auspicious emblems, petal at 1 o'clock contains fishes swimming clockwise, circle of pearls within border around, (C #60.1), *PCGS VF30, #45306738, rare*

西藏唐卡銀幣·PCGS VF30·罕品

Estimate HK\$1,600-2,000



3058

Tibetan and Chinese Authority, Anonymous, Kong Par Tangka, 4.86g, first issue, 13-47 (1793), date within central square with arch above, surmounted by moon and sun, ornaments around the square which have been interpreted as being "lotus hands," circle of pearls within border around, *rev.* lotus flower in centre within single circle to which eight petals are attached, each containing one of the eight Buddhist auspicious emblems, petal at 1 o'clock contains fishes swimming clockwise, circle of pearls within border around, (C #60.1), *PCGS VF Details (Damage)*, #45306739, *darkly toned, rare*

西藏唐卡銀幣·PCGS VF·有損·罕品

Estimate HK\$1,600-2,400



3060

Tibetan and Chinese Authority, Anonymous, Kong Par Tangka, 5.38g, third issue, 13-46 (1860), date within central square with arch above, moon and sun above, ornaments around the square, *rev.* lotus flower in centre within single circle to which eight petals are attached, each containing one of the eight Buddhist auspicious emblems, circle of pearls within border around, (C #60.3), *PCGS XF40, #45306741, with attractive dark toning, exceptional for type*

西藏唐卡銀幣·PCGS XF40·深色包漿

Estimate HK\$400-600



3059

Tibetan and Chinese Authority, Anonymous, Kong Par Tangka, 5.44g, second issue, 13-46 (c. 1820), date within central square with pointed arch above, moon and sun in corners, ornaments around the square, *rev.* lotus flower in centre within single circle to which eight petals are attached, each containing one of the eight Buddhist auspicious emblems, circle of pearls within border around, (C #60.2, LM 625), *PCGS VF30, #45306740, unusual to find second issue coins in this condition*

西藏唐卡銀幣·PCGS VF30·罕見品相

Estimate HK\$700-800



3061

Tibetan and Chinese Authority, Anonymous, Kong Par Tangka, 5.64g, third issue, 13-46 (1860), date within central square with arch above, moon and sun above, ornaments around the square, *rev.* lotus flower in centre within single circle to which eight petals are attached, each containing one of the eight Buddhist auspicious emblems, circle of pearls within border around, (C #60.3), *PCGS XF Details (Environmental Damage)*, #45306742, *darkly toned, exceptional for type*

西藏唐卡銀幣·PCGS XF Details·有環境傷害·深色包漿·罕品

Estimate HK\$400-600



3062

Tibetan and Chinese Authority, Anonymous, Kong Par Tangka, 5.48g, third issue, 13-46 (1860), date within central square with no arch above, moon and sun above, ornaments around the square, *rev.* lotus flower in centre within single circle to which eight petals are attached, each containing one of the eight Buddhist auspicious emblems, circle of pearls within border around, (C #60.3var), *PCGS AU50*, #45306743, *toned, a very rare mint error*

西藏唐卡銀幣 · PCGS AU50 · 罕見錯體

Estimate HK\$4,000-5,500



3064

Tibetan and Chinese Authority, Anonymous, Kong Par Tangka, 4.44g, fourth issue, 15-24 (1890), date within central square with arch above, moon and sun above, , ornaments around the square, *rev.* lotus flower in centre within single circle to which eight petals are attached, each containing one of the eight Buddhist auspicious emblems, larger types, fish swim clockwise in first petal in NE petal, umbrella variant in SW petal, circle of pearls within border around, (C #A13.1, LM 627), *PCGS AU53*, #45306745, *toned*

西藏唐卡銀幣 · 包漿 · PCGS AU53 · 有包漿

Estimate HK\$700-800



3063

Tibetan and Chinese Authority, Anonymous, Kong Par Tangka, 4.52g, fourth issue, 15-24 (1890), date within central square with arch above, moon and sun above, , ornaments around the square, *rev.* lotus flower in centre within single circle to which eight petals are attached, each containing one of the eight Buddhist auspicious emblems, small types, fish swim clockwise in first petal in NE petal, umbrella variant in SW petal, circle of pearls within border around, (C #A13.1, LM 627), *PCGS AU53*, #45306744, *toned*

西藏唐卡銀幣 · 包漿 · PCGS AU53

Estimate HK\$700-800



3065

Tibetan and Chinese Authority, Anonymous, Kong Par Tangka, 5.12g, fourth issue, 15-25 (1891), date within central square with arch above, moon and sun above, , ornaments around the square, *rev.* lotus flower in centre within single circle to which eight petals are attached, each containing one of the eight Buddhist auspicious emblems, circle of pearls within border around, (C #A13.1), *PCGS AU50*, #45306746

西藏唐卡銀幣 · PCGS AU50

Estimate HK\$700-800



3066
Tibetan and Chinese Authority, Anonymous,
Kong Par Tangka, 4.44g, fourth issue, 15-25 (1891),
date within central square with arch above, moon
and sun above, , ornaments around the square, *rev.*
lotus flower in centre within single circle to which
eight petals are attached, each containing one of the
eight Buddhist auspicious emblems, circle of pearls
within border around, (C #A13.1), *PCGS AU53,*
#45306747

西藏唐卡銀幣 · PCGS AU53

Estimate HK\$700-800



3067
Tibetan and Chinese Authority, Anonymous,
Kong Par Tangka, 4.17g, fourth issue, 15-24 (1890),
date within central square with arch above, moon
and sun above, , ornaments around the square, *rev.*
lotus flower in centre within double circle to which
eight petals are attached, each containing one of
the eight Buddhist auspicious emblems, circle of
pearls within border around, (C #A13.2 *var*), *PCGS*
XF Details (Environmental Damage), #45306748,
extremely rare

西藏唐卡銀幣 · PCGS XF Details · 有環境傷害 · 極罕

Estimate HK\$4,000-5,500

**RANJANA SCRIPT TANGKAS -
LOT 3068 - 3073**



3068
Tibet, Anonymous (meaningless date), Ranjana
Tangka, 4.77g, date given in Nepalese figures can be
read as 16-61 (C# 27.1), *PCGS XF45,* #45306749,
rare

西藏唐卡銀幣 · PCGS XF45 · 罕品

Estimate HK\$4,000-5,500



3069
Tibet, Anonymous (meaningless date), Ranjana
Tangka, 4.87g, date given in Nepalese figures can be
read as 16-72 (C# 27.1), *PCGS XF45,* #45306750,
rare

西藏唐卡銀幣 · PCGS XF45 · 罕品

Estimate HK\$4,800-6,500



3070
Tibet, Anonymous (1894), Ranjana Tangka, 4.89g,
date given in Nepalese figures can be read as 15-28
(C# 27), *PCGS AU55,* #45306751, *a particularly*
rare date

西藏唐卡銀幣 · PCGS AU55 · 罕見年份

Estimate HK\$6,500-8,000



3071

Tibet, Anonymous (1896), Ranjana Tangka, 4.57g, date given in Nepalese figures can be read as 15-30 (C# 27), *PCGS XF Details (Environmental Damage)*, #45306752, *rare*

西藏唐卡銀幣 · PCGS XF Details · 有環境傷害

Estimate HK\$4,800-6,500



3072

Tibet, Anonymous (1906), Ranjana Tangka, 4.77g, date given in Nepalese figures can be read as 15-40 (C# 27.1, LM 626), *PCGS AU58*, #45306753, *rare*

西藏唐卡銀幣 · PCGS AU58 · 少見

Estimate HK\$6,500-8,000



3073

Tibet, Anonymous (1912), Ranjana Tangka, 4.56g, swastika replaces sun in top right section above square on obverse, date given in Nepalese figures can be read as 15-46 (C# 27.2), *PCGS XF45*, #45306754, *darkly toned, rare type*

西藏唐卡銀幣 · PCGS XF45 · 深色包漿 · PCGS 記錄三枚 · 僅得一枚獲更高評分

Estimate HK\$6,500-8,000

CHINESE ISSUES FOR TIBET: SICHUAN RUPEES

This series of coins is known as Sichuan or Tibet Rupees. These were produced by the Chinese imitating the British Indian Rupees with the portrait of Queen Victoria. The portrait of the queen was replaced by one which most authorities believe to be the portrait of Emperor Guang Xu. The Sichuan Rupees were minted for exclusive use in Tibet and areas with Tibetan population in western China. One can distinguish between four major varieties:

1. Small head without collar (1902-1911 Chengdu mint) with reverse horizontal or vertical rosette
2. Small head with collar (1912-1916 Chengdu mint)
3. Small head with collar/flat nose (1930-1935 Kangding mint)
4. Big head (1936-1942 Kangding mint)

According to Y.K.Leung Sichuan Rupees were struck until 1944 (33rd year of the Republic). See: <http://ykleungn.tripod.com/szeRupee.htm>

The reverses of the Sichuan Rupees struck in Chengdu feature a Chinese character “si” which has two short vertical strokes within an open square. On the reverses of the Sichuan Rupees of the Kangding mint the two strokes of the character “si” are curved sidwards at their lower ends. The Sichuan Rupees can briefly be described as follows:

Obverse: portrait of Emperor Guang Xu Reverse: horizontal or vertical rosette in centre. Four Chinese characters to be read crosswise up to down and from right to left; *si chuan sheng zao* (“made in Sichuan”). Branches with cusps and/or flowers around, a feature which was copied from the British Indian Rupees with the portrait of Queen Victoria which were first issued in 1840.

SICHUAN RUPEES COUNTERMARKED IN EASTERN TIBET - LOT 3074-3094

The Sichuan Rupees struck in Kangding with alloyed silver are occasionally found with countermarks in Tibetan and/or Chinese script and marks consisting of Western figures or the English word “one”. The meaning of most of these marks remains uncertain, but we can presume that they were applied to the coins by local authorities, like monasteries or *dzong dpon* (district officials) in order to enforce circulation of the Sichuan Rupees made of low grade silver in a specific area of Tibet. In contrast to the well known Chinese chops which are found on both Western and Chinese silver coins and were applied in order to guarantee that the chopped coin was of fine silver, the countermarks on the Sichuan Rupees do not give such a guarantee. Most of the known countermarks used in Tibet were described by Karl Gabrisch and Wolfgang Bertsch in: “Chopmarks on Sichuan Rupees and Coins from Tibet”, *Numismatics International Bulletin*, vol. 26, no. 3, Dallas, March 1991, pp. 57-65.



3074

China, issued for Tibet (1902-1911), Sichuan Rupee, 11.47g, Chengdu mint, undated, small head of the Chinese emperor Guang Xu without collar, *rev.* horizontal rosette with legend *si chuan sheng zao* (made in Sichuan), within wreath derived from those found on Indian Rupees (YZM 445-447; LM 358; KM. 3.1), *PCGS AU55*, #45306755, *scarce early type*

四川光緒帝像盧比·無領橫花·PCGS AU55·罕見早期年份

Estimate HK\$16,000-20,000



3075

China, issued for Tibet,(1902-11), Sichuan Rupee, 11.55g, Chengdu mint, undated, small head of the Chinese emperor Guang Xu without collar, *rev.* vertical rosette with legend *si chuan sheng zao* (made in Sichuan), within wreath derived from those found on Indian Rupees, small branch with three leaves in north-east position (LM 360), *PCGS AU Details (Cleaned)*, #45306756, *rare*

四川光緒帝像盧比一期·PCGS AU Details·有清洗

Estimate HK\$24,000-32,000



3076

China, issued for Tibet,(1939-42), Sichuan Rupee, 11.18g, Chengdu mint, undated, small head of the Chinese emperor Guang Xu with collar, *rev.* vertical rosette with legend *si chuan sheng zao* (made in Sichuan), within wreath derived from those found on Indian Rupees, without leaf in north-east position (LM 359B), *PCGS AU Details (Mount Removed)*, #45306757, *scarce*

四川光緒帝像盧比四期·PCGS AU Details·鑲嵌經移除

Estimate HK\$2,800-3,600

3077

China, issued for Tibet,(1911-33), Sichuan Rupee, 11.36g, Chengdu mint, undated, small head of the Chinese emperor Guang Xu with collar, *rev.* vertical rosette with legend *si chuan sheng zao* (made in Sichuan), within wreath derived from those found on Indian Rupees, without leaf in north-east position (LM 359), *PCGS AU Details (Cleaned)*, #45306758, *scarce*

四川光緒帝像盧比二期·PCGS AU Details·有清洗

Estimate HK\$2,800-3,600



3078

China, issued for Tibet,(1911-33), Sichuan Rupee, 11.41g, Chengdu mint, undated, small head of the Chinese emperor Guang Xu with collar, *rev.* vertical rosette with legend *si chuan sheng zao* (made in Sichuan), within wreath derived from those found on Indian Rupees, with small leaf in north-east position (LM 359), *PCGS AU53, #45306759, scarce*

四川光緒帝像盧比S戳記 · PCGS AU53 · 罕品

Estimate HK\$3,200-4,000



3080

China, issued for Tibet,(1919), countermarked Sichuan Rupee, 10.84g, Kanding mint, undated, head of the Chinese emperor Guang Xu with collar, countermark "*li yong lam*" in rectangular stamp in right field (Gabrisch and Bertsch type I), *rev.* vertical rosette with legend *si chuan sheng zao* within wreath derived from those found on Indian Rupees (LM 364, WS 0774), *PCGS XF40, #45306761, scarce*

四川光緒帝像盧比三期 · PCGS XF40 · 罕品

Estimate HK\$7,200-9,500



3079

China, issued for Tibet,(1919), countermarked Sichuan Rupee, 10.66g, Kanding mint, undated, head of the Chinese emperor Guang Xu with collar, necklace of 13 pearls, inverted countermark "5" in rectangular stamp in left field (Gabrisch and Bertsch type E), *rev.* vertical rosette with legend *si chuan sheng zao* within wreath derived from those found on Indian Rupees (L&M 363, WS 0766A), *PCGS VF25, #45306760, scarce*

四川光緒帝像盧比S里用 · PCGS VF25 · 罕品

Estimate HK\$1,600-2,000



3081

China, issued for Tibet,(1939-42), countermarked Sichuan Rupee, 10.52g, Kanding mint, undated, head of the Chinese emperor Guang Xu with collar, necklace of 15 pearls below, letter "*sa*" faintly punched five-lobed incuse countermark in left field (Gabrisch and Bertsch type I), *rev.* vertical rosette with legend *si chuan sheng zao* within wreath derived from those found on Indian Rupees (LM 364D, WS 0772), *PCGS VF Details (Environmental Damage), #45306762, this countermark rare*

四川光緒帝像盧比四期 · PCGS VF Details · 有環境傷害

Estimate HK\$1,600-2,400



3082

China, issued for Tibet(1919), countermarked Sichuan Rupee, 11.45g, Kanding mint, undated, small head of the Chinese emperor Guang Xu with flat nose wearing collar, necklace of 14 pearls below, countermark "5" in rectangular depression in left field, "one" in right field (Gabrisch and Bertsch type E & A), *rev.* vertical rosette with legend *si chuan sheng zao* within wreath derived from those found on Indian Rupees (L&M 363A), *PCGS VF35*, #45306763, *rare*

四川光緒帝像盧比ONE · PCGS VF35 · 罕品

Estimate HK\$4,000-5,500



3084

China, issued for Tibet(1919), countermarked Sichuan Rupee, 11.71g, Kanding mint, undated, large head of the Chinese emperor Guang Xu with collar, necklace of 14 pearls, countermark reversed "5" in rectangular stamp in left field (Gabrisch and Bertsch type E *var* not in original publication), *rev.* vertical rosette with legend *si chuan sheng zao* within wreath derived from those found on Indian Rupees (LM 363, WS 0766A), *PCGS VF30*, #45306765, *the countermark rare*

四川光緒帝像盧比S戳記 · PCGS VF30 · 罕品

Estimate HK\$1,200-1,600



3083

China, issued for Tibet(1919), countermarked Sichuan Rupee, 11.12g, Kanding mint, undated, large head of the Chinese emperor Guang Xu with collar, necklace of 14 pearls, countermark "5" in rectangular stamp in left field (Gabrisch and Bertsch type E), *rev.* vertical rosette with legend *si chuan sheng zao* within wreath derived from those found on Indian Rupees (L&M 363, WS 0766A), *PCGS VF35*, #45306764, *scarce*

四川光緒帝像盧比S戳記 · PCGS VF35 · 罕品

Estimate HK\$1,000-1,400



3085

China, issued for Tibet(1939-42), countermarked Sichuan Rupee, 11.70g, Kanding mint, undated, large head of the Chinese emperor Guang Xu with collar, necklace of 12 pearls, countermark "3" in rectangular stamp in right field (Gabrisch and Bertsch type C), *rev.* vertical rosette with legend *si chuan sheng zao* within wreath derived from those found on Indian Rupees (LM 364C, WS 0769), *PCGS VF35*, #45306766, *countermark rare*

四川光緒帝像盧比四期 · PCGS VF35 · 罕品

Estimate HK\$4,000-5,500



3086

China, issued for Tibet(1939-42), countermarked Sichuan Rupee, 11.85g, Kanding mint, undated, large head of the Chinese emperor Guang Xu with collar, necklace of 13 pearls (unclear), countermark “4” in right field (Gabrisch and Bertsch type C), *rev.* vertical rosette with legend *si chuan sheng zao* within wreath derived from those found on Indian Rupees (LM 364G, WS 0770), *PCGS VF Details (Environmental Damage)*, #45306767, *countermark strong and rare*

四川光緒帝像盧比四期 · PCGS VF Details · 有環境傷害

Estimate HK\$4,000-5,500



3088

China, issued for Tibet (1919), countermarked Sichuan Rupee, 10.76g, Kanding mint, undated, head of the Chinese emperor Guang Xu with collar, necklace of 12 pearls, countermarks “sa” within depression in left field, “*li yong lam*” in rectangular stamp in right field (Gabrisch and Bertsch type I & I), *rev.* vertical rosette with legend *si chuan sheng zao* within wreath derived from those found on Indian Rupees (LM 364H *var*, WS 0775), *PCGS VF Details (Environmental Damage)*, #45306769, *both countermarks rare, especially on same coin*

四川光緒帝像盧比四期 · PCGS VF Details · 有環境傷害

Estimate HK\$4,800-6,500



3087

China, issued for Tibet(1939-42), countermarked Sichuan Rupee, 11.01g, Kanding mint, undated, large head of the Chinese emperor Guang Xu with collar, necklace of 13 pearls, countermark western figure “6” in right field, *rev.* vertical rosette with legend *si chuan sheng zao* within wreath derived from those found on Indian Rupees (LM 364I), *PCGS VF30*, #45306768, *countermark very seldom seen*

四川光緒帝像盧比四期 · PCGS VF30

Estimate HK\$7,200-9,500



3089

China, issued for Tibet(1919), countermarked Sichuan Rupee, 10.78g, Kanding mint, undated, large head of the Chinese emperor Guang Xu with collar, necklace of 14 pearls, countermarks “5” in rectangular stamp in left field and Chinese character in square stamp in right field (Gabrisch and Bertsch type E & a), *rev.* vertical rosette with legend *si chuan sheng zao* within wreath derived from those found on Indian Rupees (LM 363B *var*), *PCGS VF Details (Tooled)*, #45306770, *countermarks both scarce*

四川光緒帝像盧比S戳記 · PCGS VF Details · 經工具處理 · 雙面有打戳格外罕見

Estimate HK\$4,000-5,500



3090

China, issued for Tibet (1939-42), countermarked Sichuan Rupee, 11.40g, Kanding mint, undated, head of the Chinese emperor Guang Xu with collar, necklace of 12 pearls, countermark "sa" within depression in left field (Gabrisch and Bertsch type 1), *rev.* vertical rosette with legend *si chuan sheng zao* within wreath derived from those found on Indian Rupees (LM 364D *var.*, WS 0772), *PCGS VF25, #45306771, scarce*

四川光緒帝像盧比四期·PCGS VF25·罕品

Estimate HK\$800-1,000



3091

China, issued for Tibet, (1904-12) Half-Sichuan Rupee, 5.24g, Chengdu mint, undated (LM 361), *rather dirty with evidence of cleaning in obverse fields, very fine and scarce*

四川光緒帝像1/2盧比·VF 品相·少見

Estimate HK\$7,200-9,500



3092

China, issued for Tibet, (1904-12) Half-Sichuan Rupee, 5.71g, Chengdu mint, undated (LM 361), *PCGS XF Details (Environmental Damage), #45306773, scarce*

四川光緒帝像1/2盧比·PCGS XF·有環境損害

Estimate HK\$9,600-12,000

A PAIR OF SCARCE 1/4 SICHUAN RUPEE



3093

China, issued for Tibet,(1904-12) Quarter-Sichuan Rupee, 2.67g, undated, *rev.* without small leaf to the left of the character “*zao*” (9 o'clock position) (LM 362), *PCGS AU Details (Cleaned)*, #45306774, *very rare reverse type*

四川光緒帝像1/4盧比·PCGS AU Details·有清洗

Estimate HK\$20,000-28,000



3094

China, issued for Tibet,(1904-12) Quarter-Sichuan Rupee, 2.81g, undated, *rev.* with small leaf to the left of the character “*zao*” (9 o'clock position) (LM 362), *PCGS XF45*, #45306775, *rare*

四川光緒帝像1/4盧比·PCGS XF45·少見

Estimate HK\$9,600-12,000

THE GADEN TANGKAS - LOT 3095 - 3106

The undated Gaden Tangkas received their name from Western collectors based on the first two syllables of the inscription on the obverse. These intriguing coins were struck from about 1840 until 1930 with different weight standards and include an almost endless number of variants. The Tibetans referred to these coins as Tangka dkar po (“white Tangka”), because after striking, the coins were left in a solution of borax giving them a white appearance - at least for some time - as opposed to the Nepalese Mohars, most of which turned black with use and were therefore called nag tam (“black Tangka”) (Bertsch, Wolfgang: “The ‘Whitening’ of Tibetan Tangkas in the Dode Mint” *Journal of the Oriental Numismatic Society*, no. 197, autumn 2008, p.47).

The best classification of these silver coins was published by Nicholas Rhodes who based his findings on previous research which was made by the Italian collector of Tibetan coins Carlo Valdetaro de la Rocchetta. The two were friends for many years and Carol’s Tibetan coin collection is now housed in the coin department of British Museum. Rhodes grouped the Gaden Tangkas taking the marks which are placed between the outer parts of the petals on both sides of the coins. He presented the eight groups to which he assigned the letters A to H in a convincing chronological order and catalogued the variants in each group by focusing on the change in design details among the eight Buddhist auspicious emblems.

Rhodes’ classification has stood the test of time and arranged the coins in his collection according to this, the cataloguer has also presented the offering in this auction in a such way. Rhodes’ article on the Gaden Tangkas is now also available: Rhodes, Nicholas: The Gaden Tangka of Tibet. *Oriental Numismatic Society, Occasional Paper*, no. 17, January 1983. http://gorila.netlab.cz/coins/Tibet/ONS_TangkaTibet.pdf

The Gaden Tangka can be described as follows:

Obverse: Lotus in centre, surrounded by an inner circle to which eight petals are attached, each of them containing one of the eight auspicious emblems of Buddhism. In an article, entitled “Loan-Words in Tibetan” Berthold Laufer reports that the obverse design of the Gaden Tangka was explained to him by a Lama as dpag bsam ljon shing (“wish-granting tree”). Laufer, Berthold: *Sino-Tibetan Studies*, vol. 2, New Delhi, 1987, p. 514.

Reverse: Three comma-shaped devices in the centre represent the *nor bu dga’ khyil* (“the whorling jewel of joy”) The central part of the design can be understood as flower or as wheel with eight spokes which end in a circle and are separated from each other by straight lines. The cataloguer is in favour of interpreting the design as wheel, i.e. as *dharmā cakrā* (Tibetan chos ‘khor), since the central *norbu dga’ khyil* often appears as the axis of this wheel in traditional Tibetan art, as can be seen above the main gates of Tibetan monasteries, where often the chos ‘khor (“wheel of religion”) is to be found, flanked by a pair of deer.

The central design is placed within a circle consisting of eight joined arches encompassed by a curved octagon. Near the rim eight separate petals each of which contains one of the eight syllables of the legend *dga’ ldan pho brag phyo(gs) las rnam rgyal* (“the Ganden Palace victorious in all directions”) which is the standard phrase describing the Tibetan government as it was created by the 5th Dalai Lama in 1642 while still residing in the Ganden Palace within the Drepung monastery which is located about 8 km west of Lhasa.



3095
Tibetan Government, Anonymous (Type A. 1840), Gaden Tangka, 5.20g, Dod-pal mint, undated, lotus flower with three straight stalks, *rev.* spoked wheel with solid buds and no dot in centre (Rhodes Ai, Y-A13.1), *PCGS XF40, #45306776, unusually good for type*

西藏唐卡銀幣 · PCGS XF40 · 稀見美品

Estimate HK\$1,000-1,400



3098
Tibetan Government, Anonymous (Type A. 1840), Gaden Tangka, 5.27g, Dod-pal mint, undated, lotus flower with single stalk, fishes in NE petal swim anticlockwise, die variant with bolder symbols, *rev.* spoked wheel with hollow buds (Rhodes Aii, Y-A13.2), *PCGS VF35, #45306779*

西藏唐卡銀幣 · PCGS VF35

Estimate HK\$800-1,200



3096
Tibetan Government, Anonymous (Type A. 1840), Gaden Tangka, 5.23g, Dod-pal mint, undated, lotus flower with three straight stalks, *rev.* spoked wheel with hollow buds (Rhodes Ai, Y-A13.1), *PCGS XF45, #45306777, unusually good for type*

西藏唐卡銀幣 · PCGS XF45 · 稀見美品

Estimate HK\$1,200-1,600



3099
Tibetan Government, Anonymous (Type A. 1840), Gaden Tangka, 5.25g, Dod-pal mint, undated, lotus flower with three straight stalks, *rev.* spoked wheel with hollow buds (Rhodes Ai, Y-A13.1), *PCGS VF30, #45306780*

西藏唐卡銀幣 · PCGS VF30

Estimate HK\$800-1,200



3097
Tibetan Government, Anonymous (Type A. 1840), Gaden Tangka, 5.36g, Dod-pal mint, undated, lotus flower with single stalk, fishes in NE petal swim anticlockwise, *rev.* spoked wheel with hollow buds (Rhodes Aii, Y-A13.2), *PCGS VF30, #45306778*

西藏唐卡銀幣 · PCGS VF30

Estimate HK\$800-1,200



3100
Tibetan Government, Anonymous (Type E. 1899-1907), Gaden Tangka, 5.43g, Dod-pal mint, undated, lotus flower with line below, auspicious symbols rotated 45 degrees to right of normal positions, *rev.* spoked wheel with hollow buds (Rhodes Eiiia, Y-E13.3), *PCGS XF40, #45306781, rare variant*

西藏唐卡銀幣 · PCGS XF40

Estimate HK\$1,200-1,600



3101
Tibetan Government, Anonymous (Type E. 1899-1907), Gaden Tangka, 3.99g, Dod-pal mint, undated, lotus flower with line below, within small central frame, *rev.* spoked wheel, designs in finer style (Rhodes Ev, Y-E13.4), *PCGS AU50*, #45306782, *rare variant*
 西藏唐卡銀幣 · PCGS AU50

Estimate HK\$1,600-2,400



3104
Tibetan Government, Anonymous (Type H. 1929-30), Gaden Tangka, 3.90g, Dode mint, undated, lotus flower with line below, *rev.* spoked wheel with three whorls in centre (Rhodes Hii, Y-H 13.1), *PCGS AU55*, #45306484, *difficult to find in this condition*

西藏唐卡銀幣 · PCGS AU55 · 稀見好品相

Estimate HK\$1,600-2,400



3102
Tibetan Government, Anonymous (Type E. 1899-1907), Gaden Tangka, 4.20g, Dod-pal mint, undated, lotus flower with line below, within small central frame, *rev.* spoked wheel, designs in finer style (Rhodes Ev, Y-E13.4), *PCGS XF45*, #45306482, *darkly toned, rare variant*
 西藏唐卡銀幣 · PCGS XF45

Estimate HK\$1,600-2,400



3105
Tibetan Government, Anonymous (Type H. 1929-30), Gaden Tangka, 3.98g, Dode mint, undated, lotus flower with line below, *rev.* spoked wheel with three whorls in centre, the syllable in the NW position reads "la rgya" instead of "rgyal" (Rhodes Hi var; Y-H 13.1), *PCGS AU53*, #45306485, *a very attractive and rare variant*

西藏唐卡銀幣 · PCGS AU53 · 罕見版別 · 美品

Estimate HK\$4,800-6,500



3103
Tibetan Government, Anonymous (Type H. 1929-30), Gaden Tangka, 4.44g, Dode mint, undated, lotus flower with line below, *rev.* spoked wheel with three whorls in centre (Rhodes Hi, Y-H 13.1), *PCGS AU58*, #45306483, *difficult to find in this condition*

西藏唐卡銀幣 · PCGS AU58 · 稀見好品相

Estimate HK\$1,600-2,400



3106
Tibetan Government, Anonymous (Type B. 1880-94), Heavy Gaden Tangka, 8.64g, Dod-pal mint, undated, lotus flower with two water lines below, fishes swim clockwise in NE petal, *rev.* spoked wheel with three whorls in centre (Rhodes Biv var Piedfort var; YZM -; KM. Y# B13 var), *PCGS XF Details (Plugged)* #45306486 *very rare*

西藏唐卡銀幣 · PCGS XF Details · 經填塞 · 少見

Estimate HK\$8,000-12,000

SPECIAL TANGKAS (“MONK TANGKA”) 1910 - LOT 3107-3110

This coin is known in Tibetan as Kelsang Tangka and is said to have been distributed to monks during the Mönlam Festival (Great Prayer Festival) that takes place after Tibetan New Year which is normally in February according to the Western calendar. Possibly the distribution ceremony took place in the bskal bzang pho brang (“Kelsang Palace”) located in the Norbu Lingka and was constructed by order of, and named after, the 7th Dalai Lama (1708-57).

The British Resident in Nepal, Manners-Smith, reported the following: “On Monday 10th Falgun (21.2.1910) 20 Mohars were given to each monk and 4 Masas of silver for each beggar was distributed on behalf of the Potala Lama. The money thus expended must have come to about 6 lakh Mohars” (India Office Library & Records; File L/P&S/10/138). One could deduce from this that the impressive number of 600,000 Tangkas of this type were struck, supposing that only this coin type was used for the distribution ceremony.

Although the weight standard of these coins is below that of the Gaden Tangkas, they could circulate at the same value, since they have about the same intrinsic value, being struck of fine silver, while the Gaden Tangkas on average contained only two thirds of silver.

Today this type of Tangka is scarce, as most were melted down which is in contrast to the Gaden Tangkas of which considerable numbers have survived.

The obverse design of the “Monk Tangkas” is very similar to that of the 1 Srang coins which were struck in the name of Xuan Tong in 1909, the design of which was largely copied from Mohars struck in the name of Pratap Singha with a wild circulation in Tibet. However, the designer of the Monk Tangkas replaced the reference to the Chinese emperor on the obverse by the standard phrase which describes the Tibetan Government. He also omitted the eight auspicious emblems and were shifted to the reverse which is closely copied from that of the contemporary Gaden Tangkas.

Numerous obverse varieties of the Kelsang Tangka have been noted. These can be identified by focusing on the legend of the obverse that are placed into four trapeziums. The two syllables in each trapezium have either two beads, one placed at the beginning of the first and second at the end of the second syllable. Or they have only one bead at either of these places or they are written without the addition of one or two beads. Thus the obverse varieties can be described by recording these beads, starting with the upper trapezium and going clockwise.

(Bertsch, Wolfgang: “The Silver Coin Presented by the 13th Dalai Lama to Monks in 1910 A.D.” *Tibet Journal*, vol. 24, no. 4, winter 1999, pp. 22-34)



3107
Tibetan Government, Anonymous (1910),
 Kelsang (Monk) Tangka, 3.49g, undated, *obv.* bead
 type 1/2/0/0 (Y#14), *PCGS MS63*, #45306487, *a*
very attractive crisp strike

西藏唐卡銀幣 · PCGS MS63 · 鑄打深竣 · 美品

Estimate HK\$1,600-2,400



3108
Tibetan Government, Anonymous (1910),
 Kelsang (Monk) Tangka, 4.39g, undated, *obv.* bead
 type 1/1/0/1 (Y#14), *PCGS AU58*, #45306488

西藏唐卡銀幣 · PCGS AU58

Estimate HK\$800-1,600



3109

Tibetan Government, Anonymous (1910), Kelsang (Monk) Tangka, 3.76g, undated, *obv.* bead type 1/2/1/0 (Y#14),
PCGS MS63, #45306489,

西藏唐卡銀幣 · PCGS MS63

Estimate HK\$1,600-2,400



3110

Tibetan Government, Anonymous (1910), Kelsang (Monk) Tangka, 3.89g, undated, *obv.* bead type 1/2/1/1 (Y#14),
PCGS AU Details (Mount Removed), #45306490, scarce

西藏唐卡銀幣 · PCGS AU Details · 鑲嵌經移除

Estimate HK\$1,000-1,400

TIBETAN PATTERN COINS - LOT 3111 - 3117

20th century Tibetan pattern coins are among the rarest and most desirable items a collector can hope to acquire. Some were struck in England, while others were struck in Tibet and are inspired by British prototypes and yet others are of pure Tibetan design. Most of them were described and illustrated by Nicholas Rhodes and Wolfgang Bertsch With more illustrated in Chinese publications, such as those edited by Zhu Jinzhong (and others, 2002), Cao Gang (1999), and more recently in the catalogues by Wang Haiyan (2007), Ying Zheng Min (2004) and Wang Chun Li (2012). For more details on these publications see the bibliography part of this catalogue. Most of the Tibetan pattern coins were also listed with illustrations in the older editions of the Standard Catalog of World Coins 1901-2000 of Krause Publications; however, the illustrations were omitted for no obvious reasons in more recent editions of these catalogues

A LOVELY 10 TAM PATTERN



3111

Tibet, Anonymous (1910), 10 Tam, pattern, 27.63g, undated, *norbu* within central square panel within a second square divided by diagonal lines, legend (starting in the upper trapezium and continuing clockwise) *dga' ldan pho brang phyogs las rnam rgyal* (the Gaden Palace, victorious in all directions), denomination near the rim at 12 o'clock and 6 o'clock: *tam bcu* ("ten Tam") only the letter "t" of the word "*tam*" is visible, *rev.* five symbols within a circular panel, surrounded by the eight auspicious symbols within a lotus-petal design (WS0275, KM-Pn3), PCGS AU Details (Edge Repaired), #45306491, extremely rare

西藏10兩銀樣幣·PCGS AU Detail·幣邊有修補·罕見

Estimate HK\$240,000-320,000

A STRIKING “CROUCHING LION” 20 TAM PATTERN



3112

Tibet, Anonymous, 20-Tam Srang pattern struck in brass, 7.23g, 15-57 (1923), crouching lion of European style, left, with head turned to face front, legend *rab byung 15* (“cycle 15”) and *lo 57* (“year 57”) below, eight auspicious emblems of Buddhism between inner and outer circles, *rev.* central legend *tam srang 20*, around this *dga' ldan pho brang phyogs las rnam rgyal* (“the Ganden Palace, victorious in all directions”). (YZM - ; KM Pn 8), *PCGS SP55, #45306492, a particularly pleasing and well toned example of this rare pattern*

西藏20兩銅樣幣 · PGCS SP55 · 罕品

Estimate HK\$80,000-95,000

SCARCE “SNOW LION” 5 SHO PATTERN



3113

Tibet, Anonymous, 5-Sho pattern, 4.99g, 16-4 (1931), crouching snow lion, facing left, looking diagonally upwards, *norbu dga' kyil* (“whirling jewel of joy”), three ornaments above and small mountain below, within a circular border to which eight lotus petals are attached, each containing one syllable of the standard legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyogs las rnam rgyal*, rev. central legend *zho lnga* (“five Sho”) within circle around which runs legend: *rab byung 16 lo 4* (“cycle 16 year 4”), the syllables being separated by lotus flowers with eight petals (YZM 425; KM Pn 13), *PCGS SP63*, #45306493, *very rare*

西藏桑松果木五錢銀樣幣·PCGS SP63·十分罕見

Estimate HK\$65,000-95,000

A BOLD BRASS SHOKANG PATTERN



3114

Tibet, Anonymous, brass Shokang pattern, 5.29g, 16-1 (1927), crouching lion of European style left, with head turned to face front, *norbu dga' kyil* ("whirling jewel of joy") above, within a circular border to which eight lotus petals are attached, each containing one syllable of the standard legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyogs las rnam rgyal*, *rev.* central legend *zho gang* ("one Sho") with peripheral legend: *rab byung 16 lo 1* ("cycle 16 year 1"), the syllables being separated by lotus flowers with eight petals (KM Pn 9), *PCGS SP64*, #45306494, *very rare*

1763/4年西藏唐卡·無日期·PCGS AU53·PCGS 記錄六枚·僅得一枚獲更高評分

Estimate HK\$55,000-72,000



3115

Tibet, Anonymous, Copper 5-Ngul Srang pattern, 6.44g, (*rab lo 927*), snow lion with mount Kailash (Tibetan *gangs rin po che* or *gangs ti se*) sun above, surrounded by the standard legend: *dga' ldan pho brang phyogs las rnam rgyal*, with denomination *srang lnga* ("five Srang") below, *rev.* Wheel of Law (Sanskrit: *dharma cakra*; Tibetan *chos 'khor*) in centre, surrounded by "flaming jewel", ribbons and lotus flower below, two branches on either side, this surrounded by a string of pearls with legend around: *gangs ljongs chos srid gnyis ldan rab lo 927* (cycle year 927 of the both religious and worldly [government] of the Snow Country") (YZM 529; KM Pn 20), *PCGS XF Details (Environmental Damage)*, #45306495, *surfaces dirty, scarce*

西藏桑松果木五錢銅樣幣 · PCGS XF Details · 有環境損害 · 幣面有污 · 少見

Estimate HK\$6,500-9,500



3116

Tibet, Anonymous (c.1928-30), 5-Sho pattern, 6.57g, undated, standing snow lion facing left within a circular border, an emblem referred to in Tibet as *nor bu dga' kyil* ("whorling jewel of joy") above the lion, surrounded by four small jewels and streamers, below the lion the same device in a simpler version, the eight Buddhist auspicious emblems between this and outer beaded circle, the lotus in the 5 o'clock position has a bead and small circle in the centre, *rev.* central legend *zho lnga* ("five Sho") within an ornamental cartouche, the standard legend which refers to the Tibetan Government: *dga' ldan pho brang phyogs las rnam rgyal* around, the legend's syllables separated by beads (Tibetan *tsheg* = "syllable marker"), this surrounded by a circle composed of cloud-shaped elements connected by arches, between each pair of which there is a bead, all within a beaded circular border (Pn A12), *PCGS SP63*, #45306496, *very rare*

西藏桑松果木五錢銀幣 · PCGS SP63 · PCGS 僅得三枚獲更高評分

Estimate HK\$65,000-95,000

AN EXTREMELY RARE SILVER SHOKANG PATTERN



3117

Tibet, Anonymous, Shokang pattern, 5.72g, 16-6 (1932), struck in silver for presentation, snow lion walking left, sun and two beads above, *norbu dga' kyil* ("whirling jewel of joy") below, within a circular border surrounded by the standard legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyogs las rnam rgyal*, the syllables being divided by endless knot symbols, *rev.* central legend *zho gang* ("one Sho") with cloud above and *norbu dga' kyil* and streamers below, peripheral legend: *rab byung 16 lo 6* ("cycle 16 year 6"), the syllables being separated by lotus flowers with eight petals, *PCGS SP58, #45306497, of the highest degree of rarity*

西藏桑康銀幣·PCGS SP58·PCGS 記錄唯一一枚·極罕

Estimate HK\$55,000-72,000

**20TH CENTURY SINO-TIBETIAN
COINS UNDER CHINESE
AUTHORITY - LOT 3118 - 3132**



3118

Tibet, Xuan Tong (1910), 2-Sho, 7.10g, undated, lotus design in centre, Chinese inscription (to be read crosswise) *Xuan Tong bao zang* (Tibetan money of the Xuan Tong era), *rev.* dragon in centre, surrounded by a string of pearls and Tibetan inscription: *shon thong bod kyi rin khor khu phon zho do* (Xuan Tong, precious coin of two sho, (struck) to the kuping standard) (Y#6, LM 652), *PCGS VF25*, #45306498, *scarce*

1910年宣統寶藏兩錢 · PCGS VF25 · 罕見

Estimate HK\$4,800-6,500



3119

Tibet, Xuan Tong (1910), 2-Sho, 7.19g, undated, lotus design in centre, Chinese inscription (to be read crosswise) *Xuan Tong bao zang* (Tibetan money of the Xuan Tong era), *rev.* dragon in centre, surrounded by a string of pearls and Tibetan inscription: *shon thong bod kyi rin khor khu phon zho do* (Xuan Tong, precious coin of two sho, (struck) to the kuping standard) (Y#6, LM 652), *PCGS VF30*, #45306499, *scarce*

1910年宣統寶藏兩錢 · PCGS VF30 · 罕見

Estimate HK\$4,000-5,500



3120

Tibet, Xuan Tong (1910), 1-Sho, 3.55g, undated, five-petalled lotus design in centre, surrounded by pearls not connected by a string, Chinese inscription, *Xuan Tong bao zang*, countermarked with a thunderbolt symbol within a rectangular frame *rev.* dragon in centre, surrounded by a string of pearls, Tibetan inscription: *shon thong bod kyi rin khor khu phon zho gang* (Xuan Tong, precious coin of 1-Sho, (struck) to the Kuping standard) (Y#5, LM 653/4), *PCGS XF Details (Mount Removed)*, #45306500, *scarce*

1910年宣統寶藏一錢 · PCGS XF Details · 鑲嵌經移除 · 少見

Estimate HK\$2,400-3,200



3121

Tibet, Xuan Tong (1909-11), Forgery of pattern 1-Sho, 4.30g, undated, five-petalled lotus design in centre with no dots in petals, surrounded by pearls not connected by a string, Chinese inscription, *Xuan Tong bao zang*, *rev.* dragon in centre, surrounded by a string of pearls, Tibetan inscription: *shon thong bod kyi rin khor khu phon zho gang* (Xuan Tong, precious coin of 1-Sho, (struck) to the Kuping standard) (Y#5, LM 653/4), *darkly toned, very fine and scarce*

1909-11年宣統寶藏一錢臆造樣幣 · VF45 · 深色包漿 · 罕見

Estimate HK\$2,000-2,400



3122

Tibet, Xuan Tong (1910), 1-Sho, 3.33g, undated, five-petalled lotus design in centre, surrounded by pearls connected by a string, Chinese inscription, *Xuan Tong bao zang*, rev. dragon in centre, surrounded by a string of pearls, Tibetan inscription: *shon thong bod kyi rin khor khu phon zho gang* (Xuan Tong, precious coin of 1-Sho, (struck) to the Kuping standard)(Y#5, LM 653), *PCGS VF35, #45306502, scarce*

1910年宣統寶藏一錢 · PCGS VF35 · 少見

Estimate HK\$3,200-4,000



3124

Tibet, Xuan Tong (1909-11), AE 1-Skar, 6.04g, undated, four-petalled lotus design in centre, surrounded by pearls not connected by a string, Chinese inscription, *Xuan Tong bao zang*, rev. dragon in centre, surrounded by a string of pearls, Tibetan inscription: *shon thong bod kyi rin 'khor skar gang* (Xuan Tong, precious coin of one Skar) (Y#4), *centre's a little flat, otherwise very fine, scarce*

1909-11年宣統寶藏一分 · VF品相 · 罕見

Estimate HK\$6,400-9,500



3123

Tibet, Xuan Tong (1910), 1-Sho, undated, five-petalled lotus design in centre, surrounded by pearls not connected by a string, Chinese inscription, *Xuan Tong bao zang*, rev. dragon in centre, surrounded by a string of pearls, Tibetan inscription: *shon thong bod kyi rin 'khor khu phon zho gang* (syllable khor spelt with three letters, the first additional letter similar to figure "2") (Xuan Tong, precious coin of 1-Sho, (struck) to the Kuping standard) (Y#5, LM 653, WS0234), *PCGS AU53, #45306503, rare reverse variant*

1910年宣統寶藏一錢 · PCGS AU53 · 背面罕見

Estimate HK\$3,200-4,000



3125

Tibet, Xuan Tong (1910), AE Half-Skar, 3.75g, undated, four-petalled lotus with a bead in each petal in centre, surrounded by pearls not connected by a string, Chinese inscription, *Xuan Tong bao zang*, rev. dragon in centre, surrounded by a string of pearls, Tibetan inscription: *shon thong bod kyi rin 'khor skar che* (Xuan Tong, precious coin of one Skar) (Y#A4), *PCGS XF45, #45306505, exceptional condition for this rare type*

1910年宣統寶藏半分 · PCGS XF45 · PCGS 記錄僅得二枚獲更高評分

Estimate HK\$5,500-7,200

THE EXCESSIVELY RARE “LUKUAN” RUPEE



3126

China for Tibet, Anonymous (c. 1902-03), “Lukuan”(lu guan) Rupee, 11.22g, undated (Y#A1.1, LM 655), PCGS AU50, #45306506, very rare and exceptionally well preserved, the single highest graded coin in PCGS population report

西藏爐關 · PCGS AU50 · PCGS 記錄三枚記錄中最高評分

Estimate HK\$200,000-240,000



3127

Tibet, Xuan Tong (1909), 1-Tam Srang, 17.28g, first year (1909), *shon thong* (upper trapezium) /*kbri* (trapezium to the left) / *lo l* (trapezium to the right) / *srang gang* (lower trapezium), “One Srang of the first year of Xuan Tong”, the eight auspicious Buddhist emblems (Tibetan *bkra shis rtag brgyad*) placed around the central square, *rev.* legend placed inside eight lotus petals: *dga’ ldan pho brang phyo(gs) las rnam rgyal* (“the Ganden Palace victorious in all directions”) (Y#9, LM 657), *PCGS XF45*, #45306507, *scarce*

1909年宣統桑康果木(一兩)銀幣 · PCGS XF45 · 少見

Estimate HK\$7,200-9,500



3128

Tibet, Xuan Tong (1909), 1-Tam Srang, 19.39g, first year (1909), *shon thong* (upper trapezium) /*kbri* (trapezium to the left) / *lo l* (trapezium to the right) / *srang gang* (lower trapezium), “One Srang of the first year of Xuan Tong”, the eight auspicious Buddhist emblems (Tibetan *bkra shis rtag brgyad*) placed around the central square, *rev.* legend placed inside eight lotus petals: *dga’ ldan pho brang phyo(gs) las rnam rgyal* (“the Ganden Palace victorious in all directions”) (Y#9, LM 657), *PCGS XF Details (Rim Damage)*, #45306508, *scarce*

1909年宣統桑康果木(一兩)銀幣 · PCGS XF Details · 幣邊有損

Estimate HK\$8,000-10,000

A XUAN TONG 5 SHO



3129

Tibet, Xuan Tong, 5-Sho, 9.44g, first year (1909), inscription similar to previous lot except that legend in the lower trapezium gives the denomination: *zho lnga* ("five zho") (Y#8), *PCGS XF Detail (Cleaned)*, #45306509, *rare*

1909年宣統桑康果木(五錢)銀幣·PCGS XF Details·有清洗

Estimate HK\$80,000-95,000



3130

Tibet, Xuan Tong, first year (1909), AE Quarter-Sho, 6.14g, inscription similar to previous lot except that legend in the lower trapezium gives the denomination: *zho i 4/1* ("1/4 of the Sho") (Y#B7), *PCGS XF40, #45306510*

1909年宣統桑康果木(1/4錢)銅幣 · PCGS XF40 · PCGS 記錄僅得三枚獲更高評分



3131

Tibet, Xuan Tong, AE 1/8-Sho, 3.68g, first year (1909), two syllables of the legend in the upper trapezium read *shon thong* (Tibetan transcription of *Xuan Tong*) separated with a small vertical stroke, legend in lower trapezium reads: *zho i 8/1* ("1/8th of the Sho") (Y#A7), *PCGS XF40, #45306511, scarce*

1909年宣統桑康果木(1/8錢)銅幣 · PCGS XF40 · PCGS 記錄僅得一枚獲更高評分

Estimate HK\$1,600-2,000



3132

Tibet, Xuan Tong, AE 1/8-Sho, 4.06g, first year (1909), two syllables of the legend in the upper trapezium read *shon thong* (Tibetan transcription of *Xuan Tong*) continuous legend, not separated by a vertical stroke, legend in lower trapezium reads: *zho i 8/1* ("1/8th of the Sho") (Y#A7), *PCGS XF40, #45306512 and scarce*

1909年宣統桑康果木(1/8錢)銅幣 · PCGS XF40 · PCGS 記錄唯一一枚

Estimate HK\$1,500-1,900

COINAGE OF THE 13TH DALAI LAMA - LOT 3133 - 3163
TWO LOVELY 1 TAM SRANG



3133

Tibet, Anonymous (1909), 1-Tam Srang, 19.98g, 15-43, snow lion looking back, ornaments above lion's back, within circle to which eight lotus petals are attached, each containing one syllable of the legend *dga ldan pho brang phyogs las rnam rgyal* ("the Ganden Palace, victorious in all directions"), *rev. triratna* (triple gem) in centre surrounded by circle around which the following legend is found (starting at 12 o'clock and reading clockwise): *rab byung 15 lo 43 tam srang gang* ("cycle 15, year 43, one tam srang"), this surrounded by a circle to which eight lotus petals are attached, each containing one of the eight Buddhist auspicious emblems, horizontal stroke in north symbol (Y#12, LM 656), *PCGS AU50, #45306284, rare*

西藏桑松果木(一兩)銀幣·PCGS AU50·罕品

Estimate HK\$64,000-80,000



3134

Tibet, Anonymous (1909), 1-Tam Srang, 18.87g, 15-43, snow lion looking back, ornaments above lion's back, within circle to which eight lotus petals are attached, each containing one syllable of the legend *dga ldan pho brang phyogs las rnam rgyal* ("the Ganden Palace, victorious in all directions"), *rev. triratna* (triple gem) in centre surrounded by circle around which the following legend is found (starting at 12 o'clock and reading clockwise): *rab byung 15 lo 43 tam srang gang* ("cycle 15, year 43, one tam srang"), this surrounded by a circle to which eight lotus petals are attached, each containing one of the eight Buddhist auspicious emblems, horizontal stroke in north symbol, different dies to previous lot (Y#12, LM 656), *PCGS AU50, #45306245, rare*

西藏桑松果木(一兩)銀幣·PCGS AU50·罕品

Estimate HK\$64,000-80,000



3135

Tibet, Anonymous (1909), AE 7½-Skar, 9.64g, 15-43, snow lion looking back, with legends in petals around, *rev.* legend (starting at 12 o'clock and reading clockwise): *rab byung 15 lo 43 Skar phyed brgyad* ("cycle 15, year 43, seven and half Skar"); literally: "cycle 15, year 43, take half off eight Skar" around central *triratna* (Y#11), *PCGS AU55*, #45306515, rarely found in this condition

西藏獅圖火寶花啟介(七分半) · PCGS AU55 · 罕見好品相

Estimate HK\$9,600-12,000



3137

Tibet, Anonymous (1909), AE 5-Skar, 7.02g, 15-43, snow lion looking back, with legends in petals around, *rev.* legend (starting at 12 o'clock and reading clockwise): *rab byung 15 lo 43 Skar lnga* ("cycle 15, year 43, five Skar") around central *triratna* (Y#A10), *PCGS AU53*, #45306517

1910年宣統寶藏一錢 · PCGS VF35 · 少見

Estimate HK\$10,000-13,000



3136

Tibet, Anonymous (1909), mint error AE 7½-Skar, 9.99g, 15-43, snow lion looking back, with legends in petals around, *rev.* legend (starting at 12 o'clock and reading clockwise): *rab byung 15 lo 43 Skar phyed brgyad* ("cycle 15, year 43, seven and half Skar"); literally: "cycle 15, year 43, take half off eight Skar" around central *triratna* (Y#11), *PCGS XF45*, #45306516, struck off centre, a rare and collectable mint error

西藏獅圖火寶花啟介(七分半) · 鑄打偏移錯體 · PCGS XF45 · 難得一見之錯體

Estimate HK\$6,400-9,500



3138

Tibet, Anonymous, (1909), AE 2½-Skar, 4.02g, 15-43, snow lion looking back, with legends in petals around, *rev.* legend (starting at 12 o'clock and reading clockwise): *rab byung 15 lo 43 Skar phyed gsum* ("cycle 15, year 43, two and half Skar"); literally: "cycle 15, year 43, take half of three Skar" around central *triratna* (Y#10), *PCGS VF Details (Environmental Damage)*, #45306518, scarce

西藏獅圖火寶花卡岡(二分半) · PCGS VF Details · 有環境損害 · 罕見

Estimate HK\$5,500-8,000



3139

Tibet, Anonymous, 1-Tam Srang, 21.25g, 15-52 (1918) snow lion looking upwards, ornaments above back, *rev.* legend reads: *rab byung 15 lo 52 tam srang gang* (cycle 15, year 52, one Tam Srang) around central *triratna* (LM 656B), *PCGS XF45*, #45306519, a very rare date

西藏桑松果木一兩 · *PCGS XF45* · 罕見年份 · *PCGS* 記錄
僅得四枚獲更高評分

Estimate HK\$64,000-95,000



3140

Tibet, Anonymous, 1-Tam Srang, 17.94g, 15-53 (1919) snow lion looking upwards, ornaments above back, *rev.* legend reads: *rab byung 15 lo 53 tam srang gang* (cycle 15, year 53, one Tam Srang) around central *triratna* (Y#25, LM 659), *PCGS XF40*, #45306288, a very rare date

西藏桑松果木一兩 · *PCGS XF40* · 罕見年份

Estimate HK\$64,000-95,000



3141

Tibet, Anonymous (13th Dalai Lama), 5-Sho, 8.77g, Dode mint, 15-47 (1913), snow lion looking upwards with sun and three ornaments within circle to which eight lotus petals are attached, each contains one syllable of the legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyo(gs) las rnam rgyal* (The Ganden Palace, victorious in all directions), *rev. triratna* (triple gem) in centre surrounded by circle with legend around (starting at 12 o'clock and reading clockwise: *rab byung 15 lo 47 zho lnga* (cycle 15, year 47, 5-Sho), this surrounded by a circle to which eight lotus petals are attached, each containing one of the eight Buddhist auspicious emblems (Y#18), *PCGS XF40*, #45306521, scarce first year type

1913年西藏雪阿果木五錢 · *PCGS XF40* · 首年發行罕品

Estimate HK\$4,000-6,500



3142

Tibet, Anonymous (13th Dalai Lama), 5-Sho, 9.40g, Dode mint, 15-48 (1914), snow lion looking upwards with sun and three ornaments within circle to which eight lotus petals are attached, each contains one syllable of the legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyo(gs) las rnam rgyal* (The Ganden Palace, victorious in all directions), *rev. triratna* (triple gem) in centre surrounded by circle with legend around (starting at 12 o'clock and reading clockwise: *rab byung 15 lo 48 zho lnga* (cycle 15, year 48, 5-Sho), this surrounded by a circle to which eight lotus petals are attached, each containing one of the eight Buddhist auspicious emblems (Y#18), *PCGS XF40*, #45306522, scarce

1914年西藏雪阿果木五錢 · *PCGS XF40* · 少見

Estimate HK\$4,000-6,500



3143

Tibet, Anonymous (13th Dalai Lama), 5-Sho, 9.29g, Dode mint, 15-49 (1915), snow lion looking upwards with sun and three ornaments within circle to which eight lotus petals are attached, each contains one syllable of the legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyo(gs) las rnam rgyal* (The Ganden Palace, victorious in all directions), *rev. triratna* (triple gem) in centre surrounded by circle with legend around (starting at 12 o'clock and reading clockwise: *rab byung 15 lo 49 zho lnga* (cycle 15, year 49, 5-Sho), this surrounded by a circle to which eight lotus petals are attached, each containing one of the eight Buddhist auspicious emblems (LM 656A, Y#18.1), *PCGS XF45, #45306523, scarce*

1915年西藏雪阿果木五錢 · PCGS XF45 · 稀見

Estimate HK\$4,000-6,500



3144

Tibet, Anonymous (13th Dalai Lama), 5-Sho, 7.78g, Dode mint, 15-50 (1916), snow lion looking upwards with eight strands to his tail, sun and three ornaments above all within circle to which eight lotus petals are attached, each contains one syllable of the legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyo(gs) las rnam rgyal* (The Ganden Palace, victorious in all directions), *rev. triratna* (triple gem) in centre surrounded by circle with legend around (starting at 12 o'clock and reading clockwise: *rab byung 15 lo 50 zho lnga* (cycle 15, year 50, 5-Sho), this surrounded by a circle to which eight lotus petals are attached, each containing one of the eight Buddhist auspicious emblems (Y#18), *PCGS AU50, #45306524, scarce*

1916年西藏雪阿果木五錢 · PCGS AU50 · 罕見

Estimate HK\$4,000-6,500



3145

Tibet, Anonymous (13th Dalai Lama), 5-Sho, 8.53g, Dode mint, 15-50 (1916), snow lion looking upwards with nine strands to his tail, sun and three ornaments above all within circle to which eight lotus petals are attached, each contains one syllable of the legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyo(gs) las rnam rgyal* (The Ganden Palace, victorious in all directions), *rev. triratna* (triple gem) in centre surrounded by circle with legend around (starting at 12 o'clock and reading clockwise: *rab byung 15 lo 50 zho lnga* (cycle 15, year 50, 5-Sho), this surrounded by a circle to which eight lotus petals are attached, each containing one of the eight Buddhist auspicious emblems (Y#18), *PCGS XF45, #45306525, scarce*

1916年西藏雪阿果木五錢 · PCGS XF45

Estimate HK\$4,000-6,500



3146

Tibet, Anonymous (13th Dalai Lama), 5-Sho, 8.98g, Dode mint, 15-59 (1925), snow lion looking upwards with eight strands to his tail, sun and three ornaments above all within circle to which eight lotus petals are attached, each contains one syllable of the legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyo(gs) las rnam rgyal* (The Ganden Palace, victorious in all directions), *rev. triratna* (triple gem) in centre surrounded by circle with legend around (starting at 12 o'clock and reading clockwise: *rab byung 15 lo 59 zho lnga* (cycle 15, year 59, 5-Sho), this surrounded by a circle to which eight lotus petals are attached, each containing one of the eight Buddhist auspicious emblems (Y#18), PCGS VF35, #45306529, a very rare date

1925年西藏雪阿果木五錢·PCGS VF35·罕見年份

Estimate HK\$24,000-32,000



3147

Tibet, Anonymous (13th Dalai Lama), 5-Sho, 8.96g, Dode mint, 15-60 (1926), snow lion looking upwards with seven strands to his tail, sun and three ornaments above all within circle to which eight lotus petals are attached, each contains one syllable of the legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyo(gs) las rnam rgyal* (The Ganden Palace, victorious in all directions), *rev. triratna* (triple gem) in centre surrounded by circle with legend around (starting at 12 o'clock and reading clockwise: *rab byung 15 lo 60 zho lnga* (cycle 15, year 60, 5-Sho), this surrounded by a circle to which eight lotus petals are attached, each containing one of the eight Buddhist auspicious emblems (Y#18), PCGS XF40, #45306527, a very rare date

1926年西藏雪阿果木五錢·PCGS XF40·罕見年份

Estimate HK\$24,000-32,000



3148
Tibet, Anonymous (13th Dalai Lama), 5-Sho, 9.21g, Mekyi mint, 15-49 (1915), snow lion looking backwards, cross above back, with sun and three ornaments above, all within circle to which eight lotus petals are attached, each contains one syllable of the legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyo(gs) las rnam rgyal* (The Ganden Palace, victorious in all directions), *rev. triratna* (triple gem) in centre surrounded by circle with legend around (starting at 12 o'clock and reading clockwise: *rab byung 15 lo 49 zho lnga* (cycle 15, year 49, 5-Sho), this surrounded by a circle to which eight lotus petals are attached, each containing one of the eight Buddhist auspicious emblems (LM 656A, Y#18.1), *PCGS XF40*, #45306528, *scarce*

1915年西藏雪阿果木五錢 · PCGS XF40 · 少見
Estimate HK\$7,200-9,500



3150
Tibet, Anonymous (13th Dalai Lama), 5-Sho, 8.88g, Mekyi mint, 15-50 (1916), snow lion looking backwards, cross above back, with sun and three ornaments above, all within circle to which eight lotus petals are attached, each contains one syllable of the legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyo(gs) las rnam rgyal* (The Ganden Palace, victorious in all directions), *rev. triratna* (triple gem) in centre surrounded by circle with legend around (starting at 12 o'clock and reading clockwise: *rab byung 15 lo 50 zho lnga* (cycle 15, year 50, 5-Sho), this surrounded by a circle to which eight lotus petals are attached, each containing one of the eight Buddhist auspicious emblems (Y#18.1), *PCGS XF Details (Cleaned)*, #45306530, *scarce*

1916年西藏雪阿果木五錢 · PCGS XF Details · 有清洗
Estimate HK\$4,000-6,500



3149
Tibet, Anonymous (13th Dalai Lama), 5-Sho, 9.72g, Mekyi mint, 15-49 (1915), snow lion looking backwards, cross above back, with sun and three ornaments above, all within circle to which eight lotus petals are attached, each contains one syllable of the legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyo(gs) las rnam rgyal* (The Ganden Palace, victorious in all directions), *rev. triratna* (triple gem) in centre surrounded by circle with legend around (starting at 12 o'clock and reading clockwise: *rab byung 15 lo 49 zho lnga* (cycle 15, year 49, 5-Sho), this surrounded by a circle to which eight lotus petals are attached, each containing one of the eight Buddhist auspicious emblems (Y#18.1, LM 656A), *PCGS AU55*, #45306526, *scarce*

1915年西藏雪阿果木五錢 · PCGS AU55 · 罕見
Estimate HK\$8,000-12,000



3151
Tibet, Anonymous (13th Dalai Lama), 5-Sho, 8.88g, Mekyi mint, 15-50 (1916), snow lion looking backwards, cross above back, with sun and three ornaments above, all within circle to which eight lotus petals are attached, each contains one syllable of the legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyo(gs) las rnam rgyal* (The Ganden Palace, victorious in all directions), *rev. triratna* (triple gem) in centre surrounded by circle with legend around (starting at 12 o'clock and reading clockwise: *rab byung 15 lo 50 zho lnga* (cycle 15, year 50, 5-Sho), this surrounded by a circle to which eight lotus petals are attached, each containing one of the eight Buddhist auspicious emblems (Y#18.1), *PCGS XF45*, #45306531, *scarce*

1916年西藏雪阿果木五錢 · PCGS XF45 · 稀品
Estimate HK\$4,000-6,500



3152

Tibet, Anonymous (13th Dalai Lama), 5-Sho, 8.78g, Mekyi mint, 15-51 (1918), snow lion looking backwards, cross above back, with sun and three ornaments above, all within circle to which eight lotus petals are attached, each contains one syllable of the legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyo(gs) las rnam rgyal* (The Ganden Palace, victorious in all directions), *rev. triratna* (triple gem) in centre surrounded by circle with legend around (starting at 12 o'clock and reading clockwise: *rab byung 15 lo 51 zho lnga* (cycle 15, year 51, 5-Sho), this surrounded by a circle to which eight lotus petals are attached, each containing one of the eight Buddhist auspicious emblems (Y#18.1), *PCGS AU50, #45306246, a scarce date*

1918年西藏雪阿果木五錢 · PCGS AU50 · 罕見年份

Estimate HK\$8,000-12,000



3153

Tibet, Anonymous (13th Dalai Lama), 5-Sho, 8.88g, Mekyi mint, 15-51 (1917), snow lion looking backwards, cross above back, with sun and three ornaments above, all within circle to which eight lotus petals are attached, each contains one syllable of the legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyo(gs) las rnam rgyal* (The Ganden Palace, victorious in all directions), *rev. triratna* (triple gem) in centre surrounded by circle with legend around (starting at 12 o'clock and reading clockwise: *rab byung 15 lo 52 zho lnga* (cycle 15, year 52, 5-Sho), this surrounded by a circle to which eight lotus petals are attached, each containing one of the eight Buddhist auspicious emblems (Y#18.1), *PCGS XF45, #45306513, scarce*

1917年西藏雪阿果木五錢 · PCGS XF45 · 罕品

Estimate HK\$7,200-9,500



3154

Tibet, Anonymous (13th Dalai Lama), off metal strike, copper 5-Sho, 8.47g, Mekyi mint, 15-53 (1919), snow lion looking backwards, cross above back, with sun and three ornaments above, all within circle to which eight lotus petals are attached, each contains one syllable of the legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyo(gs) las rnam rgyal* (The Ganden Palace, victorious in all directions), *rev. triratna* (triple gem) in centre surrounded by circle with legend around (starting at 12 o'clock and reading clockwise: *rab byung 15 lo 53 zho lnga* (cycle 15, year 53, 5-Sho), this surrounded by a circle to which eight lotus petals are attached, each containing one of the eight Buddhist auspicious emblems (Y#18.1a), *with warm red lustre, slightly uneven, but generally extremely fine, this date rare in silver, and very rare in copper*

1919年西藏雪阿果木五錢 · 帶紅銅光 · EF · 極美 · 銀幣已稀見 · 銅幣更為珍罕

Estimate HK\$20,000-28,000



3155

Tibet, Anonymous (13th Dalai Lama), 5-Sho, 9.15g, Mekyi mint, 15-56 (1922), snow lion looking backwards, nine strands to tail, cross above back, with sun and three ornaments above, all within circle to which eight lotus petals are attached, each contains one syllable of the legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyo(gs) las rnam rgyal* (The Ganden Palace, victorious in all directions), *rev. triratna* (triple gem) in centre surrounded by circle with legend around (starting at 12 o'clock and reading clockwise: *rab byung 15 lo 56 zho lnga* (cycle 15, year 56, 5-Sho), this surrounded by a circle to which eight lotus petals are attached, each containing one of the eight Buddhist auspicious emblems (Y#18.1), *PCGS XF40, #45306248, a rare date*

1922年西藏雪阿果木五錢 · PCGS XF40 · 罕見年份

Estimate HK\$7,200-9,500



3156

Tibet, Anonymous (13th Dalai Lama), 5-Sho, 7.78g, Mekyi mint, 15-56 (1922), snow lion looking backwards, eight strands to tail, cross above back, with sun and three ornaments above, all within circle to which eight lotus petals are attached, each contains one syllable of the legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyo(gs) las rnam rgyal* (The Ganden Palace, victorious in all directions), *rev. triratna* (triple gem) in centre surrounded by circle with legend around (starting at 12 o'clock and reading clockwise: *rab byung 15 lo 56 zho lnga* (cycle 15, year 56, 5-Sho), this surrounded by a circle to which eight lotus petals are attached, each containing one of the eight Buddhist auspicious emblems (Y#18.1), *PCGS XF40, #45306249, a rare date*

1922年西藏雪阿果木五錢 · PCGS XF40 · 罕見年份

Estimate HK\$6,500-8,000



3157

Tibet, Anonymous (13th Dalai Lama), 5-Sho, 8.43g, Mekyi mint, 16-1 (1927), snow lion looking backwards, cross above back, with sun and three ornaments above, all within circle to which eight lotus petals are attached, each contains one syllable of the legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyo(gs) las rnam rgyal* (The Ganden Palace, victorious in all directions), *rev. triratna* (triple gem) in centre surrounded by circle with legend around (starting at 12 o'clock and reading clockwise: *rab byung 16 lo 1 zho lnga* (cycle 11, year 1, 5-Sho), this surrounded by a circle to which eight lotus petals are attached, each containing one of the eight Buddhist auspicious emblems (Y#18.1), *PCGS VF35, #45306250, a very rare late date*

1927年西藏雪阿果木五錢 · PCGS VF35 · 罕見年份

Estimate HK\$32,000-40,000



3158

Tibet, Anonymous (13th Dalai Lama), 5-Sho, 9.70g, Dode mint, 15-52 (1918), snow lion looking backwards, flower of seven beads within three cloud ornaments above, three beads below, all within circle to which eight lotus petals are attached, each contains one syllable of the legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyo (gs) las rnam rgyal* (The Ganden Palace, victorious in all directions), *rev. triratna* (triple gem) in centre surrounded by circle with legend around (starting at 12 o'clock and reading clockwise: *rab byung 15 lo 52 zho lnga* (cycle 15, year 52, 5-Sho), this surrounded by a circle to which eight lotus petals are attached, each containing one of the eight Buddhist auspicious emblems (Y#18.1), PCGS AU58, #45306251, a wonderful example of this very rare single year type

1918年西藏雪阿果木五錢 · PCGS AU58 · PCGS 記錄中最高評分

Estimate HK\$40,000-55,000



3159

Tibet, Anonymous (13th Dalai Lama), AE 2 1/2-Skar, 1.94g, 15-52 (1918), snow lion within central cartouche, legend *rab byung 15 lo 52* ("cycle 15, year 52") and five flowers composed of five beads each around, *rev. norbu* (triple gem) in centre with legend and ornaments around: *Skar/phyed gsum* ("two and half Skar"; literally: "half off three Skar") (Y#A19), PCGS XF40, #45306252, scarce

1918年西藏獅圖四瓣卡岡(兩分半) · PCGS XF40 · 罕品

Estimate HK\$2,400-3,200

3160

Tibet, Anonymous (13th Dalai Lama), AE 2 1/2-Skar, 1.94g, 15-52 (1918), snow lion within central cartouche, legend *rab byung 15 lo 52* ("cycle 15, year 52") and five flowers composed of five beads each around, *rev. norbu* (triple gem) in centre with legend and ornaments around: *Skar/phyed gsum* ("two and half Skar"; literally: "half off three Skar") (Y#A19), PCGS XF45, #45306253, scarce

1918年西藏獅圖四瓣卡岡(兩分半) · PCGS XF45 ·

PCGS 記錄僅得一枚獲更高評分 · 罕品

Estimate HK\$3,200-4,000



3161

Tibet, Anonymous (13th Dalai Lama), AE 2½-Skar, 1.84g, 15-53 (1919), snow lion within central cartouche, legend *rab byung 15 lo 53* (“cycle 15, year 53”) and five flowers composed of five beads each around, *rev. norbu* (triple gem) in centre with legend and ornaments around: *Skar/phyed gsum* (“two and half Skar”; literally: “half off three Skar”) (Y#A19), *PCGS XF45, #45306254, scarce*

1919年西藏獅圖四瓣卡岡(兩分半) · PCGS XF45 · 罕品
Estimate HK\$2,400-3,200



3163

Tibet, Anonymous (13th Dalai Lama), AE 2½-Skar, 1.81g, 15-52(1918), snow lion within central cartouche, legend *rab byung 15 lo 55* (“cycle 15, year 55”) and five flowers composed of five beads each around, *rev. norbu* (triple gem) in centre with legend and ornaments around: *Skar/phyed gsum* (“two and half Skar”; literally: “half off three Skar”) (Y#A19), *PCGS VF30, #45306256, very rare*

1918年西藏獅圖四瓣卡岡(兩分半) · PCGS VF30 · 十分罕見
Estimate HK\$4,000-4,800



3162

Tibet, Anonymous (13th Dalai Lama), AE 2½-Skar, 1.91g, 15-53 (1919), snow lion within central cartouche, legend *rab byung 15 lo 53* (“cycle 15, year 53”) and five flowers composed of five beads each around, *rev. norbu* (triple gem) in centre with legend and ornaments around: *Skar/phyed gsum* (“two and half Skar”; literally: “half off three Skar”) (Y#A19), *PCGS AU50, #45306255, scarce*

1919年西藏獅圖四瓣卡岡(兩分半) · PCGS AU50 · 稀見
Estimate HK\$3,200-4,000

THE 3-SRANG SILVER COINS - LOT 3164 - 3177

These beautiful silver coins were struck in the government mint Trabshi. This mint initially was an arsenal established in 1914 and later expanded to include a mint. The factory was modernised in 1931 with coin presses imported from the UK or British India. Older machinery recuperated from the various mints existing in and around Lhasa until then was used in the new mint along with modern machinery. The modernised mint was officially opened in the presence of the 13th Dalai Lama on Nov. 11th 1931 and served as the only Tibetan Government Mint until 1959. The full Tibetan name of this factory was Grwa-bzhi glog- phrul las- khungs (“Trabshi electrical machine factory”).

The first issue of 3-Srang silver coins was only struck during two years (1933 and 1934) then replaced by a newly designed issue. The reason for this was that the 13th Dalai Lama had died in December 1933 and the design of the first issue of the 3-Srang coins was being considered inauspicious.



3164

Tibetan Government, Anonymous, 3-Srang, 11.72g, First issue, Trabshi mint, T.E.16-7 (1933), snow lion facing left with *norbu dga' khyil* and ornaments above and below, legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyogs las rnam rgyal* (“the Ganden Palace, victorious in all directions”) in eight syllables between inner circle and an outer circle of pearls arranged in groups of two syllables, separated by Buddhist endless knot emblems, *rev.* denomination in two lines: *srang gsum* (“three Srang”), flanked by two ornaments, with small cross in the centre, legend, *rab byung bcu drug lo bdun* (“cycle sixteen, year seven”) starting from 12 o'clock between inner and outer circle of beads arranged in three groups of two syllables separated by Buddhist endless knots (Y#25, LM 659), PCGS MS63, #45306257

西藏桑松果木三兩·PCGS MS63

Estimate HK\$4,000-6,500



3165

Tibetan Government, Anonymous, 3-Srang, 11.92g, First issue, Trabshi mint, T.E.16-7 (1933), snow lion facing left with *norbu dga' khyil* and ornaments above and below, legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyogs las rnam rgyal* (“the Ganden Palace, victorious in all directions”) in eight syllables between inner circle and an outer circle of pearls arranged in groups of two syllables, separated by Buddhist endless knot emblems, *rev.* denomination in two lines: *srang gsum* (“three Srang”), flanked by two ornaments, with small cross in the centre, legend, *rab byung bcu drug lo bdun* (“cycle sixteen, year seven”) starting from 12 o'clock between inner and outer circle of beads arranged in three groups of two syllables separated by Buddhist endless knots (Y#25, LM 659), PCGS MS64, #45306520

西藏桑松果木三兩·PCGS MS64·PCGS 記錄僅得三枚
獲更高評分

Estimate HK\$4,000-6,500



3166

Tibetan Government, Anonymous, 3-Srang, 11.94g, First issue, Trabshi mint, T.E.16-8 (1934), snow lion facing left with *norbu dga' khyil* and ornaments above and below, legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyogs las rnam rgyal* ("the Ganden Palace, victorious in all directions") in eight syllables between inner circle and an outer circle of pearls arranged in groups of two syllables, separated by Buddhist endless knot emblems, *rev.* denomination in two lines: *srang gsum* ("three Srang"), flanked by two ornaments, with small cross in the centre, legend, *rab byung bcu drug lo brgyad* ("cycle sixteen, year eight") starting from 12 o'clock between inner and outer circle of beads arranged in three groups of two syllables separated by Buddhist endless knots (LM 659A), *PCGS MS62, #45306259*

西藏桑松果木三兩·PCGS MS62·PCGS 記錄僅得三枚
獲更高評分

Estimate HK\$4,000-6,500



3168

Tibetan Government, Anonymous, 3-Srang, 12.12g, Second issue, Trabshi mint, T.E.16-9 (1935), snow lion facing left in centre with Himalayan range behind with two suns above and ornament below, legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyogs las rnam rgyal* in eight syllables between inner circle and an outer circle of pearls arranged in groups of two syllables, separated by Buddhist emblems: pair of fish (with single arch between), conch, endless knot and parasol, *rev.* vase containing foliage with scroll ornaments either side and below, legend: *rab byung bcu drug lo dgu srang gsum* ("cycle sixteen, year nine, three Srang") reading clockwise from 12 o'clock, separated by four of the auspicious symbols: the banner of victory (north), lotus (east and west) and wheel (south) (Y#26, LM 658), *PCGS MS63, #45306261*

西藏桑松果木三兩·PCGS MS63

Estimate HK\$2,400-3,200



3167

Tibetan Government, Anonymous, 3-Srang, 12.08g, First issue, Trabshi mint, T.E.16-8 (1934), snow lion facing left with *norbu dga' khyil* and ornaments above and below, legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyogs las rnam rgyal* ("the Ganden Palace, victorious in all directions") in eight syllables between inner circle and an outer circle of pearls arranged in groups of two syllables, separated by Buddhist endless knot emblems, *rev.* denomination in two lines: *srang gsum* ("three Srang"), flanked by two ornaments, with small cross in the centre, legend, *rab byung bcu drug lo brgyad* ("cycle sixteen, year eight") starting from 12 o'clock between inner and outer circle of beads arranged in three groups of two syllables separated by Buddhist endless knots (LM 659A), *toned, about extremely fine*

西藏桑松果木三兩·極美·帶包漿

Estimate HK\$4,000-6,500



3169

Tibetan Government, Anonymous, 3-Srang, 11.68g, Second issue, Trabshi mint, T.E.16-9 (1935), snow lion facing left in centre with Himalayan range behind with two suns above and ornament below, legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyogs las rnam rgyal* in eight syllables between inner circle and an outer circle of pearls arranged in groups of two syllables, separated by Buddhist emblems: pair of fish (with double arch between), conch, endless knot and parasol, *rev.* vase containing foliage with scroll ornaments either side and below, legend: *rab byung bcu drug lo dgu srang gsum* ("cycle sixteen, year nine, three Srang") reading clockwise from 12 o'clock, separated by four of the auspicious symbols: the banner of victory (north), lotus (east and west) and wheel (south) (Y#26, LM 658), *PCGS MS62, #45306262*

西藏桑松果木三兩·PCGS MS62

Estimate HK\$3,200-4,000



3170

**Tibetan Government, Anonymous, 3-Srang, 11.12g, Second issue, Trabshi mint, T.E.16-10 (1936), snow lion facing left in centre with Himalayan range behind with two suns above and ornament below, legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyogs las rnam rgyal* in eight syllables between inner circle and an outer circle of pearls arranged in groups of two syllables, separated by Buddhist emblems: pair of fish (with single arch between), conch, endless knot and parasol, *rev.* vase containing foliage with scroll ornaments either side and below, legend: *rab byung bcu drug lo bcu srang gsum* ("cycle sixteen, year ten, three Srang") reading clockwise from 12 o'clock, separated by four of the auspicious symbols: the banner of victory (north), lotus (east and west) and wheel (south) (LM 658B), *PCGS MS62, #45306263*
西藏桑松果木三兩·PCGS MS62**

Estimate HK\$2,800-3,600



3172

**Tibetan Government, Anonymous, 3-Srang, 11.36g, Second issue, Trabshi mint, T.E.16-11 (1937), snow lion facing left in centre with Himalayan range behind with two suns above and ornament below, legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyogs las rnam rgyal* in eight syllables between inner circle and an outer circle of pearls arranged in groups of two syllables, separated by Buddhist emblems: pair of fish (with single arch between), conch, endless knot and parasol, *rev.* vase containing foliage with scroll ornaments either side and below, legend: *rab byung bcu drug lo bcuig srang gsum* ("cycle sixteen, year eleven, three Srang") reading clockwise from 12 o'clock, separated by four of the auspicious symbols: the banner of victory (north), lotus (east and west) and wheel (south) (LM 658C), *PCGS MS62, #45306514*
西藏桑松果木三兩·PCGS MS62**

西藏桑松果木三兩·PCGS MS62

Estimate HK\$2,400-3,200



3171

**Tibetan Government, Anonymous, 3-Srang, 12.02g, Second issue, Trabshi mint, T.E.16-10 (1936), snow lion facing left in centre with Himalayan range behind with two suns above and ornament below, legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyogs las rnam rgyal* in eight syllables between inner circle and an outer circle of pearls arranged in groups of two syllables, separated by Buddhist emblems: pair of fish (with double arch between), conch, endless knot and parasol, *rev.* vase containing foliage with scroll ornaments either side and below, legend: *rab byung bcu drug lo bcu srang gsum* ("cycle sixteen, year ten, three Srang") reading clockwise from 12 o'clock, separated by four of the auspicious symbols: the banner of victory (north), lotus (east and west) and wheel (south) (LM 658B), *PCGS MS63, #45306264, a fine example*
西藏桑松果木三兩·PCGS MS63·美品**

西藏桑松果木三兩·PCGS MS63·美品

Estimate HK\$4,000-4,800



3173

**Tibetan Government, Anonymous, 3-Srang, 11.62g, Second issue, Trabshi mint, T.E.16-11 (1937), snow lion facing left in centre with Himalayan range behind with two suns above and ornament below, legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyogs las rnam rgyal* in eight syllables between inner circle and an outer circle of pearls arranged in groups of two syllables, separated by Buddhist emblems: pair of fish (with single arch between), conch, endless knot and parasol, *rev.* vase containing foliage with scroll ornaments either side and below, legend: *rab byung bcu drug lo bcuig srang gsum* ("cycle sixteen, year eleven, three Srang") reading clockwise from 12 o'clock, separated by four of the auspicious symbols: the banner of victory (north), lotus (east and west) and wheel (south) (LM 658C), *PCGS MS61, #45306266*
西藏桑松果木三兩·PCGS MS61**

西藏桑松果木三兩·PCGS MS61

Estimate HK\$2,400-3,200



3174
Tibetan Government, Anonymous, 3-Srang, 11.33g, Second issue, Trabshi mint, T.E.16-12 (1938), snow lion facing left in centre with Himalayan range behind with two suns above and ornament below, legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyogs las rnam rgyal* in eight syllables between inner circle and an outer circle of pearls arranged in groups of two syllables, separated by Buddhist emblems: pair of fish (with single arch between), conch, endless knot and parasol, *rev.* vase containing foliage with scroll ornaments either side and below, legend: *rab byung bcu drug lo bcuis srang gsum* ("cycle sixteen, year twelve, three Srang") reading clockwise from 12 o'clock, separated by four of the auspicious symbols: the banner of victory (north), lotus (east and west) and wheel (south) (LM 658D), *PCGS MS62, #45306267*

西藏桑松果木三兩 · PCGS MS62

Estimate HK\$2,800-3,600



3176
Tibetan Government, Anonymous, 3-Srang, 11.73g, Second issue, Trabshi mint, T.E.16-20 (1946), snow lion facing left in centre with Himalayan range behind with two suns above and ornament below, legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyogs las rnam rgyal* in eight syllables between inner circle and an outer circle of pearls arranged in groups of two syllables, separated by Buddhist emblems: pair of fish (with single arch between), conch, endless knot and parasol, *rev.* vase containing foliage with scroll ornaments either side and below, legend: *rab byung bcu drug lo nyi shu srang gsum* ("cycle sixteen, year twenty, three Srang") reading clockwise from 12 o'clock, with no dot after syllable "shu" (SW position), separated by four of the auspicious symbols: the banner of victory (north), lotus (east and west) and wheel (south) (Y#26; LM 658A), *PCGS MS64, #45306269, scarce date*

西藏桑松果木三兩 · PCGS MS64 · 罕見年份

Estimate HK\$8,000-12,000



3175
Tibetan Government, Anonymous, 3-Srang, 11.10g, Second issue, Trabshi mint, T.E.16-12 (1938), snow lion facing left in centre with Himalayan range behind with two suns above and ornament below, legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyogs las rnam rgyal* in eight syllables between inner circle and an outer circle of pearls arranged in groups of two syllables, separated by Buddhist emblems: pair of fish (with single arch between), conch, endless knot and parasol, *rev.* vase containing foliage with scroll ornaments either side and below, legend: *rab byung bcu drug lo bcuis srang gsum* ("cycle sixteen, year twelve, three Srang") reading clockwise from 12 o'clock, separated by four of the auspicious symbols: the banner of victory (north), lotus (east and west) and wheel (south) (LM 658D), *PCGS MS63, #45306268*

西藏桑松果木三兩 · PCGS MS63

Estimate HK\$3,200-4,000



3177
Tibetan Government, Anonymous, 3-Srang, 11.70g, Second issue, Trabshi mint, T.E.16-20 (1946), snow lion facing left in centre with Himalayan range behind with two suns above and ornament below, legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyogs las rnam rgyal* in eight syllables between inner circle and an outer circle of pearls arranged in groups of two syllables, separated by Buddhist emblems: pair of fish (with single arch between), conch, endless knot and parasol, *rev.* vase containing foliage with scroll ornaments either side and below, legend: *rab byung bcu drug lo nyi shu srang gsum* ("cycle sixteen, year twenty, three Srang") reading clockwise from 12 o'clock, with a dot after syllable "shu" (SW position), separated by four of the auspicious symbols: the banner of victory (north), lotus (east and west) and wheel (south) (Y#26, LM 658A), *PCGS MS62, #45306270, scarce date*

西藏桑松果木三兩 · PCGS MS62 · 罕見年份

Estimate HK\$7,200-9,500

The 1½ Srang Silver Coins - LOT 3178 - 3185

These coins were struck with the same design as the second issue of the 3-Srang silver coins. Since 1½-Srang is equivalent to 10- Tam (Tangka), the Tibetans also referred to these coins as *bcu sgor* which means “coin of ten.”



3178

Tibetan Government, Anonymous, 1½-Srang, 5.64g, Trabshi mint, T.E.16-10 (1936), snow lion facing left in centre with Himalayan range behind with two suns above and ornament below, legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyogs las rnam rgyal* in eight syllables between inner circle and an outer circle of pearls arranged in groups of two syllables, separated by Buddhist emblems, pair of fish, conch, endless knot and parasol, *rev.* vase containing foliage with scroll ornaments either side and below, legend: *rab byung bcu drug lo bcu srang 1/5* (“cycle sixteen, year ten, 1½ srang”) reading clockwise from 12 o'clock, separated by four of the auspicious symbols: the banner of victory (north), lotus (east and west) and wheel (south) (Y#24, LM 660), *PCGS AU58, #45306271*

西藏桑松果木1½兩·PCGS AU58

Estimate HK\$1,500-1,900



3179

Tibetan Government, Anonymous, 1½-Srang, 5.92g, Trabshi mint, T.E.16-11 (1937), snow lion facing left in centre with Himalayan range behind with two suns above and ornament below, legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyogs las rnam rgyal* in eight syllables between inner circle and an outer circle of pearls arranged in groups of two syllables, separated by Buddhist emblems, pair of fish, conch, endless knot and parasol, *rev.* vase containing foliage with scroll ornaments either side and below, legend: *rab byung bcu drug lo bcuig srang 1/5* (“cycle sixteen, year eleven, 1½ srang”) reading clockwise from 12 o'clock, separated by four of the auspicious symbols: the banner of victory (north), lotus (east and west) and wheel (south) (LM 660B), *PCGS AU53, #45306272*

西藏桑松果木1½兩·PCGS AU53

Estimate HK\$1,200-1,600



3180

Tibetan Government, Anonymous, 1½-Srang, 5.77g, Trabshi mint, T.E.16-12 (1938), snow lion facing left in centre with Himalayan range behind with two suns above and ornament below, legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyogs las rnam rgyal* in eight syllables between inner circle and an outer circle of pearls arranged in groups of two syllables, separated by Buddhist emblems, pair of fish, conch, endless knot and parasol, *rev.* vase containing foliage with scroll ornaments either side and below, legend: *rab byung bcu drug lo bcuis srang 1/5* (“cycle sixteen, year twelve, 1½ srang”) reading clockwise from 12 o'clock, separated by four of the auspicious symbols: the banner of victory (north), lotus (east and west) and wheel (south) (LM 660C), *PCGS MS64, #45306273*

西藏桑松果木1½兩·PCGS MS64

Estimate HK\$1,500-1,900



3181

Tibetan Government, Anonymous, 1½-Srang, 5.57g, Trabshi mint, T.E.16-12 (1938), snow lion facing left in centre with Himalayan range behind with two suns above and ornament below, legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyogs las rnam rgyal* in eight syllables between inner circle and an outer circle of pearls arranged in groups of two syllables, separated by Buddhist emblems, pair of fish, conch, endless knot and parasol, *rev.* vase containing foliage with scroll ornaments either side and below, legend: *rab byung bcu drug lo bcuis srang 1/5* ("cycle sixteen, year twelve, 1½ srang") reading clockwise from 12 o'clock, separated by four of the auspicious symbols: the banner of victory (north), lotus (east and west) and wheel (south) (LM 660C), *PCGS MS64, #45306274*

西藏桑松果木1½兩·PCGS MS64

Estimate HK\$1,500-1,900



3183

Tibetan Government, Anonymous, 1½-Srang, 5.85g, Trabshi mint, T.E.16-20 (1946), snow lion facing left in centre with Himalayan range behind with two suns above and ornament below, legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyogs las rnam rgyal* in eight syllables between inner circle and an outer circle of pearls arranged in groups of two syllables, separated by Buddhist emblems, pair of fish, conch, endless knot and parasol, *rev.* vase containing foliage with scroll ornaments either side and below, legend: *rab byung bcu drug lo nyi shu srang 1/5* ("cycle sixteen, year twenty, 1½ srang") reading clockwise from 12 o'clock, separated by four of the auspicious symbols: the banner of victory (north), lotus (east and west) and wheel (south) (Y#24, LM 660A), *AU55, #45306276, rare date*

西藏桑松果木1½兩·PCGS AU55·罕見年份

Estimate HK\$3,200-4,000



3182

Tibetan Government, Anonymous, 1½-Srang, 5.93g, Trabshi mint, T.E.16-20 (1946), snow lion facing left in centre with Himalayan range behind with two suns above and ornament below, legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyogs las rnam rgyal* in eight syllables between inner circle and an outer circle of pearls arranged in groups of two syllables, separated by Buddhist emblems, pair of fish, conch, endless knot and parasol, *rev.* vase containing foliage with scroll ornaments either side and below, legend: *rab byung bcu drug lo nyi shu srang 1/5* ("cycle sixteen, year twenty, 1½ srang") reading clockwise from 12 o'clock, separated by four of the auspicious symbols: the banner of victory (north), lotus (east and west) and wheel (south) (Y#24, LM 660A), *PCGS MS63, #45306275, rare date*

西藏桑松果木1½兩·PCGS MS63

Estimate HK\$3,200-4,000



3184

Tibetan Government, Anonymous, error 1½-Srang, 5.87g, Trabshi mint, T.E.16-12 (1938), snow lion facing left in centre with Himalayan range behind with two suns above and ornament below, legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyogs las rnam rgyal* in eight syllables between inner circle and an outer circle of pearls arranged in groups of two syllables, separated by Buddhist emblems, pair of fish, conch, endless knot and parasol, *rev.* vase containing foliage with scroll ornaments either side and below, legend: *rab byung bcu drug lo bcuis srang 1/5* ("cycle sixteen, year twelve, 1½ srang"), error, tail missing from letter "s" of "*srang*" reading clockwise from 12 o'clock, separated by four of the auspicious symbols: the banner of victory (north), lotus (east and west) and wheel (south) (LM 660C), *PCGS AU50, #45306277, scarce with error*

西藏桑松果木1½兩·缺字錯體·PCGS AU50·罕見

Estimate HK\$1,600-2,000



3185

Tibetan Government, Anonymous, error 1½-Srang, 5.79g, Trabshi mint, T.E.16-12 (1938), snow lion facing left in centre with Himalayan range behind with two suns above and ornament below, legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyogs las rnam rgyal* in eight syllables between inner circle and an outer circle of pearls arranged in groups of two syllables, separated by Buddhist emblems, pair of fish, conch, endless knot and parasol, *rev.* vase containing foliage with scroll ornaments either side and below, legend: *rab byung bcu drug lo bcuis srang 1/5* ("cycle sixteen, year twelve, 1½ srang"), error, extra bead before "bcuis", reading clockwise from 12 o'clock, separated by four of the auspicious symbols: the banner of victory (north), lotus (east and west) and wheel (south) (LM 660C), *PCGS XF40, #45306278, scarce with error*

西藏桑松果木1½兩·多珠錯體·PCGS XF40·罕見

Estimate HK\$1,600-2,000

10 SRANG COINS - LOT 3186 - 3201



3186

Tibetan Government, Anonymous, 10-Srang, 16.60g, Trabshi mint, T.E.16-22 (1948), snow lion facing left in centre with mount Kailash behind with a moon and a sun above, ornaments and two tufts of grass below, surrounded by a circle to which eight lotus-petal panels are attached, each containing one syllable of the legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyo(gs) las rnam rgyal* ("the Ganden Palace, victorious in all directions"), *rev.* a pair of Mongoose facing a banner of victory over disharmony, the year and denomination above in two lines: *lo 22/srang 10* (year 22, 10-Srang"), this surrounded by a circle to which eight lotus petals panels are attached, each containing one syllable of the legend (starting at 12 o'clock): *chos srid gnyis ldan rab byung bcu drug* ("the religious and political government, cycle sixteen") (LM 663), *PCGS AU58, #45306279*

西藏桑松果木久果十兩·PCGS AU58

Estimate HK\$1,300-1,600



3187

Tibetan Government, Anonymous, 10-Srang, 16.61g, Trabshi mint, T.E.16-22 (1948), snow lion facing left in centre with mount Kailash behind with two suns above, ornaments and two tufts of grass below, surrounded by a circle to which eight lotus-petal panels are attached, each containing one syllable of the legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyo(gs) las rnam rgyal* ("the Ganden Palace, victorious in all directions"), *rev.* a pair of Mongoose facing a banner of victory over disharmony, the year and denomination above in two lines: *lo 22/srang 10* (year 22, 10-Srang"), this surrounded by a circle to which eight lotus petals panels are attached, each containing one syllable of the legend (starting at 12 o'clock): *chos srid gnyis ldan rab byung bcu drug* ("the religious and political government, cycle sixteen") (LM 663), *PCGS VF Details #(Cleaned), #45306280*

西藏桑松果木久果十兩·PCGS VF Details·有清洗

Estimate HK\$1,000-1,400



3188

Tibetan Government, Anonymous, 10-Srang, 16.56g, Trabshi mint, T.E.16-23 (1949), snow lion facing left in centre with mount Kailash behind with a moon and a sun above, ornaments and two tufts of grass below, surrounded by a circle to which eight lotus-petal panels are attached, each containing one syllable of the legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyo(gs) las rnam rgyal* ("the Ganden Palace, victorious in all directions"), *rev.* a pair of Mongoose facing a banner of victory over disharmony, the year and denomination above in two lines: *lo 23/srang 10* (year 23, 10-Srang"), a bead either side of the denomination, this surrounded by a circle to which eight lotus petals panels are attached, each containing one syllable of the legend (starting at 12 o'clock): *chos srid gnyis ldan rab byung bcu drug* ("the religious and political government, cycle sixteen") (LM 662), *PCGS XF40, #45306281, rare with moon before sun*

西藏桑松果木久果十兩·PCGS XF40

Estimate HK\$4,800-6,500



3189

Tibetan Government, Anonymous, 10-Srang, 16.67g, Trabshi mint, T.E.16-23 (1949), snow lion facing left in centre with mount Kailash behind with two suns above, ornaments and two tufts of grass below, surrounded by a circle to which eight lotus-petal panels are attached, each containing one syllable of the legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyo(gs) las rnam rgyal* ("the Ganden Palace, victorious in all directions"), rev. a pair of Mongoose facing a banner of victory over disharmony, the year and denomination above in two lines: *lo 23/srang 10* (year 23, 10-Srang"), a bead either side of the denomination, this surrounded by a circle to which eight lotus petals panels are attached, each containing one syllable of the legend (starting at 12 o'clock): *chos srid gnyis ldan rab byung bcu drug* ("the religious and political government, cycle sixteen") (LM 663A), *PCGS AU50, #45306282, attractive golden tone*

西藏桑松果木久果十兩·PCGS AU50·帶金黃包漿

Estimate HK\$1,200-1,600



3191

Tibetan Government, Anonymous, 10-Srang, 16.54g, Trabshi mint, T.E.16-24/22 (1950), snow lion facing left in centre with mount Kailash behind with a moon and a sun above, ornaments and two tufts of grass below, surrounded by a circle to which eight lotus-petal panels are attached, each containing one syllable of the legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyo(gs) las rnam rgyal* ("the Ganden Palace, victorious in all directions"), rev. a pair of Mongoose facing a banner of victory over disharmony, the year and denomination above in two lines: *lo 24/srang 10* (year 24, 10-Srang"), a bead either side of the denomination, this surrounded by a circle to which eight lotus petals panels are attached, each containing one syllable of the legend (starting at 12 o'clock): *chos srid gnyis ldan rab byung bcu drug* ("the religious and political government, cycle sixteen") (LM 662A), *PCGS AU58, #45306265*

西藏桑松果木久果十兩·PCGS AU58

Estimate HK\$800-1,200



3190

Tibetan Government, Anonymous, 10-Srang, 16.53g, Trabshi mint, T.E.16-24/22 (1950), snow lion facing left in centre with mount Kailash behind with a moon and a sun above, the moon overstruck over a sun, ornaments and two tufts of grass below, surrounded by a circle to which eight lotus-petal panels are attached, each containing one syllable of the legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyo(gs) las rnam rgyal* ("the Ganden Palace, victorious in all directions"), rev. a pair of Mongoose facing a banner of victory over disharmony, the year and denomination above in two lines: *lo 24/srang 10* (year 24, 10-Srang"), a bead either side of the denomination, this surrounded by a circle to which eight lotus petals panels are attached, each containing one syllable of the legend (starting at 12 o'clock): *chos srid gnyis ldan rab byung bcu drug* ("the religious and political government, cycle sixteen") (LM 662A), *PCGS VF35, #45306283, scarce overstrike with moon over sun*

西藏桑松果木久果十兩·PCGS VF35·罕見複打

Estimate HK\$800-1,200



3192

Tibetan Government, Anonymous, 10-Srang, 16.54g, Trabshi mint, T.E.16-24 (1950), snow lion facing left in centre with mount Kailash behind with a moon and a sun above, ornaments and two tufts of grass below, surrounded by a circle to which eight lotus-petal panels are attached, each containing one syllable of the legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyo(gs) las rnam rgyal* ("the Ganden Palace, victorious in all directions"), rev. a pair of Mongoose facing a banner of victory over disharmony, the year and denomination above in two lines: *lo 24/srang 10* (year 24, 10-Srang"), no bead on right side of the denomination, this surrounded by a circle to which eight lotus petals panels are attached, each containing one syllable of the legend (starting at 12 o'clock): *chos srid gnyis ldan rab byung bcu drug* ("the religious and political government, cycle sixteen") (LM 661B), *PCGS AU Details (Cleaned), #45306285*

西藏桑松果木久果十兩·背藏文·PCGS AU Details·有清洗

Estimate HK\$1,000-1,200



3193

Tibetan Government, Anonymous, 10-Srang, 16.21g, Trabshi mint, T.E.16-25 (1951), snow lion facing left in centre with mount Kailash behind with a moon and a sun above, ornaments and two tufts of grass below, surrounded by a circle to which eight lotus-petal panels are attached, each containing one syllable of the legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyo(gs) las rnam rgyal* ("the Ganden Palace, victorious in all directions"), *rev.* a pair of Mongoose facing a banner of victory over disharmony, the year and denomination above in two lines: *lo 25/srang 10* (year 25, 10-Srang"), a bead either side of the denomination, this surrounded by a circle to which eight lotus petals panels are attached, each containing one syllable of the legend (starting at 12 o'clock): *chos srid gnyis ldan rab byung bcu drug* ("the religious and political government, cycle sixteen") (Y#29a, LM 662), *PCGS XF Details (Cleaned)*, #45306286

西藏桑松果木久果十兩·PCGS XF Details·有清洗

Estimate HK\$700-1,000



3195

Tibetan Government, Anonymous, 10-Srang, 17.52g, Trabshi mint, T.E.16-24/22 (1950), snow lion facing left in centre with mount Kailash behind with a moon and a sun above, ornaments and two tufts of grass below, surrounded by a circle to which eight lotus-petal panels are attached, each containing one syllable of the legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyo(gs) las rnam rgyal* ("the Ganden Palace, victorious in all directions"), *rev.* a pair of Mongoose facing a banner of victory over disharmony, the year and denomination above in two lines: *lo 26/srang 10* (year 26, 10-Srang"), no bead on right side of the denomination, this surrounded by a circle to which eight lotus petals panels are attached, each containing one syllable of the legend (starting at 12 o'clock): *chos srid gnyis ldan rab byung bcu drug* ("the religious and political government, cycle sixteen") (LM 662A), *PCGS AU50*, #45306258

西藏桑松果木久果十兩·PCGS AU50

Estimate HK\$700-1,000



3194

Tibetan Government, Anonymous, 10-Srang, 17.09g, Trabshi mint, T.E.16-26 (1952), snow lion facing left in centre with mount Kailash behind with a moon and a sun above, ornaments and two tufts of grass below, surrounded by a circle to which eight lotus-petal panels are attached, each containing one syllable of the legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyo(gs) las rnam rgyal* ("the Ganden Palace, victorious in all directions"), *rev.* a pair of Mongoose facing a banner of victory over disharmony, the year and denomination above in two lines: *lo 26/srang 10* (year 26, 10-Srang"), a bead either side of the denomination, this surrounded by a circle to which eight lotus petals panels are attached, each containing one syllable of the legend (starting at 12 o'clock): *chos srid gnyis ldan rab byung bcu drug* ("the religious and political government, cycle sixteen") (Y#29a, LM 662), *about very fine*

西藏桑松果木久果十兩·優美·AVF

Estimate HK\$700-1,000



3196

Tibetan Government, Anonymous, proof 10-Srang, 13.12g, Valcambi mint, T.E.16-24 (1950), snow lion facing left in centre with mount Kailash behind with a moon and a sun above, ornaments and two tufts of grass below, surrounded by a circle to which eight lotus-petal panels are attached, each containing one syllable of the legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyo(gs) las rnam rgyal* ("the Ganden Palace, victorious in all directions"), *rev.* a pair of Mongoose facing a banner of victory over disharmony, the year and denomination above in two lines: *lo 24/srang 10* (year 24, 10-Srang"), the figure "4" overstruck, a bead either side of the denomination, this surrounded by a circle to which eight lotus petals panels are attached, each containing one syllable of the legend (starting at 12 o'clock): *chos srid gnyis ldan rab byung bcu drug* ("the religious and political government, cycle sixteen") (X#4), *PCGS PR66*, #45306289

西藏桑松果木久果十兩·PCGS PF66

Estimate HK\$2,000-2,400



3197

Tibetan Government, Anonymous, 10-Srang, 16.77g, Dugo Lekhung (*'du-'god las-khung*s), T.E.16-26/25 (1952), snow lion facing left in centre with mount Kailash behind with two suns above, ornaments and two tufts of grass below, surrounded by a circle to which eight lotus-petal panels are attached, each containing one syllable of the legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyo(gs) las rnam rgyal* ("the Ganden Palace, victorious in all directions"), *rev.* date and denomination in three lines: *rab byung bcu/ drug lo nyer bzhi/ dngul srang bcu* ("cycle sixteen, year twenty four, ten silver Srang"), with bead after *bzhi*(four) at end of the second line, this surrounded by a circle to which eight lotus petals panels are attached, each containing one syllable of the legend: *'du 'dgod bde skyid 'dod rgu 'khyil ba* ("affairs, happiness, objects of desire, turning around") (Y#29a, LM 662), *PCGS VF35, #45306290*

西藏桑松果木久果十兩·PCGS VF35

Estimate HK\$3,200-4,000



3199

Tibetan Government, Anonymous, 10-Srang, 16.76g, Dugo Lekhung (*'du-'god las-khung*s), T.E.16-24 (1950), snow lion facing left in centre with mount Kailash behind with two suns above, ornaments and two tufts of grass below, surrounded by a circle to which eight lotus-petal panels are attached, each containing one syllable of the legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyo(gs) las rnam rgyal* ("the Ganden Palace, victorious in all directions"), *rev.* date and denomination in three lines: *rab byung bcu/ drug lo nyer bzhi/ dngul srang bcu* ("cycle sixteen, year twenty four, ten silver Srang"), without bead after *bzhi*(four) at end of the second line, this surrounded by a circle to which eight lotus petals panels are attached, each containing one syllable of the legend: *'du 'dgod bde skyid 'dod rgu 'khyil ba* ("affairs, happiness, objects of desire, turning around") (LM 661B), *toned very fine*

西藏桑松果木久果十兩·背藏文·VF品相·帶包漿

Estimate HK\$1,600-2,400



3198

Tibetan Government, Anonymous, 10-Srang, 16.49g, Dugo Lekhung (*'du-'god las-khung*s), T.E.16-24 (1950), snow lion facing left in centre with mount Kailash behind with two suns above, ornaments and two tufts of grass below, surrounded by a circle to which eight lotus-petal panels are attached, each containing one syllable of the legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyo(gs) las rnam rgyal* ("the Ganden Palace, victorious in all directions"), *rev.* date and denomination in three lines: *rab byung bcu/ drug lo nyer bzhi/ dngul srang bcu* ("cycle sixteen, year twenty four, ten silver Srang"), with bead after *bzhi*(four) at end of the second line, this surrounded by a circle to which eight lotus petals panels are attached, each containing one syllable of the legend: *'du 'dgod bde skyid 'dod rgu 'khyil ba* ("affairs, happiness, objects of desire, turning around") (LM 661A), *PCGS AU50, #45306291, scarce with added bead*

西藏桑松果木久果十兩·背藏文·PCGS AU50·罕見多珠版

Estimate HK\$2,800-3,600



3200

Tibetan Government, Anonymous, 10-Srang, 16.74g, Dugo Lekhung (*'du-'god las-khung*s), T.E.16-25 (1951), snow lion facing left in centre with mount Kailash behind with two suns above, ornaments and two tufts of grass below, surrounded by a circle to which eight lotus-petal panels are attached, each containing one syllable of the legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyo(gs) las rnam rgyal* ("the Ganden Palace, victorious in all directions"), *rev.* date and denomination in three lines: *rab byung bcu/ drug lo nyer lngi/ dngul srang bcu* ("cycle sixteen, year twenty five, ten silver Srang"), this surrounded by a circle to which eight lotus petals panels are attached, each containing one syllable of the legend: *'du 'dgod bde skyid 'dod rgu 'khyil ba* ("affairs, happiness, objects of desire, turning around") (LM 661), *PCGS AU58, #45306293*

西藏桑松果木久果十兩·背藏文·PCGS AU58

Estimate HK\$2,000-2,800



3201
Tibetan Government, Anonymous, 10-Srang, 16.46g, Dugo Lekhung (*'du-'god las-khungs*), T.E.16-25 (1951), snow lion facing left in centre with mount Kailash behind with two suns above, ornaments and two tufts of grass below, surrounded by a circle to which eight lotus-petal panels are attached, each containing one syllable of the legend *dga' ldan pho brang phyo(gs) las rnam rgyal* ("the Ganden Palace, victorious in all directions"), *rev.* date and denomination in three lines: *rab byung bcu/ drug lo nyer lngi/ dangul srang bcu* ("cycle sixteen, year twenty five, ten silver Srang"), this surrounded by a circle to which eight lotus petals panels are attached, each containing one syllable of the legend: *'du 'dgod bde skyid 'dod rgu 'khyil ba* ("affairs, happiness, objects of desire, turning around") (LM 661 *var*), *PCGS AU53, #45306294, with some extra beads at the end of the second line of text*

西藏桑松果木久果十兩·背藏文·PCGS AU53
 Estimate HK\$1,600-2,000

COPPER COINS OF THE 20TH CENTURY - LOT 3202 - 3211



3202
Tibetan Government, Anonymous, AE 1-Sho, 4.15g, large flan, Dode mint, T.E.15-52 (1918), lion looking backwards (Y#21b), *PCGS XF45, #45306087*

西藏獅圖雪康一錢銅幣·PCGS XF45·PCGS 記錄三枚·僅得一枚獲更高評分
 Estimate HK\$1,000-1,300



3203
Tibetan Government, Anonymous, AE 1-Sho, large flan (25mm), 4.35g, Dode mint, T.E.15-52 (1918), lion looking upwards (Y#21), *PCGS XF45, #45306088, rare*

西藏獅圖雪康一錢銅幣·PCGS XF45·PCGS 記錄僅得二枚獲更高評分
 Estimate HK\$800-1,200



3204
Tibetan Government, Anonymous, AE 1-Sho, 5.64g, Dode mint, T.E.16-2 (1928), lion looking upwards, error date, figure "2" reversed (Y#21a), *PCGS VF30, #45306089, reverse with some elements double struck, rare*

西藏獅圖雪康一錢銅幣·PCGS VF30·PCGS 記錄唯一一枚
 Estimate HK\$1,200-1,600



3205
Tibetan Government, Anonymous, AE 1-Sho, 3.93g, obverse brockage, Dode mint (1922-28), lion looking upwards, mirror brockage on reverse (Y#21a), *PCGS XF40, #45306090, a rare error for this type*

西藏雪康凹凸版一錢銅幣·陰打錯體·PCGS XF40
 Estimate HK\$4,000-6,500



3206

Tibetan Government, Anonymous, AE 1-Sho, 4.70g, obverse brockage, Mekyi mint (1918-28), lion looking backwards, mirror brockage on reverse (Y#21.1), *PCGS VF25, #45306091, a rare error for this type*

西藏雪康凹凸版一錢銅幣·陰打錯體·PCGS VF25
Estimate HK\$4,000-6,500



3209

Tibet, Xuan Tong, first year (1909), brockage of an AE Quarter-Sho 7.47g, struck in base metal, legend in the lower trapezium gives the denomination: *zho i 4/1* ("1/4 of the Sho"), mirror brockage on reverse (Y#B7), *PCGS VF Details (Environmental Damage), #45306094, a very rare error on what is a scarce coin even when struck normally*

西藏銀幣錯版·PCGS VF Details·有環境損害
Estimate HK\$2,400-3,200



3207

Tibetan Government, Anonymous, AE 1-Sho, 4.35g, reverse brockage, Dode mint 15-58 (1924), mirror brockage on obverse (Y#21a), *PCGS VF35, #45306092, rare*

西藏雪康凹凸版一錢銅幣·PCGS VF35·稀見
Estimate HK\$3,200-4,800



3210

Tibetan Government, Anonymous, Trial strike AE Shokang, 5.09g, on a large flan (28.4mm), Trabshi mint, T.E.16-6 (1932) (Y#23), *PCGS AU Detail (Damage), #45306095, struck on a slightly irregular flan, which is particularly noticeable on the obverse, but with a pleasing tone, believed to be unique*

西藏獅圖雪康銅幣·PCGS AU Details·有損·記錄唯一一枚
Estimate HK\$16,000-24,000



3208

Tibetan Government, Anonymous, AE 7 1/2-Skar, 3.46g, obverse brockage, Dode mint (1918-26), snow lion left, mirror brockage on reverse (Y#20), *PCGS XF40, #45306093, rare*

西藏獅圖八瓣凹凸版啟介(七分半)·PCGS XF40
Estimate HK\$2,400-4,000



3211

Tibetan Government, Anonymous, AE Shokang, 4.27g, Trabshi mint, T.E.16-16 (1942) (Y#23), PCGS AU Detail (Bent), #45306096, a fine example of a this type, bearing the rarest date by far, seldom found in any collection

西藏獅圖雪康銅幣·PCGS AU Details·有彎·罕見年份

Estimate HK\$20,000-28,000

20-TAM SRANG GOLD COINS

Most if not all Tibetan gold coins of 20 Tam Srang were struck between 1918 and 1921 in the *gser khang* mint, located in the western part of Lhasa near the summer residence of the Dalai Lama, the Norbu Lingka. The meaning of *gser khang* is “gold house”.

In his unpublished diary Charles Bell noted the following:

“27.8.20 Tsarong Shape makes a large profit out of his work at the gold mint. The gold coin ser-trang ranks as equal to 20 ngusangs, but actually equals 16 only. Thus on every Ser-trang the Tibetan Government makes a profit of 4 ngu-sang (= Rs. 6). People say that 10,000 ser-trangs are being coined daily at this mint. I doubt personally whether the number is so large; possibly only 1000 are coined daily. Tsarong is allowed to bring some of the gold that he buys himself and pass it into the currency, and take a similar profit on it for himself. I would think HK that for every thousand coins coined from the Government gold he is allowed to coin one hundred or so from his own gold and take the profit on these 4 ngu-sangs per ser-trang.”

There exist gold coins of the dates 15-52 and 15-54 which feature a small bead in the centre of the reverse and others which are without this bead. It is possible that this mark served to distinguish the issues which were struck by Tsarong Shape from those which were struck by the Tibetan Government.

By the time the last gold coins with the date 15-55 (AD 1921) were struck, the intrinsic value exceeded the face value which is the reason why issue of gold coins was suspended after a very small number of coins with the date 15-55 had been produced.



3212

Tibet, Anonymous, gold 20-Tam Srang, 11.16g, 15-52 (1918), snow lion facing left, the words *rab byung 15* (“cycle 15”) above and *lo 52* (“year 52”) below, this surrounded by a circle around which the eight Buddhist auspicious emblems are arranged in the following order (starting at 12 o’clock and going clockwise): parasol, pair of golden fishes, treasure vase, lotus flower, conch, endless knot, banner of victory, wheel of dharma, *rev.* without dot in centre of central circle, stylised wheel with eight spokes in centre, surrounded by circle, outer circle contains the following legend (starting at 12 o’clock and reading clockwise): *dga’ ldan pho brang phyo (gs) las rnam rgyal/ tam srang 20* (“the Ganden palace, victorious in all directions/ 20 Tam Srang”) (LM 1063), *PCGS MS64*, #45306097, *scarce*

1918年西藏獅圖金幣20兩·PCGS MS64·PCGS 記錄僅得一枚獲更高評分

Estimate HK\$96,000-120,000



3213

Tibet, Anonymous, gold 20-Tam Srang, 11.07g, 15-52 (1918), snow lion facing left, the words *rab byung 15* (“cycle 15”) above and *lo 52* (“year 52”) below, this surrounded by a circle around which the eight Buddhist auspicious emblems are arranged in the following order (starting at 12 o’clock and going clockwise): parasol, pair of golden fishes, treasure vase, lotus flower, conch, endless knot, banner of victory, wheel of dharma, *rev.* with dot in centre of central circle, stylised wheel with eight spokes in centre, surrounded by circle, outer circle contains the following legend (starting at 12 o’clock and reading clockwise): *dga’ ldan pho brag phyo(gs) las rnam rgyal/ tam srang 20* (“the Ganden palace, victorious in all directions/ 20 Tam Srang”) (LM 1064), *PCGS MS64, #45306098, scarce*

1918年西藏獅圖金幣20兩·PCGS MS64·PCGS 記錄最高評分

Estimate HK\$80,000-100,000



3214

Tibet, Anonymous, gold 20-Tam Srang, 11.47g, 15-53 (1919), snow lion facing left, the words *rab byung 15* (“cycle 15”) above and *lo 53* (“year 53”) below, this surrounded by a larger circle around which the eight Buddhist auspicious emblems are arranged in the following order (starting at 12 o’clock and going clockwise): parasol, pair of golden fishes, treasure vase, lotus flower, conch, endless knot, banner of victory, wheel of dharma, *rev.* without dot in centre of central circle, stylised wheel with eight spokes in centre, surrounded by circle, outer circle contains the following legend (starting at 12 o’clock and reading clockwise): *dga’ ldan pho brang phyo(gs) las rnam rgyal/ tam srang 20* (“the Ganden palace, victorious in all directions/ 20 Tam Srang”) (LM 1063A), *PCGS AU58, #45306099, scarce*

1919年西藏獅圖金幣20兩·PCGS AU58·稀品

Estimate HK\$48,000-65,000



3215

Tibet, Anonymous, gold 20-Tam Srang, 11.17g, 15-53 (1919), snow lion facing left, the words *rab byung 15* (“cycle 15”) above and *lo 53* (“year 53”) below, this surrounded by a smaller circle around which the eight Buddhist auspicious emblems are arranged in the following order (starting at 12 o’clock and going clockwise): parasol, pair of golden fishes, treasure vase, lotus flower, conch, endless knot, banner of victory, wheel of dharma, *rev.* without dot in centre of central circle, stylised wheel with eight spokes in centre, surrounded by circle, outer circle contains the following legend (starting at 12 o’clock and reading clockwise): *dga’ ldan pho brang phyo(gs) las nam rgyal/ tam srang 20* (“the Ganden palace, victorious in all directions/ 20 Tam Srang”) (LM 1063A), *PCGS MS62, #45306100, scarce*

1919年西藏獅圖金幣20兩·PCGS MS62·罕見

Estimate HK\$48,000-65,000



3216

Tibet, Anonymous, gold 20-Tam Srang, 11.16g, 15-54 (1920), snow lion facing left, the words *rab byung 15* ("cycle 15") above and *lo 54* ("year 54") below, this surrounded by a circle around which the eight Buddhist auspicious emblems are arranged in the following order (starting at 12 o'clock and going clockwise): parasol, pair of golden fishes, treasure vase, lotus flower, conch, endless knot, banner of victory, wheel of dharma, *rev.* with dot in centre of central circle, stylised wheel with eight spokes in centre, surrounded by circle, outer circle contains the following legend (starting at 12 o'clock and reading clockwise): *dga' ldan pho brag phyo(gs) las rnam rgyal/ tam srang 20* ("the Ganden palace, victorious in all directions/ 20 Tam Srang") (LM 1063B), PCGS MS63+, #45306101, scarce

1920年西藏獅圖金幣20兩·PCGS MS63+·罕見

Estimate HK\$48,000-65,000



3217

Tibet, Anonymous, gold 20-Tam Srang, 12.06g, 15-54 (1920), snow lion facing left, the words *rab byung 15* (“cycle 15”) above and *lo 54* (“year 54”) below, this surrounded by a circle around which the eight Buddhist auspicious emblems are arranged in the following order (starting at 12 o’clock and going clockwise): parasol, pair of golden fishes, treasure vase, lotus flower, conch, endless knot, banner of victory, wheel of dharma, *rev.* with dot in centre of central circle, stylised wheel with eight spokes in centre, surrounded by circle, outer circle contains the following legend (starting at 12 o’clock and reading clockwise): *dga’ ldan pho brang phyo (gs) las rnam rgyal/ tam srang 20* (“the Ganden palace, victorious in all directions/ 20 Tam Srang”) (LM 1063B), *PCGS MS65*, #45306102, *scarce*

1920年西藏獅圖金幣20兩·PCGS MS65·PCGS 記錄僅得一枚獲更高評分

Estimate HK\$55,000-72,000



3218

Tibet, Anonymous, 20-Tam Srang, 7.21g, 15-53 (1919), struck in silver, snow lion facing left, the words *rab byung 15* (“cycle 15”) above and *lo 53* (“year 53”) below (see KM Y#22, LM 1063; WS 0185 for type), *gold coins struck from the same pair of dies are not known, toned good very fine, rare*

1919年西藏獅圖銀幣20兩·GVF品相·有包裝·罕見

Estimate HK\$40,000-55,000



3219

Tibet, Anonymous, forgery gold 20-Tam Srang, 11.51g, 15-53, snow lion facing left, the words *rab byung 15* (“cycle 15”) above and *lo 53* (“year 53”) below (see KM Y#22, LM 1063; WS 0185 for type), *good very fine and interesting*

1919年西藏獅圖臆造金幣20兩·GVF品相·趣味品

Estimate HK\$6,500-8,000

AN ATTRACTIVE GOLD KELSANG TANGKA



3220

Tibetan Government, Anonymous (1910), gold Kelsang Tangka, 5.10g, undated, Dode mint, *norbu* within central square panel within a second square divided by diagonal lines, legend (starting in the upper trapezium and continuing clockwise) *dga'ldan pho brag phyogs las rnam rgyal* (the Gaden Palace, victorious in all directions), beads arranged 1/2/0/1 within trapeziums, outer sections ornamented with scrolls, sun and moon in top segment, *rev.* two comma-shaped devices in central circle representing the *nor bu dga' khyil* (the whorling jewel of joy), this within a central eight-spoked wheel, surrounded by eight petals, each containing one of the eight auspicious symbols of Buddhism, three beads in each gap between the petals (Bertsch, W. "Tibet - The Monk Tangka struck in gold" *JONS*, vol. 221, 2014, pp.44-45; cf. Y#14), *PCGS AU58, #45306105, with attractive rich tone and traces of red Puja powder, about as struck, about uncirculated and of the highest rarity*

西藏唐卡金幣·近未流通·AU品相·極罕

Estimate HK\$80,000-100,000



3221
Tibet, Anonymous, Gold Medallion (21.5mm diam), 7.85g, portrait of High Lama, legend around PROFOUND · BRILLIANT · JUST · POWERFUL · ALL VICTORIOUS. *rev.* scorpion on rayed background, Tibetan characters above, RATNA below, *uncirculated, rare*

西藏金質紀念章·UNC品相

Estimate HK\$8,000-12,000



3224
China, Sinkiang (Xinjiang) Province, silver fantasy coin, 3.92g, possibly related to Tibet, Chinese and Turkic-Arabic legends "zarb Kashghar", in the style of Miscal coins of Sinkiang, *legend on an attractive dark background, good very fine and rare*

西藏銀圓壹錢臆造幣·GVF·罕見

Estimate HK\$6,500-9,500



3222
China, Sichuan (Szechuan) Province, AE 5-Cash, 4.98g, year 1 (1912), Military Government issue, snow lion standing left on mountain top, ornamental cloud scrolls below, *rev.* Crossed flags in circular frame with legend above (Y#441), *PCGS AU53, #45306107, scarce*

西藏醒獅雙旗五文·PCGS AU53·罕見

Estimate HK\$2,400-3,200



3225
Qian Long, silver fantasy Coin, 5.17g, undated, Pagoda with inscription around (reading the right column of script first) *Qian Long bao zang*, *rev.* design copied from the Tibetan Gaden Tangka (Kann B74; Bruce XM420), *very fine and scarce*

西藏乾隆寶藏臆造幣·VF品相·少見

Estimate HK\$8,000-12,000



3223
Sino-Tibetan, Anonymous, silver fantasy coin, 4.31g, in the style of an early Sino-Tibetan Sho coin, but with Chinese characters both sides, pseudo date 16-22? (1948) in margin of obverse, *good very fine, interesting*

西藏康熙元年壹錢臆造幣·GVF·趣味品

Estimate HK\$700-800



3226
Sikang Province, Republic, Anonymous, AE 100 Cash, 7.73g. 15th year of the Republic (1926) (CL-SCJ.54), *PCGS XF45, #45306113, rare*

民國十五年四川省造邊鑄一百文中心川·PCGS XF45·罕見

Estimate HK\$7,200-9,500



3227

Tibet (c.1959-60), AE 4-Liang Token, 7.34g, struck over a 3-Sho coin, Lhasa Motor Car Repair Factory, "good for 4-Tael (*liang*) of rice" (KM-Tn1), *PCGS VF Details*, #45306114, but very rare on a 3-Sho host coin

1959-60拉修廠糧字四兩代用幣·PCGS VF Details·有環境損害

Estimate HK\$2,400-3,200



3228

Tibet (c.1959-60), AE 4-Liang Token, 8.26g, struck over a 5-Sho coin (as normal for this type), Lhasa Motor Car Repair Factory, "good for 4-Tael (*liang*) of rice" (KM-Tn1), *PCGS AU55*, #45306115, scarce

1959-60拉修廠糧字四兩代用幣·PCGS AU55

Estimate HK\$1,600-2,400



3229

Tibet in China (c.1931-37, mislabelled as 1913-37), Medallion, 10.72g, produced with cloisonné technique for the 9th Panchen Lama during his exile in China, legends in Chinese and Tibetan within three concentric circles: in centre, Chinese character for 'Buddha', Tibetan legend: *pan chen te «i erte ni«i chos sgor zhugs pa «i slob ma* ("disciple initiated by the Panchen Erdeni"), the Chinese inscription reads anticlockwise and translates as: "Great Master of Infinite Wisdom, Defender of the Nation and Propagator of the Doctrine, Panchen Erdeni [i.e. Panchen Lama], the Follower of Buddhism Essence", *rev.* flaming sword with floral decorations and ribbands within circle of Tibetan script believed to be a transliteration of a Sanskrit text, *PCGS AU50*, #45306116, very rare

1931-37年佛字獎章·PCGS AU50·稀品

Estimate HK\$16,000-24,000



3230

Tibet in China (c.1931-37), Medallion, 11.35g, produced with cloisonné technique for the 9th Panchen Lama during his exile in China, legends in Chinese and Tibetan within three concentric circles: in centre, Chinese character for 'Buddha', Tibetan legend refers to a disciple initiated by the Panchen Erdeni but is not exactly the same as that found on the previous lot, the Chinese inscription is read clockwise and translates as: "Great Master of Infinite Wisdom, Defender of the Nation and Propagator of the Doctrine, Panchen Erdeni [i.e. Panchen Lama], Disciple Initiation Certificate [tag]", *rev.* flaming sword with floral decorations and ribbands within circle of Tibetan script believed to be a transliteration of a Sanskrit text, *PCGS XF40*, #45306117, very rare

1931-37年佛字獎章·PCGS XF40·稀品

Estimate HK\$16,000-24,000



3231

China, Peoples Republic, for Tibet, brass Mao badge, 3.60g, portrait of Mao Zedong, inscription in Tibetan and Chinese below, *rev.* with date stamp 1951, with some small discoloured areas on obverse, generally very fine, remarkable as one of the earliest Tibet related examples which is known

1951年毛主席紀念章·VF品相

Estimate HK\$500-700



3232

China, Peoples Republic, for Tibet, brass Mao badge, 18.71g, bust of Mao Zedong left on a red enamelled field above palace, inscription in Tibetan and Chinese in margin below, *rev.* date 1956 and fastener, some hairline scratches in obverse field, generally good very fine, an attractive and impressive piece

1956年中央代表團贈紀念章·VF品相

Estimate HK\$500-700



3233

British India, (1903/04), bronze Medal, The Younghusband Mission to Tibet in 1903-04, bust of Edward VII left, *rev.* TIBET 1903-4 below palace, issued to Cooly Bilay Singh, S. & T. Corps (British Battles and Medals, 2006: 117), no clasp, suspension reaffixed, polished, with some traces lustre, good fine

1903/04年愛得華七世紀念章·GF品相·帶絲微原光

Estimate HK\$1,000-1,300



3234

Chinese Republic for Tibet (c. early 1950s), Yuan Shikai Dollar, 26.49g, dated 3rd year of the Republic, *rev.* closed "triangle" in the upper part of the character for *yuan* (LM631), PCGS MS62, #45306108

民國三年袁世凱像壹圓三角圓·PCGS MS62

Estimate HK\$600-1,000



3235

Chinese Republic for Tibet (c. early 1950s), Yuan Shikai Dollar, 26.74g, dated 3rd year of the Republic, *rev.* closed "triangle" in the upper part of the character for *yuan* (LM 631), PCGS MS61, #45306109

民國三年袁世凱像壹圓三角圓·PCGS MS61

Estimate HK\$600-800

BANKNOTES OF TIBET

Tibetan paper currency was introduced by the 13th Dalai Lama after his return from exile in British India in the beginning of 1913. The first series of banknotes was printed from two woodblocks, one for the face and one for the backside of the notes and they received the imprint of a red seal which represents the authority of the Dalai Lama and of a black seal which refers to the Tibetan mint, treasury or printing house in which the notes were produced. The notes were printed on local specially prepared paper which was reserved for this purpose and could not be used for other printed products. They were hand-numbered by specially trained calligraphists which were called Itrugpas (e phrug pa; short: epa). Normally the early notes were printed on three layers of paper, one each for the face and backside of the notes and one which was inserted in-between and bears a legend in Tibetan script which can be considered as a security feature and can be seen, often with difficulty, when the notes are held against the light: Gnam bskos dga' ldan/pho brang phyogs las rnam rgyal ("The heavenly appointed Ganden Palace, victorious in all directions"); this refers to the form of Tibetan Government which was established by the 5th Dalai Lama in 1641, while he was still residing in the Ganden Palace in the Drepung monastery, west of Lhasa). The later banknote issues in Srang denomination consist of only two layers of paper and the security legend was printed on the inside of the reverse sheet. The first series of Tibetan banknotes, the second series of multicoloured 50 Tam notes and the 10 Srang issues are dated according to Tibetan Era which starts with the year AD 254 and marks the beginning of the semi-legendary early Tibetan kingdom. For identifying the different types of black seals found on the obverses of Tibetan banknotes the cataloguer follows (without considering all sub-varieties) Narbeth, Colin and Snorrason, Gylfi: Tibetan Paper Money. Published by Geoffrey Flack, Vancouver, 2001. Most collectors of Tibetan paper money will agree that they not only own mere banknotes, but beautiful examples of Tibetan graphic art which is full of symbolic meaning. Moreover, no Tibetan note is exactly identical with another one, since the printing blocks were in slightly different positions for almost every print, the colours (mostly imported from British India) changed with every new batch received by the mint and the notes are hand-numbered; these features contribute towards being able to consider every note as a unique, partly handcrafted and highly artistic object.

DESIGN OF THE 5 TAM

Obverse: The central part features a snow lion facing left and turning his head backwards, sitting in front of a flower vase. In the background, a mountainous landscape with the sun in the upper right corner below clouds which are drawn in conventional Chinese style. Red unepigraphic seal imprint on the left and imprint of black seal type 1 on the right. The black seal has two columns of Tibetan seal script which read gzhung dngul khang ("Government Treasury"). Above and below the central design, the following legend in four lines: gangs ljongs bod rgyal khab chen po'i lugs zung chab/srid dbu brnyes kyi lo chig stong drug brgya lnga bcu nga brgyad/ phun tshogs sde bzhi'i dpal mnga' phan bde'i spyi nor/ chos srid gnyis ldan gyi rab byung bco lnga pa 'i shog dngul/. ["1658 years from the founding of the religious-secular form of government in the great country of Tibet, the land of snows, paper money (shog dngul) of the 15th cycle (rab byung bco lnga) of the government of religion and politics (chos srid gnyis ldan), the universal jewel (spyi nor) of benefit and bliss, endowed with the four types of auspiciousness"].

Reverse: The central field is occupied by an oval shaped cartouche and scroll work in each corner. Inside the cartouche the five symbolic objects which stimulate the senses (Tibetan: 'don yon sna lnga) are represented: The mirror (me long) symbolizes the physical forms (gzugs) that appeal to the eye. The two peaches (shing tog) on either side of the mirror are pleasing to the taste (ro). The pair of cymbals (sil snyan) below the mirror represent the sounds (sgra) which reach the ear. The pieces of cloth that are attached to the cymbals excite the sense of touch (reg bya). The conch shell (dung) below the cymbals is supposed to contain a fragrant liquid which stimulates the faculty of smell.

5 TAM - LOT 3236 - 3248



3236

Government of Tibet, 5 tam, T.E. 1658 (A.D. 1912/13), serial number 35375, green, black seal type 1B at right, (Pick 1, YZM 866-872), in PMG holder 35 Choice Very Fine, one of four PMG Census top grade example. Wolfgang Bertsch Collection

1912/13年西藏5唐卡·編號35375·PMG 35·PMG記錄最高評分

Estimate HK\$6,000-8,000



3237

Government of Tibet, 5 tam, T.E. 1658 (A.D. 1912/13), serial number 31793, green, black seal type 1 at right, (Pick 1, YZM 866-872), in PMG holder, splits, 15 Choice Fine. Wolfgang Bertsch Collection

1912/13年西藏5唐卡·編號31793·PMG 15·有裂

Estimate HK\$2,000-3,000



3238

Government of Tibet, 5 tam, T.E. 1658 (A.D. 1912/13), serial number 16925, green, black seal type 1 at right, (Pick 1, YZM 866-872), in PMG holder, edge damage, 12 Fine. Wolfgang Bertsch Collection

1912/13年西藏5唐卡·編號16925·PMG 12·紙邊有損

Estimate HK\$1,800-2,200



3239

Government of Tibet, 5 tam, T.E. 1658 (A.D. 1912/13), serial number 11275, green, black seal type 1A at right, (Pick 1, YZM 866-872), in PMG holder, splits, 15 Choice Fine. Wolfgang Bertsch Collection

1912/13年西藏5唐卡·編號11275·PMG 15·有裂

Estimate HK\$1,500-2,000



3240
Government of Tibet, 5 tam, T.E. 1658 (A.D. 1912/13), serial number 28420, green, black seal type 1 at right, (Pick 1, YZM 866-872), in PMG holder, tears, 25 *Very Fine*. *Wolfgang Bertsch Collection*
 1912/13年西藏5唐卡·編號28420·PMG 25·微裂
 Estimate HK\$2,500-3,000



3242
Government of Tibet, 5 tam, T.E. 1658 (A.D. 1912/13), serial number 19923, green, black seal type 1A at right, (Pick 1, YZM 866-872), in PMG holder, splits, 15 *Choice Fine*. *Wolfgang Bertsch Collection*
 1912/13年西藏5唐卡·編號19923·PMG 15·有裂
 Estimate HK\$2,000-3,000



3241
Government of Tibet, 5 tam, T.E. 1658 (A.D. 1912/13), serial number 177, green, black seal type 1 at right, (Pick 1, YZM 866-872), in PMG holder, edge damage, 12 *Fine*. *A nice low number example*. *Wolfgang Bertsch Collection*
 1912/13年西藏5唐卡·編號177·PMG 12·紙邊有損·少見細號碼票
 Estimate HK\$1,800-2,200



3243
Government of Tibet, 5 tam, T.E. 1658 (A.D. 1912/13), serial number 27663, green, black seal type 1B at right, (Pick 1, YZM 866-872), in PMG holder, tear, 20 *Very Fine*. *Wolfgang Bertsch Collection*
 1912/13年西藏5唐卡·編號27663·PMG 20·有裂
 Estimate HK\$2,500-3,500



3244
Government of Tibet, ERROR 5 tam, T.E. 1658 (A.D. 1912/13), serial number 20117, green, missing black seal, (Pick 1, YZM 866-872), in PMG holder, 15 *Choice Fine*. *Wolfgang Bertsch Collection*
 1912/13年西藏5唐卡錯體票·缺黑印·編號20117·PMG 15
 Estimate HK\$2,500-3,500



3245
Government of Tibet, ERROR 5 tam, T.E. 1658 (A.D. 1912/13), serial number 5372 green, missing black seal at right, (Pick 1), *in PMG holder, splits, 15 Choice Fine. The missing black seal is most likely due to an error in the quality check stage of note production. Wolfgang Bertsch Collection*

1912/13年西藏5唐卡錯體票·缺黑印·編號5372·PMG 15·有裂·此缺印錯體應為印鈔過程中質量檢查階段疏忽所致

Estimate HK\$2,800-3,200



3247
Government of Tibet, 5 tam, T.E. 1658 (A.D. 1912/13), serial number 11153, blue, black seal type 1A at right, (Pick 1A, YZM 866-872), *in PMG holder, splits, 12 Fine. The scarcer blue 5 tam. A pleasant and bright example. Wolfgang Bertsch Collection*

1912/13年西藏5唐卡·編號11153·PMG 12·有裂·美品

Estimate HK\$3,500-4,500



3246
Government of Tibet, ERROR 5 tam, T.E. 1658 (A.D. 1912/13), mismatch serial number 3718, 37158, green, black seal type 1A at right, (Pick 1, YZM 866-872), *in PMG holder 10 Very Good. Often two different trained calligraphists can number the same note, hence this interesting error. Wolfgang Bertsch Collection*

1912/13年西藏5唐卡錯體票·編號不符3718/37158·PMG 10·不時會由兩位不同書法家手寫鈔票編號·故衍生此等趣味錯體

Estimate HK\$3,000-4,000



3248
Government of Tibet, 5 tam, T.E. 1658 (A.D. 1912/13), serial number 34647, blue, black seal type 1A at right, (Pick 1A, YZM 866-872), *in PMG holder, edge damage, 15 Choice Fine. Wolfgang Bertsch Collection*

1912/13年西藏5唐卡·編號34647·PMG 15·紙邊有損

Estimate HK\$4,000-5,000

DESIGN OF 10 TAM

Obverse: Within the central cartouche, a crouching snow lion, facing left and looking backwards; he is playing with a ball which in Tibetan is referred to as yid bzhin nor bu dga' khyil ("wish granting jewel, whorl of happiness").

Reverse: A large central rectangle is filled with flowers and scroll work at the four corners. In the centre a vase is surrounded by leaves and flowers. The vase is composed of the eight auspicious Buddhist emblems (bkra shis rtags brgyad); the lotus flower below carries the knot of life which in turn supports the wheel of the doctrine with the two golden fishes on either side. Placed above are the banner of victory and the parasol with the white conch on top. The eighth emblem is the vase which is made up of the seven emblems just enumerated. This way of arranging the eight auspicious emblems is called rtags brgyad bum gzhugs ("eighth emblems in form of a vase") in Tibetan.

TWO EXCESSIVELY RARE 10 TAM A VERY LOW NUMBER 10 TAM



3249

Government of Tibet, 10 tam, T.E. 1658 (A.D. 1912/13), serial number 163, red, black seal type 1 at right, (Pick 2, YZM 866-872), in PMG holder 12 Fine. 10 tam extremely rare with only a handful known to remain, an example sold at Spink in April 2022 for £11,000 hammer. One of the lowest serial number available with 161 being the lowest recorded. Wolfgang Bertsch Collection

1912/13年西藏10唐卡·編號163·PMG 12·10唐卡存世無幾·斯賓克於2022年4月曾以下鎊價11000鎊售出一枚·目前已知之最小編號為161·不容錯過

Estimate HK\$20,000-25,000

A LOVELY 10 TAM



3250

Government of Tibet, 10 tam, T.E. 1659 (A.D. 1913), serial number 17674, red, black seal type 1A at right, (Pick 2), in PMG holder, 35 Choice Very Fine. 10 tam extremely rare with only three examples on PMG Census, top grade example sold at Spink in April 2022. *The Paper Money of Tibet* plate note. Wolfgang Bertsch Collection

1913年西藏10唐卡·編號17674·PMG 35·PMG僅得三枚記錄·最高分一枚在2022年4月於斯賓克售出·極罕

Estimate HK\$40,000-50,000

DESIGN OF 15 TAM

Obverse: In the central field a lion is standing upright in a mountainous landscape with the sun above on the left. The snow lion supports a large plate with his front paws. This plate is filled with precious objects, such as rhinoceros horns, jewels, and coral and elephant tusks.

Reverse: The central design represents a large plate which is supported by a lotus flower. The plate is filled with what most probably are mustard seeds in the middle, wood apples on the left and red powder, piled up like small pyramids on the right. Above, a large mirror which shows one's karma, supports a bowl filled with curd which was offered to the Buddha by a peasant girl (Sujata) after he had meditated under a Boddhi tree (ficus religiosa). Above the curd bowl a conch stands for the spread of the Buddhist teaching.

15 TAM - LOT 3251 - 3253



3251

Government of Tibet, 15 tam, T.E. 1659 (A.D. 1913), serial number 482, violet, black seal type 1 or 1A, (Pick 3), in PMG holder 25 Very Fine. Lowest serial number known is 312. *Wolfgang Bertsch Collection*

1913年西藏15唐卡·編號482·PMG 25·目前已知最低之編號為312

Estimate HK\$15,000-20,000



3252

Government of Tibet, 15 tam, T.E. 1659 (A.D. 1913), serial number 3006, violet, black seal type 1 at right, (Pick 3), in PMG holder, edge damage, 20 Very Fine. *Wolfgang Bertsch Collection*

1913年西藏15唐卡·編號3006·PMG 20·紙邊有損

Estimate HK\$12,000-18,000

SCARCE HIGH GRADE ERROR 15 TAM



3253

Government of Tibet, ERROR 15 tam, T.E. 1659 (A.D. 1913), serial number 367, violet, missng black seal, (Pick 3), in PMG holder, minor ink bleed, 30 Very Fine. One higher grade example on PMG Census. A very low number with the lowest record being 312, Ex Alexander Lissanevitch. Wolfgang Bertsch Collection

1913年西藏15唐卡·編號367·缺黑印·PMG 30·PMG記錄僅得一枚獲更高評分·目前已知最低之編號為312·Alexander Lissanevitch舊藏

Estimate HK\$40,000-50,000

DESIGN OF 25 TAM

Obverse: In the central panel a snow lion is facing left, looking sideward and playing with a ball. In the background we appreciate a mountainous landscape with the sun on the left side.

Reverse: The central panel shows two different scenes which are divided by a high mountain with the sun above. To the left we see a palace on the terrace of which a person of some importance is seated conversing with another person who is seated to his left. Behind the second person three more men are seated; the one in the front is raising his hands in adoration or respect. To the right and behind this scene a hermit is sitting in a cave. In the right part of the central panel an elephant is standing under a fruit tree carrying a monkey, a hare and a bird. This scene refers to a Buddhist legend which tells that four animals were trying to find out who could be considered as being the oldest. The elephant said that the tree was already fully grown when he was young, the monkey that the tree was small when he was young, the hare that he saw the tree as a sapling when he was young and the bird claimed that he had carried the seed from which the tree grew. So the bird was recognized by the other animals as the oldest, and the four animals lived together in harmony, helping each other in order to enjoy the tree's fruits. The Tibetans refer to this scene as mthun pa nram bzhi ("four harmonious brothers")

25 TAM - LOT 3254 - 3259



3254

Government of Tibet, 25 tam, T.E. 1659 (A.D. 1913), serial number 694, lavender purple, black seal type 1B at right, (Pick 4), in PMG holder, discolouration, 20 Very Fine. With only one other example of this colour is known, this example unlisted in 'Paper Money of Tibet', acquired in 2017. Wolfgang Bertsch Collection

1913年西藏25唐卡·編號694·PMG 20·褪色·同色目前已知僅得2枚·極罕

Estimate HK\$25,000-30,000



3255

Government of Tibet, 25 tam, T.E. 1659 (A.D. 1913), serial number 5345, light brown, black seal type 1A at right, (Pick 4), in PMG holder, discolouration, 25 Very Fine. Wolfgang Bertsch Collection

1913年西藏25唐卡·編號5345·PMG 25·褪色

Estimate HK\$20,000-30,000



3256

Government of Tibet, 25 tam, T.E. 1659 (A.D. 1913), serial number 15383, dark brown, black seal type 1B at right, (Pick 4), in PMG holder 35 Choice Very Fine. Wolfgang Bertsch Collection

1913年西藏25唐卡·編號15383·PMG 35

Estimate HK\$25,000-35,000



3257

Government of Tibet, 25 tam, T.E. 1659 (A.D. 1913), serial number 26234, yellow, black seal type 1 or 1A, (Pick 4), in PMG holder, tear, 40 Extremely Fine. *Wolfgang Bertsch Collection*

1913年西藏25唐卡·編號26234·PMG 40·微裂

Estimate HK\$30,000-40,000



3258

Government of Tibet, 25 tam, T.E. 1659 (A.D. 1913), serial number 36592, yellow, black seal type 1B at right, (Pick 4), in PMG holder, minor ink, 30 Very Fine. *Wolfgang Bertsch Collection*

1913年西藏25唐卡·編號36592·PMG 30·輕微墨漬

Estimate HK\$25,000-35,000



3259

Government of Tibet, 25 tam, T.E. 1659 (A.D. 1913), serial number 61135, brown, black seal type 1 at right, (Pick 4), *in PMG holder, tape repair, stains, 12 Fine. Wolfgang Bertsch Collection*

1913年西藏25唐卡·編號61135·PMG 12·膠帶修補·微漬

Estimate HK\$10,000-15,000

DESIGN OF 50 TAM

Obverse: In the central panel two lions are shown facing each other and playing with a ball. A mountainous landscape with sun in the centre and clouds can be seen in the background.

Reverse: The central panel shows a scene called tshe ring rnam drug (“the six long living”) consisting of an old man (mi tshé ring) sitting under what most probably is a peach tree, his left hand resting in his lap and holding a rosary, his raised right hand holding a water pot. Three jewels are placed in front of him and to his right is seen a pair of deer and a pair of cranes. Behind the cranes, the sun, clouds and mountains are visible. To the left of the old man, one notes a waterfall, a large 519 rock in the shape of a conch and flowers. The pairs of deer and cranes, the rock, the waterfall and the peach tree are all features which are associated with longevity

50 TAM - LOT 3260 - 3264



3260

Government of Tibet, 50 tam, T.E. 1659 (A.D. 1913), serial number 40908, blue, black seal type 1 at right, (Pick 5), in PMG holder 25 Very Fine. The lowest known number for the 1659 type. A bright example in excellent condition. *Paper Money of Tibet* plate note. *Wolfgang Bertsch Collection*

1913年西藏50唐卡·編號40908·PMG 25·本品為目前已知的最細號碼·品相極佳·萬勿錯過

Estimate HK\$30,000-40,000

A LOVELY BLUE 50 TAM



3260A

Government of Tibet, 50 tam, T.E. 1659/58 (A.D. 1913), serial number 32239, blue, black seal type 1A at right, (Pick 5), *PMG 30 Very Fine*.

1913年西藏50唐卡·編號32239·PMG 40·PMG記錄僅得一張獲更高評分

Estimate HK\$35,000-45,000



3261

Government of Tibet, 50 tam, T.E. 1659 (A.D. 1913), serial number 52928, light blue, black seal type 1B at right, (Pick 5), in PMG holder 40 *Extremely Fine*. *Very scarce in this grade with only 1 higher grade example on PMG Census.* Wolfgang Bertsch Collection

1913年西藏50唐卡·編號52928·PMG 40·PMG記錄僅得一張獲更高評分

Estimate HK\$45,000-60,000

A GROUP OF PURPLE 50 TAM



3262

Government of Tibet, ERROR 50 tam, T.E. 1659/58 (A.D. 1913), serial number 4641, purple, black seal type 1 at right, obverse block 1 (Pick 6), *obverse design printed twice, in PMG holder 20 Very Fine. Ex Alexander Lissanevitch. Wolfgang Bertsch Collection.*

1913年西藏50唐卡錯體票·正面複印錯體·編號4641·PMG 20·Alexander Lissanevitch舊藏

Estimate HK\$12,000-18,000



3263

Government of Tibet, 50 tam, T.E. 1659/58 (A.D. 1913), serial number 35151, purple, black seal type 1A at right, obverse block 1, (Pick 6), *in PMG holder 30 Very Fine. High number with the highest recorded being 35765, Ex Alexander Lissanevitch. Wolfgang Bertsch Collection*

1913年西藏50唐卡·編號35151·PMG 30·已知最大編號為35765·Alexander Lissanevitch舊藏

Estimate HK\$20,000-25,000



3264

Government of Tibet, 50 tam, T.E. 1659 (A.D. 1913), serial number 27083, light blue, black seal type 1A at right, (Pick 6), in PMG holder, stains, 30 Very Fine. *Wolfgang Bertsch Collection*

1913年西藏50唐卡·編號27083·PMG 30·微漬

Estimate HK\$25,000-35,000

THE MULTICOLOURED 50 TAM NOTES

Since the early blue or purple 50 Tam Notes, dated T.E. 1659 were frequently forged, the Tibetan government decided to introduce newly designed 50 Tam notes in AD 1926. The new notes were printed by machine with metal blocks, excepting the block which was used for printing the four lines of text and the denomination on the obverse of the notes which was carved from wood. While for the first series of Tibetan banknotes only three different colours were used (black for the obverse legends and the seal of the treasury, red for the seal related to the Dalai Lama and a third colour for the main design on obverse and reverse) for the production of the new 50 tam notes more than one colour was used for printing the main design of the notes, each colour being printed with a separate metal block. The multicoloured 50 Tam notes continued to be numbered by hand, and are dated by T.E. year, ranging from T.E. 1672 (AD 1926) to T.E. 1687 (A.D.1941). Like on the earlier notes, the Tibetan cycle (rab byung) is also mentioned in the last line of the obverse inscription. The notes dated T.E. 1672 mention the fifteenth cycle, while the notes dated T.E. 1673 and all further 50 Tam issues refer to the sixteenth cycle. This fact allows the conclusion that the notes of T.E. 1672 are dated to the last, i.e. 60th year of the 15th cycle (equivalent to AD 1926), while the notes of T.E. 1673 must have been dated to the first year of the sixteenth cycle (equivalent to AD 1927); this conclusion provides the key to the conversion into western dates of the somewhat mysterious T.E. dates (T.E. date plus 254 = Western date). The security legend in two lines which is seen when the notes are held against the light is identical to the one used for the earlier monochrome Tam notes. The Rhodes collection comprises of an almost complete date set of this issue, including the very rare date T.E. 1672 and the rare dates T.E. 1674, 1680 and 1684 and excluding the common date T.E. 1687.

DESIGN OF THE 50 TAM

All in blue, red and yellow. Obverse: the main design consists of two snow lions facing each other and playing with a ball.

Reverse: Four panels are printed in red on a yellow background containing the image of the four animals which are believed to be the guardians of the four quarters, a concept which goes back to Tibet's prebuddhist Bön religion: Snow lion (seng ge) (upper left), dragon ('brug) (upper right), tiger (stag) (lower left) and mythical bird (khyung) (lower right).

A RUN OF MULTICOLOURED 50 TAM - LOT 3265 - 3282



3265
Government of Tibet, 50 tam, T.E. 1672 (A.D. 1926), serial number 8509, blue, red and yellow, black seal type 1A at right, (Pick 7a, YZM 880), *in PMG holder, holes at issue, 20 Very Fine. T.E. 1672 is the first date and one of the rarest date among this series. ex-Alexander Lissanevitch. Wolfgang Bertsch Collection*

1926年西藏50唐卡·編號8509·PMG 20·有孔·首發年份·罕品·Alexander Lissanevitch舊藏

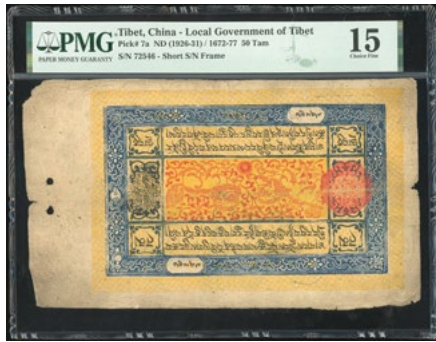
Estimate HK\$8,000-12,000



3266
Government of Tibet, 50 tam, T.E. 1673 (A.D. 1927), serial number 16595, blue, red and yellow, black seal type 1A at right, (Pick 7a), *in PMG holder, holes at issue, 50 About Uncirculated. Paper Money of Tibet plate note. Wolfgang Bertsch Collection*

1927年西藏50唐卡·編號16595·PMG 50·有孔

Estimate HK\$4,000-6,000



3267
Government of Tibet, 50 tam, T.E. 1673 (A.D. 1927), serial number 16595, blue, red and yellow, black seal type 1A at right, (Pick 7a), *in PMG holder, holes at issue, 50 About Uncirculated. Paper Money of Tibet plate note. Wolfgang Bertsch Collection*

1928年西藏50唐卡·編號72546·PMG 15·紙角有缺·有孔

Estimate HK\$800-1,200



3269
Government of Tibet, 50 tam, T.E. 1676 (A.D. 1930), serial number 184274 blue, red and yellow, black seal type 1A at right, (Pick 7a), *in PMG holder, holes at issue, splits, 12 Fine. Wolfgang Bertsch Collection*

1930年西藏50唐卡·編號184274·PMG 12·有裂·有孔

Estimate HK\$700-1,000



3268
Government of Tibet, 50 tam, T.E. 1675 (A.D. 1929), serial number 124071, blue, red and yellow, black seal type 1A at right, (Pick 7a), *in PMG holder, holes at issue, 12 Fine. Wolfgang Bertsch Collection*

1929年西藏50唐卡·編號124071·PMG 12·有孔

Estimate HK\$700-1,000



3270
Government of Tibet, 50 tam, T.E. 1677 (A.D. 1931), serial number 271359, blue, red and yellow, black seal type 1A at right, (Pick 7A), *in PMG holder, holes at issue, 20 Very Fine. Additional red seal at top, T.E. 1677 scarce date, Paper Money of Tibet plate note. Wolfgang Bertsch Collection*

1931年西藏50唐卡·編號271359·PMG 20·雙紅印·有孔·T.E.1677罕見年份

Estimate HK\$1,200-1,800



3271
Government of Tibet, 50 tam, T.E. 1677 (A.D. 1931), serial number 292785, blue, red and yellow, black seal type 1 at right, (Pick 7A), *in PMG holder, splits, holes at issue, 15 Choice Fine. Additional red seal at top, T.E. 1677 scarce date. Wolfgang Bertsch Collection*

1931年西藏50唐卡·編號292785·PMG 15·有裂·有孔·上方有額外紅印·T.E. 1677罕見年份

Estimate HK\$1,000-1,500



3273
Government of Tibet, 50 tam, T.E. 1678 (A.D. 1932), serial number 400949, blue, red and yellow, black seal type 2 at right, (Pick 7b), *in PMG holder, minor rust, small tears, holes at issue, 20 Very Fine. Wolfgang Bertsch Collection*

1932年西藏50唐卡·編號400949·PMG 25·微漬·微裂·有孔

Estimate HK\$700-900



3272
Government of Tibet, 50 tam, T.E. 1677 (A.D. 1931), serial number 321282, blue, red and yellow, black seal type 1A at right, (Pick 7a), *in PMG holder, holes at issue, 50 About Uncirculated. Nearly all 50 tam dated T.E. 1677 bear an additional red seal, this example is one of the very few notes of this date without. Very possibly the best example known for this rare type. Paper Currency of Tibet plate note. Wolfgang Bertsch Collection*

1931年西藏50唐卡·編號321282·PMG 50·有孔·近乎所有 T.E. 1677 之50唐卡皆加上額外紅印·本品為例外·格外罕見·稀有美品

Estimate HK\$4,000-6,000



3274
Government of Tibet, 50 tam, T.E. 1679 (A.D. 1933), serial number 532000, blue, red and yellow, black seal type 2 at right, (Pick 7b), *in PMG holder, as made ink, holes at issue, 45 Choice Extremely Fine. Wolfgang Bertsch Collection*

1933年西藏50唐卡·編號532000·PMG 45·有孔及墨漬

Estimate HK\$2,000-2,500



3275
Government of Tibet, 50 tam, T.E. 1680 (A.D. 1934), serial number 541418, blue, red and yellow, black seal type 2 at right, (Pick 7b), in PMG holder, holes at issue, 15 Choice Fine. Nearly as rare as the 1672 date type. Wolfgang Bertsch Collection

1934年西藏50唐卡·編號541418·PMG 15·有孔·與1672年版別一樣稀見

Estimate HK\$700-1,000



3277
Government of Tibet, 50 tam, T.E. 1682 (A.D. 1936), serial number 652560, blue, red and yellow, black seal type 2 at right, (Pick 7b), in PMG holder, tears, holes at issue, 20 Very Fine. Wolfgang Bertsch Collection

1936年西藏50唐卡·編號652560·PMG 20·有裂·有孔

Estimate HK\$800-1,200



3276
Government of Tibet, 50 tam, T.E. 1681 (A.D. 1935), serial number 575384, blue, red and yellow, black seal type 2 at right, (Pick 7b), in PMG holder, tears, holes at issue, 20 Very Fine. Wolfgang Bertsch Collection

1935年西藏50唐卡·編號575384·PMG 20·有裂·有孔

Estimate HK\$800-1,200



3278
Government of Tibet, 50 tam, T.E. 1683 (A.D. 1937), serial number 801180, blue, red and yellow, black seal type 2A at right, (Pick 7b), in PMG holder, hole at issue, 35 Choice Very Fine. Wolfgang Bertsch Collection

1937年西藏50唐卡·編號801180·PMG 35·有孔

Estimate HK\$1,500-2,000



3279
Government of Tibet, 50 tam, T.E. 1684 (A.D. 1938), serial number 806118, blue, red and yellow, black seal type 2 at right, (Pick 7b), *in PMG holder, small tear, holes at issue, 53 About Uncirculated. Wolfgang Bertsch Collection*
 1938年西藏50唐卡·編號806118·PMG 53·微裂·有孔

Estimate HK\$3,000-3,500



3281
Government of Tibet, 50 tam, T.E. 1686 (A.D. 1940), serial number 879823, blue, red and yellow, black seal type 2A at right, (Pick 7b), *in PMG holder, holes at issue, 55 About Uncirculated. Wolfgang Bertsch Collection*
 1940年西藏50唐卡·編號879823·PMG 55·有孔

Estimate HK\$3,000-4,000



3280
Government of Tibet, 50 tam, T.E. 1685 (A.D. 1939), serial number 819854, blue, red and yellow, black seal type 2A at right, (Pick 7b), *in PMG holder, tear, holes at issue, 30 Very Fine. Wolfgang Bertsch Collection*
 1939年西藏50唐卡·編號819854·PMG 30·有裂·有孔

Estimate HK\$1,500-2,000



3282
Government of Tibet, 50 tam, T.E. 1687 (A.D. 1941), serial number 971248, blue, red and yellow, black seal type 2 at right, (Pick 7b), *in PMG holder, holes at issue, 55 About Uncirculated. Last date of the multicolour 50 tam. Wolfgang Bertsch Collection*
 1941年西藏50唐卡·編號971248·PMG 55·有孔·50唐卡最後發行年份

Estimate HK\$3,200-3,800

THE 10 SRANG NOTE

These notes were issued under the regency of Taktra Rinpoche (ruled from 1941 until 1950) and show the same four lines of text on obverse as the early Tam notes. The dates which are to be found in the second line of the obverse inscription range from T.E. 1687 (A.D. 1941) until T.E. 1694 (A.D. 1948). For this issue new red and black seals (type 4) were created. In its central part the red seal displays an undecipherable script. The black seal is smaller than the one used for the early Tam notes, but has the same two columns of text in Tibetan seal script: gzhung dngul khang (“Government treasury”). The security legend in two lines which is seen when the notes are held against the light is identical to the one used for the earlier Tam notes.

DESIGN OF THE 10 SRANG

All in blue and red. Obverse: In the central panel two lions (possibly a lioness with her cub) facing left play with a wheel which has eight spokes and long streamers.

Reverse: The middle part of the central panel is enclosed by lines which form a cartouche. Below, a pond in which a lotus flower and a large flower on either side are growing. Above three mythical animals: on top a snow lion with garuda head, below left, a sea monster (chu srin; Sanskrit makara) issuing from a conch and below right an otter with fish-head. These three mythical animals are known in Tibet as the “three nonharmonious brothers on the battle field” (mi mthun g.yul rgyal) as each of them is composed of two animals which normally do not live together in harmony. On either side of the central cartouche one sees two dragons (g.yu ’brug, “turquoise dragon”) and a ball with streamers among clouds.

10 SRANG - LOT 3283 - 3287



3283

Government of Tibet, 10 srang, T.E. 1687 (A.D. 1941), serial number 7757, blue and red, black seal type 4 at right, (Pick 9), in PMG holder, holes at issue, 50 EPQ About Uncirculated. *Wolfgang Bertsch Collection*

1941年西藏10桑·編號7757·PMG 50EPQ·有孔

Estimate HK\$1,500-2,000



3284

Government of Tibet, 10 srang, T.E. 1688 (A.D. 1942), serial number 39341, blue and red, black seal type 4 at right, (Pick 9), in PMG holder, holes at issue, 30 Very Fine. *Wolfgang Bertsch Collection*

1942年西藏10桑·編號39341·PMG 30·有孔

Estimate HK\$800-1,000



3285

Government of Tibet, 10 srang, T.E. 1690 (A.D. 1942), serial number 99563, blue and red, black seal type 4 at right, (Pick 9), *in PMG holder, holes at issue, 50 Gem Uncirculated. Wolfgang Bertsch Collection*

1942年西藏10桑 · 編號99563 · PMG 50 · 有孔

Estimate HK\$1,500-2,000

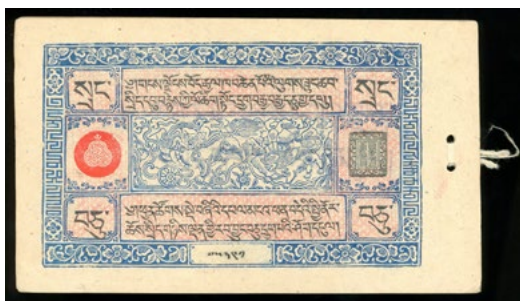


3286

Government of Tibet, 10 srang, T.E. 1691 (A.D. 1945), serial number 159157, blue and red, black seal type 4 at right, (Pick 9), *in PMG holder, holes at issue, 53 About Uncirculated. Wolfgang Bertsch Collection*

1945年西藏10桑 · 編號159157 · PMG 53 · 有孔

Estimate HK\$1,800-2,200



3287

Government of Tibet, a bundle of 10 srang, T.E. 1689 = 1943, serial numbers 75241 to 75250, blue and red, black seal type 4 at right, (Pick 9), *likely in original string directly from the treasury, uncirculated and very rare. Ex Wesley Halpert collection, Spink USA 2000. Wolfgang Bertsch Collection (10 notes)*

1943年西藏10桑一組10枚 · 編號75241-75250 · UNC · 連原裝細繩 · 極罕 · 前Wesley Halpert舊藏

Estimate HK\$7,000-10,000

THE 5 SRANG NOTE

These small banknotes feature only two lines of inscription on obverse and bear the same type of seal imprints as the 10 Srang notes. They do not record the T.E. year and only mention the 16th cycle in the second line of the text. They are known to have been issued between 1942 and 1946. When held against the light one can read the following security legend, consisting in a single line of text: dga' ldan pho brang ("Ganden Palace").

DESIGN OF THE 5 SRANG

All in blue and red. Obverse: the central panel is printed in blue and features a snow lion facing left and looking sideward carrying a silk ball in his mouth. On his left is a tree with flowers; clouds are seen in the background to the left and the sun to the right. The two lines of black script read gnam bskos dga' ldan pho brang phyogs las rnam rgyal chos srid gnyis ldan rab byung bcu drug pa 'i shog dngul ("The heavenly appointed Ganden Palace, victorious in all directions/paper money of the sixteenth cycle of the religious and political [Government]").

Reverse: two dragons with each a large ball representing nor bu dga' khyil ("whorling jewel of joy") are facing each other and are separated by a cartouche. Within the cartouche we see a drawing which represents eight auspicious substances (Tibetan: bkra shis rdzas brgyad) which are arranged vertically and are accompanied by floral designs. From top to bottom one can identify a conch (dung dkar gyas 'khyil, "right whorled conch"), a bowl filled with curd (zho), vermilion powder (li khri) in four small boxes, a mirror (me long), below the mirror secretions of the glands of an elephant (gi lvang), Darwa grass (rtsa dur ba), bilva fruit (shing tog bil pa), aegle marmelos) and white mustard seeds (yungs dkar) placed in a bowl. These objects commemorate eight scenes from Buddha's life.

5 SRANG - LOT 3288 - 3289



3288
Government of tibet, 5 srang, ND (1942-46),
 serial number 48375, red and blue, black seal type 4
 at right,
 (Pick 8), *in PMG holder, holes at issue, 53 About*
Uncirculated. Wolfgang Bertsch Collection

1942-46西藏5桑·編號48375·PMG 53·有孔

Estimate HK\$2,500-3,000



3289
Government of tibet, 5 srang, ND (1942-46),
 serial number ka/034828, red and blue, black seal
 type 4 at right,
 (Pick 8), *in PMG holder, holes at issue, 50 EPQ About*
Uncirculated. Wolfgang Bertsch Collection

1942-46西藏5桑·編號ka/034828·PMG 50·有孔

Estimate HK\$2,500-3,000

100 SRANG - LOT 3290 - 3292



3290

Government of Tibet, 100 srang, ND (1937-59), serial number kha 06241, red, yellow, green and blue, black seal type (Pick 11a), *in PMG holder 50 About Uncirculated. Wolfgang Bertsch Collection*

1937-59西藏100桑 · 編號kha 06241 · PMG 50

Estimate HK\$10,000-15,000



3291

Government of Tibet, 100 srang, ND (1937-59), prefix ka 16679, red, yellow, green and blue, black seal type (Pick 11a), *in PMG holder 55 About Uncirculated. Wolfgang Bertsch Collection*

1937-59西藏100桑 · 編號ka 16679 · PMG 55

Estimate HK\$10,000-15,000



3292

Government of Tibet, 100 srang, ND (1937-59), serial number a1/20958, red, yellow, green and blue, blue seal upside down,

(Pick 11d), *in PMG holder 53 About Uncirculated. Wolfgang Bertsch Collection*

1937-59西藏100桑 · 編號a1/20958 · PMG 53

Estimate HK\$1,000-1,500

THE BANKNOTES OF THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF XIKANG

The province of Xikang was formally established on 1st January 1939. It included parts of western Sichuan and large parts of Eastern Tibet (Kham) up to the Kongbo province. The provincial capital was Kangding, known as Tachienlu in older western literature. The province of Xikang ceased to exist in November 1955. Its eastern part was incorporated into the Sichuan province while its western part formed part of the future Tibet Autonomous Region. In 1939 the Provincial Bank of Xikang issued three banknotes in Kangding which are inscribed with both Tibetan and Chinese legends. The denomination on these notes is given as sgor mo (“round coin”) in Tibetan and as yuan in Chinese. The unit of value of the notes was equivalent to the Sichuan Rupees which were struck in Kangding and Chengdu.

A SET OF THE 1939 SERIES XIKANG PROVINCIAL BANK



3293
Xikang Provincial Bank, China, 1/2 rupee, 28th year of the Republic (1939), black serial number D0047240, red and yellow, (Pick S1739), in PMG holder 45 Choice Extremely Fine. Paper Money of Tibet plate note, ex-Karl Gabrisch. Currently the highest number known, scarce in any grade. Wolfgang Bertsch Collection

民國28年(1939)西康省銀行藏幣半圓·編號 D0047240·PMG 45·Karl Gabrisch舊藏·目前已知之最高評分·罕見

Estimate HK\$15,000-20,000



3294
Xikang Provincial Bank, China, remainder 1 rupees, 28th year of the Republic (1939) green, no serial number or signatures, (Pick S1740r), in PMG holder, minor repair, 30 Very Fine. Paper Money of Tibet plate note. Scarce high grade example, one of two on PMG Census. ex-Karl Gabrisch. Wolfgang Bertsch Collection.

民國28年(1939)西康省銀行藏幣壹圓·無編號及簽名·PMG 30·罕見高分·Karl Gabrisch舊藏

Estimate HK\$10,000-15,000



3295
Xikang Provincial Bank, China, 5 rupees, 28th year of the Republic (1939), serial number D0090409, (Pick S1741), poor, extremely rare nonetheless. Wolfgang Bertsch Collection

民國28年(1939)西康省銀行藏幣伍圓·編號 D0090409·極罕見

Estimate HK\$2,000-2,500

TASHI DARGYAS MONASTIC NOTES

These notes were given to monks who participated in debating sessions in the courtyard of the monastery reserved for this purpose. For each session the participating monk received a half rupee note. For twenty rupees a monk could buy a tea brick of the best quality from the monastery's store room. By way of trade these notes also circulated outside the monastery in a limited area of Eastern Tibet and could be used as well by outsiders to purchase tea bricks from the Tashi Dargyas monastery. The undated notes are inspired by the design and size of the official Tibetan 5 srang notes and were used in the 1940s and early 1950s.

A SCARCE AND INTERESTING TASHI DARGYAS MONASTERY NOTE



3296

Tashi Dargyas Monastery (Kham), 1/2 rupee, ND (1942-56), serial number 685, link opened on chrome (Pick not listed, *Paper Currency of Tibet* p.170 fig.105), *fine. Paper Currency of Tibet plate note. Very rare. Wolfgang Bertsch Collection*

1942-56年西藏扎西寺1/2盧比·編號685·罕品

Estimate HK\$15,000-20,000

END OF CSS82D

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LM = Lin Gwo Min (author), Ma Tak Wo (editor): *Illustrated Catalogue of Chinese Gold & Silver Coins. Ching and Republican Issues*, 6th Edition, Ma Tak Wo Numismatic Co., Ltd., Hong Kong, no date

RGV = Rhodes, N.G., Gabrisch K. and Valdetaro C.: *The Coinage of Nepal from the earliest times until 1911*. Royal Numismatic Society. Special Publication no. 21, London 1989.

Semans, Scot: *The Daniel K. Ching Sale*, Seattle, Washington, June 2, 1991.

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The Money Company, *Auction*, 5-6 September 1986

Wang Chun Li: "Illustrated Catalogue of Chinese Gold & Silver Coins; 1791-1949" (*Zhong guo jin yin bi mu lu*), Zhong guo shang ye chu ban she (China Trade Publishing House), Beijing 2012. ISBN 078-7-5044-7683-8

The Tibet chapter of this catalogue lists and illustrates most Tibetan silver and gold coins by date with estimated values in Chinese yuan. The listing is less comprehensive than YZM, but more detailed than LM or Dong Wenchao.

YZM = Yin Zhengmin: *Zhong guo xi zang qian bi tu lu (Illustrated Catalogue of the Money of China's Tibet)*, Xizang Renmin Chubanshe (Tibet People's Publishing House), Lhasa 2004, ISBN 7-223-01686-8.

In Chinese only, but with fairly good illustrations of Tibetan coins and banknotes, including many rare items. Authored by an experienced Chinese collector from Lhasa, this is the most comprehensive illustrated catalogue of Tibetan coins which is presently available.

Other References:

The majority of the books and articles discussing the coinage of Tibet were published in either English or Chinese language. Here I list in alphabetical order with comments what I consider as the most important and useful of these publications. I also include some articles and general works which I used during the preparation of the introduction to the coinage of Tibet and which I indicate between brackets in the text. Of course, the references which have been used for the preparation of the present auction catalogue are also listed.

The first illustrations of three Nepalese silver coins which circulated in Tibet and are referred to as Tibetan coins are to be found in the third volume of the following French classic on China and Tibet:

P.J.B.[Père Jean Babtiste] Duhalde, de la Compagnie de Jésus: *Description Géographique, Historique, Chronologique, Politique, et Physique de l'Empire de la Chine et de la Tartarie Chinoise. Enrichie de Cartes Générales & Particulières de ces Pays, de la Carte Générale et des Cartes Particulières du Thibet, & de la Corée, & ornée d'un grand nombre de Figures de Vignettes gravées en Taille-douce.* A Paris chez P.G. Lemercier, Imprimeur-Libraire, rue Saint Jacques, au Livre d'Or, 1735 (4 volumes).

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In Chinese language only. Deals with coins and banknotes of Tibet. Most of the coins are illustrated as rubbings, while banknotes and banknote printing blocks are illustrated in colour. Nearly all illustrations are taken from Zhu Jinzhong et alii, Lhasa, 2002 – Wang Haiyan being one of the authors of the latter publication.

Xiao Huaiyuan: *Xi zang di fang huo bi shi (The History of Tibetan Money)*. Beijing, 1987.

In Chinese only. Includes black and white illustrations of poor quality, but presents a well researched history of Tibet's currency seen from the Chinese point of view.

Zhang Cheng Guang (responsible editor), Zhao Weng Sheng, Tu Hong Qiu, Zhang Ming Cong and Wang Tian Fu (authors): *Sichuan Zangyang. Si kron bod dngul (Sichuan Tibet money = Sichuan Rupee)*. Zhong guo guo ji wen yi chu ban she (China International Art Publishing House), n.p. (Beijing?), 2011. ISBN 978-988-19593-0-0/W. 697.

In Chinese language only. An illustrated catalogue of varieties of Sichuan rupees and their fractions with a chapter on Sichuan rupees with countermarks and an introductory chapter setting out the historical background of this coin issue.

Zhong guo jin rong xue hui (Society of Chinese Finance); Zhong guo qian bi bo wu guan (China Numismatic Museum); Xin hua tong xun she she ying bu (Xin Hua News Agency Photo-Department) (Editing supervisor: Xu zu gen): *Zhong guo jin rong zhen gui wen wu dang guan da dian. Xi zang juan (China Finance precious cultural Relics Archive and Catalogue. Tibet Book)*. Zhong yang wen xian chu ban she (Central Document Publishing House), Beijing, 2002, ISBN 7-5073-1170-8/F.18.

Size: 787 X 1092 mm; 224 pages, price 1800 Yuan. Hardbound in yellow cloth.

The book contains little text (in Chinese only), but high quality black and white and colour illustrations of Tibetan coins, coin patterns, banknotes, banknote printing blocks and material from the Tibetan government mint Tabshi Lekhung like coin weights, labels for coin bags or boxes, and seals. Most of the illustrated items are also to be found in the following book:

Zhu Jinzhong, Ci-Ren-Ping-cuo and Yan Lunzhang: *Yuan xi zang di fang qian bi gai kuang* ("Introduction to the Tibetan Regional Currency"), Institute of Finance of the People's Bank of China in Tibet, Lhasa, 1988.

Introduction to Tibet's currency history in Chinese language with many colour illustrations of coins and banknotes. Was not available in the book trade and is therefore hardly ever seen in western or oriental libraries.

Zhu Jinzhong and Pu-qiong Ci-ren [Puchung Tsering]: "Qian long wu shi nian zao xi zang ga yin bi kao" ("Examining the Tibetan Silver Tamga, Struck in the 50th year of Qian Long"). *Zhong guo zang xue (China Tibetology)*, issue 3, Beijing 1990, p. 90-92.

Zhu Jinzhong (chief editor), Wang Haiyan, Wang Jiafeng, Zhang Wuyi, Wu Hanlin, Wang Dui [dbang 'dus] and Tsering Pincuo: *Zhong guo xi zang qian bi [The Money of Chinese Tibet] Xi zang zi zhi ou qian bi xue hui [Tibet Autonomous Region Numismatic Society]*, Zhong hua shu ju, Beijing 2002, ISBN7 – 101 03360 – 1/Z . 449.

Only the table of contents and the foreword of this book have been translated into English and Tibetan, while the main texts are in Chinese only. This book gives an excellent survey of the coins, coin dies, coin weights, banknotes and banknote printing blocks which were preserved in Tibet and which are nearly all illustrated in colour in this volume

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4.4.2 Lots offered by timed auction are available for sale online only. At any time before the closing time you can place a bid equal to a minimum bid or a higher bid. You could also place your maximum bid and we will bid on your behalf increasing the price in increments to keep you in the lead up to your maximum bid. Placed bids cannot be cancelled or decreased.

4.5 On-line Bidding

We offer internet services as a convenience to our clients. We will not be responsible for errors or failures to execute bids placed on the internet, including, without limitation, errors or failures caused by (i) a loss of internet connection by either party for whatever reason; (ii) a breakdown or problems with the online bidding software and/or (iii) a breakdown or problems with your internet connection, computer or system. Execution of on-line internet bids on www.spink.com and Spink Live is a free service undertaken subject to other commitments at the time of the auction and we do not accept liability for failing to execute an online internet bid or for errors or omissions in connection with this activity.

4.6 Telephone Bids

If you make arrangements with us not less than 24 hours before the sale, we shall use reasonable endeavors to contact you to enable you to participate in bidding by telephone, but in no circumstances will we be liable to either the Seller or you as a result of failure to do so.

4.7 Currency Converter

At some auctions, a currency converter will be operated, based on the one month forward rates of exchange quoted to us by HSBC or any other appropriate rate determined by us, at opening on the date of the auction. Bidding will take place in a

currency determined by us, which is usually Hong Kong dollars for auctions held in Hong Kong. The currency converter is not always reliable and errors may occur beyond our control either in the accuracy of the Lot number displayed on the converter, or the foreign currency equivalent of Hong Kong dollar bids. We shall not be liable to you for any loss suffered as a result of you following the currency converter.

4.8 Video images

At some auctions there will be a video screen. Mistakes may occur in its operation, and we cannot be liable to you regarding either the correspondence of the image to the Lot being sold or the quality of the image as a reproduction of the original.

4.9 Bidding Increments


Bidding generally opens below the low estimate and advances in the following order although the auctioneer may vary the bidding increments during the course of the auction. The normal bidding increments are:

HK\$100 to HK\$2,000 by HK\$100
HK\$2,000 to HK\$3,000 by HK\$200
HK\$3,000 to HK\$5,000 by HK\$200 or HK\$300
HK\$5,000 to HK\$10,000 by HK\$500
HK\$10,000 to HK\$20,000 by HK\$1,000
HK\$20,000 to HK\$30,000 by HK\$2,000
HK\$30,000 to HK\$50,000 by HK\$2,000 or HK\$3,000
HK\$50,000 to HK\$100,000 by HK\$5,000
HK\$100,000 to HK\$ 200,000 by HK\$10,000
HK\$200,000 to HK\$300,000 by HK\$20,000
HK\$300,000 to HK\$500,000 by HK\$20,000 or HK\$30,000
HK\$500,000 and up at Auctioneer's discretion

4.10 Bidding by the Spink Group

4.10.1 We reserve the right to bid on Lots on the Seller's behalf up to the amount of the Reserve (if any), which will never be above the low estimate printed in the auction catalogue.

4.10.2 The Spink Group reserves the right to bid on and purchase Lots as principal.

4.10.3 Lots with this symbol  indicate that a party has provided Spink with an irrevocable bid on the lot that will be executed during the sale at a value that ensures that the lot will sell. The irrevocable bidder, who may bid in excess of the irrevocable bid, will be compensated based on his bid in the event he or she is not the successful bidder or may receive a fixed fee in the event he or she is the successful bidder. If the irrevocable bidder is the successful bidder, the fixed fee for providing the irrevocable bid may be netted against the irrevocable bidder's obligation to pay the full purchase price for the lot. If the irrevocable bid is not secured until after the printing of the auction catalogue, a pre-sale announcement will be made indicating that there is an irrevocable bid on the lot. If you are interested in placing an irrevocable bid in an auction, please contact us at chairmanoffice@spink.com. Typically, only some of the lots with an estimate, which must exceed £100,000 or equivalent in other currencies, are open to irrevocable bids.

4.11 The Auctioneer's Discretion

The auctioneer has the right at his absolute discretion to refuse any bid to advance the bidding in such manner as he may decide to withdraw or divide any Lot, to combine any two or more Lots and, in the case of error or dispute, to put an item up for bidding again.

4.12 Successful Bid

4.12.1 Subject to the auctioneer's discretion, the striking of his hammer marks the acceptance of the highest bid, provided always that such bid is higher than the Reserve (where applicable), and the conclusion of a contract for sale between you and the Seller.

4.12.2 The highest bid at the closing time of the timed auction will be the successful bid and the price will be the hammer price and this will be a conclusion of a contract for sale between you and the Seller. All lots sold in the timed auction are subject to charges per section 5 and all clauses of these terms and conditions.

4.13 After Sale Arrangements

If you enter into any private sale agreements for any Lot with the Seller within 60 days of the auction, we, as exclusive agents of the Seller reserve the right to charge you the applicable Buyer's Premium in accordance with these Terms and Conditions, and the seller a commission in accordance with the terms of the seller's agreement.

4.14 Return of Lot and cancellation of sale

4.14.1 Once your bid has been accepted for a Lot then you are liable to pay for that Lot in accordance with these Terms and Conditions. If there are any problems with a Lot then you must notify us within 7 days of receipt of the Lot, specifying the nature of the problem. Please note that an auction sale is not an approval sale. Lots examined by you (or your representative) prior to the sale, Lots for which we have provided condition reports and Lots purchased by floor bidders (including bidders executing commission bids on behalf of other parties) may not be returned and a cancellation of the sale and refund sought except in the case of forgery in accordance with clause 5.9 below. We may then request that the Lot is returned to us for inspection. Save as set out in clause 5.9, the cancellation of the sale of any Lot and the refund of the corresponding purchase

price is entirely at our sole discretion. We will not exercise that discretion if the Lot is not received by us in the same condition that it was in at the auction date (for the avoidance of doubt including but not limited to any item which has undergone any cleaning, restorative, conservation work, re-perforating, pressing, re-gumming or having been taken out of the third party holder after the item has been sold to you shall not be considered as being returned in the same condition as the auction date).

4.14.2 No Lot may be returned on account of condition if the condition was stated by a third party grading company (including, but not limited to PCGS, NGC, ANACS, ICG, PMG, WBG, Legacy Currency Grading) and which conflicts with our condition report or statement of opinion. As stated above at clause 3.2.2, except in the case of manifest error, our condition report and/or opinion stated at the time of the sale shall take precedence over any condition report or third party obtained by you from a third party.

4.14.3 No Lot identified as containing any NFT may be returned or is eligible for any refund once the NFT has been transferred to the Digital Wallet instructed by the Buyer. No warranty stated in clause 5.13.1 is given for such Lot.

4.14.4 In the event that a buyer, following a sale, submits any Philatelic Item(s) (including being part of a Lot) for expertising without our knowledge and no extension has been requested or agreed, then in the event that the certificate indicates any material fault in the Philatelic Item(s) not described by us, we shall have sole discretion as to whether or not any refund (whether in part or in full) is made to the buyer. No refunds will be considered in the event that any submissions are made to us later than 6 (six) years from the date of sale.

5 AFTER THE AUCTION

5.1 Buyer's Premium and other charges

In addition to the Hammer Price, you must pay us the Buyer's Premium at a rate of 20% of the final Hammer price of each lot, postage charge and a fee for paying by credit card. Any Lot identified as containing an NFT is subject to the Buyer's Premium at a rate of 25% of the final Hammer Price, postage charge and in certain situations a fee for paying by credit card.

5.2 Payment

5.2.1 You must provide us with your full name and permanent address and, if so requested, details of the bank from which any payments to us will be made. You must pay the full amount due (comprising the Hammer Price, the Buyer's Premium and any applicable VAT) within seven days after the date of the sale even if the Lot in question has been submitted for expertising and/or is awaiting a certificate to be issued. This applies even if you wish to export the Lot and an export licence is (or may be) required.

5.2.1.1 We shall hold all proceeds of sale until such time as any expertising and/or issue of certificates and/or export licence has been finalised.

5.2.1.2 In the event that the certificate indicates a material adverse issue with regard to the item in the Lot in question and/or the export licence is refused, we shall make an appropriate refund to the buyer.

5.2.2 You will not acquire title to the Lot until

- (i) all amounts due have been paid in full. This includes instances where special arrangements were made for release of Lot prior to full settlement;
- (ii) the NFT has been transferred to your Digital Wallet if the Lot you bought is identified as containing NFT, at this point the sale of the Lot becomes unconditional and incapable of any refund for any reason.

5.2.3 Payment should be made in Hong Kong Dollars by one of the following methods:

(i) Direct bank transfer to our account details of which are set out on the invoice. All bank charges shall be met by you. Please ensure that your client number is noted on the transfer.

(ii) By cheque or bank draft made payable to Spink China Limited. Please note that the processing charges for payments made by cheques or bank drafts drawn on a non-Hong Kong bank shall be met by you. Please ensure that the remittance slip printed at the bottom of the invoice is enclosed with your payment.

(iii) By Visa, Mastercard or CUP. A fee of 4% will be applied. We are not responsible for any foreign exchange losses or charges that you may incur in connection with such card payments.

(iiii) By cryptocurrency, if we have indicated in the catalogue or by a written announcement or notice prior to the sale of a Lot identified as containing any NFT that such cryptocurrency payment may be made by you and will be accepted by us.

5.2.4 Payments should be made by the registered buyer and not by third parties, unless it has been agreed at the time of registration that you are acting as an agent on behalf of a third party.

5.3 Notification

We are not able to notify successful bidders by telephone. While Invoices are sent out by mail after the auction we do not accept responsibility for notifying you of the result of your bid. You are requested to contact us by telephone or in person as soon as possible after the auction to obtain details of the outcome of your bids to avoid incurring charges for late payment.

5.4 Collection, Packing and Handling of Purchases

5.4.1 Unless specifically agreed to the contrary, we shall retain lots purchased until all amounts due to us, or to the Spink Group, have been paid in full. Buyers will be required to pay for their lots when they wish to take possession of the same, which must be within 7 days of the date of the sale, unless prior arrangements have been made with Spink. Without prior agreement, lots will not be released until cleared funds are received with regard to payments made by cheque.

5.4.2 Lots may be collected from 4&5/F, Hua Fu Commercial Building, 111 Queen's Road West, Hong Kong. In the event where a cheque or bank draft payable to Spink China Limited has been presented to us, unless we specifically agree to the contrary, no Lots shall be released before the cheque or bank draft has cleared where such funds have been credited into our bank account.

5.4.3 A purchased Lot shall be at your risk in all respects from the time of collection or the expiry of seven days from the date of sale, whichever is sooner, and neither Spink China Limited nor its employees nor agents shall thereafter be liable for any loss or damage of any kind, whether caused by negligence or otherwise, while any Lot is in or under their respective custody or control.

5.4.4 If required our shipping department may arrange shipment as your agent. Although we may suggest carriers if specifically requested, our suggestions are made on the basis of our general experience of such parties in the past and we are not responsible to any person to whom we have made a recommendation for the acts or omissions of the third parties concerned.

5.4.5 We shall use all reasonable endeavors to take care when handling and packing a purchased Lot but remind you that after seven days or from the time of collection, whichever is sooner, the Lot is entirely at your risk.

5.4.6 It is the responsibility of the Buyer to be aware of any Import Duties that may be incurred upon importation to the final destination. Spink will not accept return of any package in order to avoid these duties. The onus is also on the Buyer to be aware of any Customs import restrictions that prohibit the importation of certain collectibles. Spink will not accept return of the Lot(s) under these circumstances. Spink will not accept responsibility for Lot(s) seized or destroyed by Customs.

5.4.7 If the Buyer requires delivery of the Lot to an address other than the invoice address this will be carried out at the discretion of Spink.

5.5 Remedies for non-payment or failure to collect purchases

5.5.1 If you fail to make payment within seven days of your stipulated payment date set out in your invoice, we shall be entitled to exercise one or more of the following rights or remedies:

5.5.1.1 to charge interest at the rate of 2% per month compound interest, calculated on a daily basis, from the date the full amount is due;

5.5.1.2 to set off against any amounts which the Spink Group may owe you in any other transaction the outstanding amount remaining unpaid by you;

5.5.1.3 we may keep hold of all or some of your Lots or other property in the possession of the Spink Group until you have paid all the amounts you owe us or the Spink Group, even if the unpaid amounts do not relate to those Lots or other property. Following fourteen days' notice to you of the amount outstanding and remaining unpaid, the Spink Group shall have the right to arrange the sale of such Lots or other property. We shall apply the proceeds in discharge of the amount outstanding to us, and pay any balance to you;

5.5.1.4 where several amounts are owed by you to the Spink Group in respect of different transactions, to apply any amount paid to discharge any amount owed in respect of any particular transaction, whether or not you so direct;

5.5.1.5 to reject at any future auction any bids made by you or on your behalf or obtain a deposit from you before accepting any bids.

5.5.2 If you fail to make payment within thirty-five days, we shall in addition be entitled:

5.5.2.1 to cancel the sale of the Lot or any other item sold to you at the same or any other auction;

5.5.2.2 to arrange a resale of the Lot, publicly or privately, and, if this results in a lower price being obtained, claim the balance from you together with all reasonable costs

including a 20% seller's commission, expenses, damages, legal fees, commissions and premiums of whatever kind associated with both sales or otherwise, incurred in connection with your failure to make payment; or

5.5.2.3 when reselling the Lot, place a notice in our catalogue stating that you successfully purchased the Lot at auction but have subsequently failed to pay the Hammer Price of the Lot; or

5.5.2.4 take any other appropriate action as we deem fit.

5.6 Failure to collect

Where purchases are not collected within fourteen days after the sale, whether or not payment has been made, you will be required to pay a storage charge of HKD30 per item per day plus any additional handling cost that may apply. You will not be entitled to collect the Lot until all outstanding charges are met, together with payment of all other amounts due to us.

5.7 Use of Default Information

If you fail to make payment for a Lot in accordance with these Terms and Conditions

5.7.1 we reserve the right to refuse you the right to make bids for any future auction irrespective of whether previous defaults have been settled; and

5.7.2 you acknowledge that we may (as necessary for our legitimate interests those of other auctioneers and live bidding platforms in referencing customers and avoiding customer defaults) disclose details of such default to other auctioneers and live bidding platforms, which will include your name, address, nature of the default and the date of the default.

Auctioneers or live bidding platforms who receive details of the default may rely on such information when deciding whether to enter into a transaction with you in the future.

5.8 Export License

5.8.1 You should always check whether an export licence is required before exporting.

5.8.2 Unless otherwise agreed by us in writing, the fact that you wish to apply for an export license does not affect your obligation to make payment within seven days nor our right to charge interest on late payment.

5.8.3 We will not be obliged to rescind a sale nor to refund any interest or other expenses incurred by you where payment is made by you despite the fact that an export license is required.

5.9 Refund in the case of forgery

5.9.1 Unless otherwise described by us, and subject to the rest of this clause 5.9, we guarantee the authenticity of a Lot (other than a miscellaneous Lot, or Lot containing an NFT or item not described in the catalogue) offered for sale by us for: (1) a period of 10 (ten) years from the date of sale for coins and banknotes; and (2) a period of 6 (six) years for all other items.

5.9.2 If, after the sale of a Lot, you reasonably believe an item in a Lot (other than a miscellaneous item not described in the catalogue) is not authentic and is a forgery, you must:

5.9.2.1 notify us within 7 days of becoming aware the item is a forgery providing a written explanation and evidence obtained by you that the item is a forgery. ("**Forgery Notice**");

5.9.2.2 unless otherwise agreed by us in writing, return the item to us within 14 days from the Forgery Notice, in the same condition as at the auction date (for the avoidance of doubt including but not limited to any item which has undergone any cleaning, restorative, conservation work, re-perforating, pressing, re-gumming or having been taken out of the third party holder after the item has been sold to you shall not be considered as being returned in the same condition as the auction date);

5.9.2.3 promptly provide to us such evidence as we may request that you are able to transfer good title to us or the Seller as we direct, free from any third party claims.

5.9.3 Following receipt of the information set out above and the item, we will review and notify you if we agree with your belief the item is not authentic and is a forgery. You shall cooperate with us at all times and provide such further information and assistance as we may reasonably require for us to carry out our review. Failure to adhere to the above conditions shall mean we shall not be under any obligation to continue the process of review or refund any money paid by you (if applicable).

5.9.4 Following our review, if we agree the item is not authentic and is a forgery we shall notify you in writing. The sale of the Lot to which the item relates shall be rescinded and the amount paid by you refunded to you. For the avoidance of doubt we will only be required to pay you the amount actually paid by you for the Lot concerned

and you shall have no claim for interest. Except as otherwise stated in this clause, we shall not be liable to you for any costs, expenses or damages (whether direct, indirect, special or consequential) incurred or suffered by you in respect of any Lot, which breaches our guarantee and is a forgery.

5.9.5 Please note an item shall not be considered a forgery by us where any of the following circumstances apply:

5.9.5.1 the catalogue description or saleroom notice of the item at the auction date corresponded to the generally accepted opinion of scholars or experts at that time, or fairly indicated that there was a conflict of opinions, or

5.9.5.2 it can be demonstrated that the item is a forgery only by means of either a scientific process not generally accepted for use until after publication of the catalogue or a process which at the date of the auction was unreasonably expensive or impracticable or likely to have caused damage to the Lot; or

5.9.5.3 it can be demonstrated that the item is a forgery only by mean of adducing information and/or material which were not available at the date of the auction.

5.9.6 The benefit of the guarantee at clause 5.9.1 is not capable of being transferred, and is solely for the benefit of the person to whom the original invoice was made out by us in respect of the Lot when sold and who, since the sale, has remained the owner of the Lot without disposing of any interest in it to any third party.

5.9.7 We shall be entitled to rely on any scientific or other process to establish that the Lot is not a Forgery, whether or not such process was used or in use at the date of the auction.

6 LIABILITY

Nothing in these Terms and Conditions limits or excludes our liability for:

6.1 death or personal injury resulting from negligence; or

6.2 any damage or liability incurred by you as a result of our fraud or fraudulent misrepresentation.

7 USE OF YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION

7.1 We will use the personal information you provide to us as set out in our privacy notice (available at <https://spink.com/privacy-policy>) and in particular to:

7.1.1 process the bids you make on Lots (whether successful or otherwise) and other auction related services we provide;

7.1.2 process your payment relating to a successful purchase of a Lot which includes submitting certain personal information to the Blockchain in respect of purchases of NFTs using a Digital Wallet;;

7.1.3 arrange for delivery of any Lot you purchase, which will include passing your details to shipping providers and, on overseas deliveries, to customs where they make enquiries regarding the Lot and to the Blockchain where you purchase NFT(s);;

7.1.4 inform you about similar products or services that we provide, but you may stop receiving these at any time by contacting us.

7.2 In accordance with clause 4.2, we may pass your information to credit reference agencies in order to obtain credit checks from them, and they may keep a record of any search that they do.

7.3 In accordance with clause 5.7, where you default on making payment for a Lot in accordance with these terms and conditions we may disclose details of such default to other auctioneers and live bidding platforms.

7.4 We are also working closely with third parties (including, for example, other auctioneers and live bidding platforms) and may receive information about you from them.

7.5 Where you provide us with personal information about other individuals, you must ensure that your provision of that information is compliant with applicable data protection law.

8 COPYRIGHT

8.1 We shall have the right (on a non-exclusive basis) to photograph, video or otherwise produce an image of the Lot. All rights in such an image will belong to us, and we shall have the right to use it in whatever way we see fit.

8.2 The copyright in all images, illustrations and written material relating to a Lot is and shall remain at all times our property and we shall have the right to use it in whatever way we see fit. You shall not use or allow anyone else to use such images, illustrations or written material without our prior written consent. This is separate and distinct to any copyright inherent in any item of any Lot which is to be assigned to you as part of a Lot containing an NFT.

9 NOTICES

All notices given under these Terms and Conditions may be served personally, sent by 1st class post, or faxed to the address given to the sender by the other party. Any notice sent by post will be deemed to have been received on the second working day after posting or, if the addressee is overseas, on the fifth working day after posting. Any notice sent by fax or served personally will be deemed to be delivered on the first working day following dispatch.

10 ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

10.1 Limitation of Liability

Subject to clause 6, we shall not be liable, whether in tort (including for negligence) or breach of statutory duty, contract, misrepresentation or otherwise for any:

10.1.1 loss of profits, loss of business, depletion of goodwill and/or similar losses, loss of anticipated savings, loss of goods, loss of contract, loss of use, loss of corruption of data or information; or

10.1.2 any special, indirect, consequential or pure economic loss, costs, damages, charges or expenses.

10.1.3 You acknowledge that we are not technology or data experts and that NFTs are not issued, minted or tokenised by us. Furthermore, you acknowledge that NFTs are a new type of asset and NFTs, Smart Contracts and Blockchain transactions are subject to inherent technical and financial risks which you accept, and that the regulatory environment in relation to NFTs (over which we have no control) is uncertain and developing constantly.

10.2 Severability

If any part of these Terms and Condition is found by any court to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable, that part may be discounted and the rest of the conditions shall continue to be valid and enforceable to the fullest extent permitted by law.

10.3 Force majeure

We shall have no liability to you if we are prevented from, or delayed in performing, our obligations under these Terms and Conditions or from carrying on our business by acts, events, omissions or accidents beyond our reasonable control, including (without limitation) strikes, lock-outs or other industrial disputes (whether involving our workforce or the workforce of any other party), failure of a utility service or transport or communications network, blockchain failure or delay, act of God, war, riot, civil commotion, malicious damage, compliance with any law or governmental order, rule, regulation or direction, accident, breakdown of plant or machinery, fire, flood, storm or default of suppliers or subcontractors.

10.4 Waiver

10.4.1 A waiver of any right under these Terms and Conditions is only effective if it is in writing and it applies only to the circumstances for which it is given. No failure or delay by a party in exercising any right or remedy under these Terms and Conditions or by law shall constitute a waiver of that (or any other) right or remedy, nor preclude or restrict its further exercise. No single or partial exercise of such right or remedy shall preclude or restrict the further exercise of that (or any other) right or remedy.

10.4.2 Unless specifically provided otherwise, rights arising under these Terms and Conditions are cumulative and do not exclude rights provided by law.

10.5 Law and Jurisdiction

10.5.1 These Terms and Conditions and any dispute or claim arising out of or in connection with them or their subject matter, shall be governed by, and construed in accordance with Hong Kong laws.

10.5.2 The parties irrevocably agree that the courts of Hong Kong shall have non-exclusive jurisdiction to settle any dispute or claim that arises out of, or in connection with, Terms and Conditions or their subject matter.

買受人條款及細則（以下亦簡稱為“本文”）

以下詳列本公司 Spink China Limited（註冊地址為香港皇后大道西 111 號 4 樓及 5 樓）作為賣方代理或賣方本人與閣下（買受人）訂立的合約之條款及細則，閣下應仔細閱讀。

1. 釋義

本文所載的詞彙，除文義另有所指外，下列詞彙用於條款及細則時，具有以下涵義：

買受人酬金	指 閣下應根據本文第 5.1 條所示的百分率，就每件拍賣品的落槌價支付本公司的酬金；
真實性證書	指由專家委員會發出，用於證明拍賣品真實性的證書；
專家委員會	指由可根據第 3.4.3 條對送達的拍賣品進行評估的專家組成的委員會；
贗品	指構成模仿的拍賣品。贗品以欺騙為目的進行整體構思及製作，用以混淆作者、來歷、年代、時期、文化或來源等正確描述並未反映於圖錄當中的內容，且於拍賣日的價值遠不及符合圖錄說明者。因此，拍賣品概不因任何破壞／或任何類型的修復工作（包括重新上釉）而被列為贗品；
落槌價	指拍賣師落槌決定將拍賣品售予買受人的價格；
拍賣品	指交予本公司拍賣的物品，尤其指在拍賣圖錄內附有編號並加以說明的物品；
保留價	指本公司與賣方協定的拍賣品最低售價；
賣方	指委託本公司出售的拍賣品的擁有人；
Spink Group	指 Spink China Limited、Spink and Son Limited、及本公司之聯營公司；

2 SPINK CHINA LIMITED 作為代理的角色

- 2.1 本公司作為賣方代理亦不時為自行擁有的物品，以拍賣或私人方式進行銷售。請注意，即使作為賣方代理而非拍賣品擁有人，本公司亦可從拍賣銷售中受益。
- 2.2 拍賣品的出售合約將在 閣下與賣方之間釐定。
- 2.3 閣下與賣方訂立的買賣合約，將依照拍賣圖錄及宣傳刊物內對該拍賣品訂下的買賣條款和細則、所列明的任何不包括在出售之列的項目、涉及之免責聲明等而釐定，亦會根據賣方直接或透過本公司作為賣方的代理向 閣下提出的相關的條款和細則共同釐定。

3 出售前事宜

3.1 物品檢查

本公司強烈建議 閣下在拍賣開始前，對感興趣的物品親自進行檢查。品相報告可經申請獲得。除贗品外，本公司不會向 閣下提供任何擔保，有關贗品之擔保詳見第 5.9 條條款。

3.2 圖錄說明

- 3.2.1 本公司於圖錄或品相報告中，或於其他途徑以口頭或書面形式就拍賣品的作者、來歷、日期、年代、尺碼規模、材料質量、屬性、真實性、出處、保存情況、品相或估價等所做之表述僅為意見陳述，不應被視為最終的事實。圖錄及網上說明僅作參考之用，不應作為釐定任何物品的色調或顏色之依據。不得以圖錄或網上影像不符為由拒絕成交。亦不得以圖錄或網上影像被刪除、出現越界、重心偏離、存孔洞或其他特徵等為由拒絕成交。拍賣品之售價估價不應被視為該拍賣品將要出售之價格或被用於其他用途之價值。
- 3.2.2 許多物品因年代或性質原因而無法評為品相完整，而圖錄或品相報告內的部份說明乃參考破損及／或修復情況而定。本公司提供該資料僅作參考用途，缺少該等資料並不代表物品不存在瑕疵或未經修復，同樣地，附載特定瑕疵之參考資料也不代表該物品沒有其他瑕疵存在。
- 3.2.3 除第 5.9 條所載者以及不存在欺詐的情況外，賣方、本公司、本公司任何員工及代理概不就任何拍賣品的作者、來歷、日期、年代、歸屬、真實性或保存情況之表述的準確性，或對拍賣品的任何錯誤說明或任何瑕疵而承擔責任。本條款不含任何形式的擔保。有興趣競投人士應對拍賣品的資料自行判斷。

3.3 買受人之責任

閣下有責任了解清楚拍賣品之品相以及圖錄內的描述。

3.4 評估 — 僅限於郵票

- 3.4.1 若 閣下希望獲得某項拍賣品的專家意見或真實性證書（不包括混合拍賣品或未附有說明的郵票的拍賣品），您最遲必須在拍賣會第一部份開始前的四十八小時內以書面向本公司提出。如我們接受您的請求，該請求將被視為具有與及有意質疑該拍賣品的真實性或描述的通知，並跟第 5.9 條條款中相關的細則具有相同的效力，第 5.9 條的條文規定將相應適用。
- 3.4.2 申請提供專家意見或真實性證書之通知書，須清楚列明申請之原因和 閣下舉薦的專家之身份，該專家須經本公司認同。若 閣下推薦的專家不為我方認識時，本公司有權拒絕此項申請，亦有權拒絕引用您推薦的專家的意見而接納上述的申請。
- 3.4.3 如 閣下之申請獲得本公司接納，我方會向專家委員會提交相關

的拍賣品進行評估。閣下務須明白及接受此評估工作所需的時間

會視乎該物品情況而定，且不管情況怎樣，皆不受我方控制。

- 3.4.4 本公司不接受以品相為由提出的評估申請。如有拍賣品在圖錄內已說明存在若干瑕疵（即使專家意見或真實性證書未包括圖錄說明的瑕疵），買受人不可以此為由要求退貨；贗品不在此限。

- 3.4.5 若 Spink China Limited 根據上述條文接受評估申請，拍賣師可就相關事實在售出該拍賣品前在台上作出聲明。

- 3.4.6 請注意，任何附有真實性證書的郵票，均以該證書為基礎出售，而非基於其他說明或真實性保證出售。任何對此類郵票的評估及退貨申請，本公司一概不會受理。

- 3.4.7 如您收到專家委員會任何關於該拍賣品的文件，且不僅只限於真實性證書，您必須在收件後七天內向我們提供該等文件的副本。

4 參與拍賣會須知

4.1 與會規則

本公司舉辦之拍賣會常於本公司或經本公司管理之物業內進行，任何人士如不遵守我們所訂下的規則，可被拒參與競投活動或進場參觀。

4.2 競投前登記

凡有意參與拍賣者，須在會場出示有效身份文件並先填寫登記表格，或事前在本公司網站開設賬戶登記，登記手續完成後，本公司會要求您作為買受人接受信用審查或提供業界推薦信。如您從未於 Spink 成功競投，或是第一次於本公司登記，我方有權向您收取不多於 閣下欲競投之金額的百分之五十作為保證金。若 閣下成功競投，此保證金將於發票金額內扣除，若未能成功競投，此保證金將悉數以繳付時的方式還給您。當某些拍賣品在拍賣會前被定義為“高估價拍賣品”時，競投人士需要在拍賣開始前繳付保證金。“高估價拍賣品”的資料會在拍賣會舉行前於本公司網站公佈。

4.3 本人競投

在進行競投時，除非 閣下在登記時已得到本公司書面同意，接受您作為第三方買受人之代理人，否則無論您是親身競投，或以電話、委託、網上或電郵等形式競投，您將被視為為自己競投並須承擔個人責任。

4.4 委託競投

閣下可填妥本公司的圖錄內提供的表格或登入本公司網站委託我們代為競投，我們將在合理的情況下按您的指示競投，惟所有委託書須在拍賣前 24 小時之內提交，以圖錄的表格作出的委託請於填妥後寄回或送達本公司，地址詳見首頁。倘我方獲另一客戶委託以相同金額競投同一項拍賣品，且在拍賣過程中該競價為最高價，則會將其出售予首先下達委託指令的客人。委託競投受銷售時的其他條款規限，而本公司有可能無法按您要求的方式競投。再者，委託競投是一項根據已列明的條款為潛在買家提供的免費服務，我們不會就未能執行委託競投而承擔任何責任。因此，若 閣下希望能按您的意向出價競投，您應親自出席。

4.5 網上競投

為方便客戶，本公司提供網上競投服務。但我方不會對網上競投時產生的錯誤、或無法競投承擔責任，該等錯誤包括且不限於以下的情況：
(i) 任何導致網絡連接失敗的原因；(ii) 競投軟件出現故障或問題及／或 (iii) 客戶的網絡連接、電腦或系統出現故障或問題所導致的錯誤或失敗。為客戶提供網上競投屬於免費服務，並受拍賣時的其他條款規限，故我方不會對客戶未能使用網上競投或遇上相關的錯誤延誤或紕漏而負責。

4.6 電話競投

如閣下在拍賣會舉行前 24 小時之內與我們作出安排，我們將盡合理的努力跟您聯繫，使您能通過電話參與競投，然而，不論情況為何，本公司不會就未能聯繫到閣下進行電話競投向閣下或賣方承擔責任。

4.7 貨幣換算工具

某些拍賣會需要於拍賣當日使用貨幣換算工具。本公司採用匯豐銀行向我司所報的壹個月逾期匯率為換算基準，或以本公司在拍賣當日釐定的其他適用匯率為基準。競投價將按本公司釐定的貨幣進行，於香港舉行的拍賣通常以港幣結算。然而，貨幣換算工具未必一定準確可靠，在準確顯示拍賣品編號或港幣競價的等值外幣方面，也可能出現本公司無法控制之錯誤。對於閣下因使用貨幣換算工具而遭受的任何損失，本公司不會承擔任何責任。

4.8 視頻圖像

部份拍賣會將安裝顯示屏作現場轉播。顯示屏在運行時可能發生錯誤，故本公司不會就拍賣品跟影像之對比或其影像攝影效果有偏差而負責。

4.9 每口叫價規則

開拍價一般低於估價下限，隨後每口叫價按下表順序遞增，惟拍賣師會在拍賣過程中改變每口叫價增幅。常見的競價增幅如下：

- 100 港元至 2,000 港元，每次增加 100 港元
- 2,000 港元至 3,000 港元，每次增加 200 港元
- 3,000 港元至 5,000 港元，每次增加 200 或 300 港元
- 5,000 港元至 10,000 港元，每次增加 500 港元
- 10,000 港元至 20,000 港元，每次增加 1,000 港元
- 20,000 港元至 30,000 港元，每次增加 2,000 港元
- 30,000 港元至 50,000 港元，每次增加 2,000 或 3,000 港元
- 50,000 港元至 100,000 港元，每次增加 5,000 港元
- 100,000 港元至 200,000 港元，每次增加 10,000 港元
- 200,000 港元至 300,000 港元，每次增加 20,000 港元
- 300,000 港元至 500,000 港元，每次增加 20,000 或 30,000 港元
- 500,000 港元及以上，每口叫價將由拍賣師在現場決定

4.10 由 Spink Group 競投

4.10.1 本公司有權代表賣方競投其拍賣品，而最高競投價只等於保留價（如有者），即絕不會超過圖錄所載的估價下限。

4.10.2 Spink Group 有權以競投者身份為自己競投及購買拍賣品。

4.10.3 凡拍賣品註有 () 符號者則表示已有潛在競投者對該拍賣品向 Spink 作出了「不可撤回的出價」，該「不可撤回的出價」將在競投期間執行，以確保該拍賣品能成功出售。該潛在競投者亦可以以高於其「不可撤回的出價」之競投價參與相關之拍賣，假如該潛在競投者未能成功中標，可以根據他或她的競投價得到補償，假若該潛在競投者為中標人，將可獲得固定費用，並可以此固定費用用作支付該落槌價的一部分。倘若在拍賣圖錄印製之後才收到「不可撤回的出價」，本公司會發出預售公告，表明該拍賣品有此安排。有興趣在拍賣會舉行前作出「出不可撤銷的出價」者，請透過以下電郵與我們聯繫：chairmanoffice@spink.com。在一般情況下，只有具備估值超過拾萬英鎊或等值的貨幣的拍賣品，本公司才會接受「不可撤回的出價」。

4.11 拍賣師之決定權

在拍賣過程中，拍賣師有最終決定權拒絕接受任何競投價，亦可行使酌情權撤回或分拆任何拍賣品，或合併兩個或多個拍賣品供競投，並在出現錯誤或爭議時重新拍賣有關之拍賣品。

4.12 競投成功

當有競投價高於保留價時（如適用），拍賣師有權決定是否接受該競投價為落槌價，獲接受為落槌價即表示該出價人士作為買受人與賣方已締結銷售合約。

4.13 售後安排

閣下如在拍賣後的 60 日內就任何拍賣品與賣方訂立任何私人銷售協議，本公司作為賣方的獨家代理，完全有權根據本文賦予之權利向您收取相關之買受人酬金及根據賣方協議之條款向賣方收取佣金。

4.14 退貨

4.14.1 閣下成功競投某項拍賣品後，便須根據本文所示支付相關貨款及費用給本公司。若閣下對該拍賣品有任何問題而欲安排退貨，您必須自取貨起七天內聯絡我們並清楚闡明問題之詳細，我們有權要求您將拍賣品送回以作檢查。是否接受取消銷售並退回拍賣品貨款將由本公司酌情決定，情況涉及第 5.9 條條款除外。一般而言，若您未能按照拍賣品相相同的物品退還，本公司將不接受任何退貨或退款之要求。

4.14.2 所有拍賣品皆以第三方標準評級公司，例如 PCGS，NGC，

ANACS，ICG，PMG，WBG，Legacy Currency Grading 等對其品相之評定為準而發售，任何人士成功投得拍賣品後，如欲以品相因素而退回有關之拍賣品，本公司一概不會受理。

5. 拍賣後事宜

5.1 買受人酬金

除落槌價外，閣下須按各拍賣品的最終落槌價向本公司支付 20% 的買受人酬金，以及以信用卡結帳時之額外行政費用。

5.2 付款方式

5.2.1 閣下須向本公司提供您的全名及常住地址，有需要時還須向本公司提供閣下匯款給我的銀行資料。您必須在拍賣舉行的七日內全數繳付發票金額。本條文在閣下擬付運拍賣品到外國，或可能需要申請出口許可證時仍然適用。

5.2.2 在本公司收到您應付之所有款項前，即使我方已與閣下就拍賣品的擁有權作出安排，您仍不會獲得拍賣品之所有權。

5.2.3 所有交易均以港幣結算，我們接受下列的方式付款：

- i. 經由銀行匯款至本公司賬戶，詳情載於發票上。閣下須承擔所有相關的銀行手續費。請確保於匯款單上註明您的客戶編號。
- ii. 以支票或銀行匯票付款，抬頭請寫上 Spink China Limited。請留意，閣下須承擔由非香港註冊的銀行發出的支票或銀行匯票的手續費。並確保連同印於發票底部的匯款憑條寄回我司。
- iii. 以 Visa，萬事達或銀聯咭付款，閣下須支付 4% 的行政費。對閣下因使用信用卡付款而可能承受的任何外匯損失或額外費用，本公司概不負責。

5.2.4 所有款項須由成功競投者並註冊為買受人繳付，如您在登記時已獲得本公司書面同意接受您作為第三方買受人之代理則不在此限。

5.3 通知

本公司不會以電話通知每位成功的競投者有關拍賣的結果。雖然發票在拍賣會結束後寄出，但我們沒有責任通知您競投的結果。您應於拍賣後盡快親臨或致電本公司查詢，以避免因延遲繳款而要支付的附加費。

5.4 提貨

5.4.1 除非在拍賣前已與本公司達成特別協議，否則我們或 Spink Group 在收到所有款項之前會繼續保留相關之拍賣品直至買受人繳付所有款項，同時，買受人亦須於拍賣日起計七日內完成交易。我們只會所有款項收妥入賬後才發貨。

5.4.2 拍賣品可於拍賣會結束及完成付款手續後在本公司領取，地址詳見本文首頁。閣下若以支票或銀行匯票付款，抬頭請寫上 Spink China Limited，除非得到本公司書面同意，在該款項收妥前，閣下不能領取投得的拍賣品。

5.4.3 由領取拍賣品時間起或自拍賣當日起計的第八天（兩者以較早者為準），閣下須承擔拍賣品所有相關的風險，Spink China Limited 及其僱員及代理概不對拍賣品在其保管期間，因任何疏忽或其他原因引起的損失或破壞承擔責任。

5.4.4 如有需要，本公司之運輸部可代您安排運送服務。如有特別要求，我們亦可向您推薦承運商，請緊記，此等建議乃基於相關承運商與我方的過往合作經驗而作出的，因此，本公司不會就該承運商為您的貨物付運時的行為或疏忽遺漏而負責。

5.4.5 由領取拍賣品時間起或自拍賣當日起計的第八天（以較早者為準），所有跟裝卸和包裝拍賣品有關的風險須由閣下承擔。

5.4.6 買受人有責任明瞭商品被付運到外地時，當地海關有可能就該次進口徵收關稅。Spink 不接受以避關稅為由要求退貨。買受人亦有責任理解各地海關對不同收藏品的進口限制。Spink 既不就上述情況接受退貨，亦不就拍賣品被海關沒收或銷毀而負責。

5.4.7 若買受人要求把拍賣品送到非發票收件人的地址，我們將酌情處理該申請。

5.5 未能付款或提貨之補救措施

5.5.1 如閣下未能於發票規定的七日內完成全額付款，本公司有權行使以下一項或多項權利或補救措施：

- 5.5.1.1 自發票金額到期日起，以月息 2% 的複利計算每日向您徵收的利息；
- 5.5.1.2 以閣下仍未支付的款項抵銷 Spink Group 在任何其他交易中應付而未付給您的款項；
- 5.5.1.3 本公司有權保留閣下存放於 Spink Group 的所有或部份拍賣品或其他財物，即使這些物品與欠款無關，我方有權以它們作為擔保，直至您結清拖欠本公司或 Spink Group 的款項為止。若您在本公司發出催繳欠款通知的十四日後仍未繳清款項，Spink Group 有權出售該等拍賣品或財物，所得

- 款項用於清償您拖欠之金額，倘有餘額，將退還予閣下；
- 5.5.1.4 不論獲得 閣下授權與否，倘若您與 Spink Group 有其他交易而支付了若干金額，本公司有權以該金額清償 閣下任何特定交易之欠款；
- 5.5.1.5 在將來的拍賣會上拒絕接受 閣下參與競投或代 閣下作出任何競投，或在競投前向 閣下收取保證金。
- 5.5.2 倘 閣下未能在三十五日內付款，本公司有權作出下列安排：
- 5.5.2.1 取消 閣下投得的相關拍賣品或 閣下在同一拍賣會甚至在其他拍賣會上投得的拍賣品或其他物品的銷售；
- 5.5.2.2 重新安排公開或私下出售該拍賣品，倘售價低於原先的落槌價，我們將向您追討差額及所有合理的費用，包括 20% 的賣方佣金、有關的銷售開支、違約金、訴訟費、酬金、利息、用於兩次銷售的相關費用、或因您違約而衍生的費用；
- 5.5.2.3 重新拍賣該件拍賣品時，在圖錄內刊出公告，指出 閣下為前成功競投者，但隨後未能履行付款責任；
- 5.5.2.4 採取其他本公司認為合適的行動。
- 5.6 未能提貨
- 無論 閣下是否已經付款，若您於貨物出售后十四日內仍未到取，您須就每件貨物支付每日三十港元之貯存費，另付任何相關的處理費。在結清所有拖欠本公司的費用及其他款項之前，閣下無權領取拍賣品。
- 5.7 違約記錄
- 若 閣下未能根據本合約之條款及細則繳付應付款項，則
- 5.7.1 無論欠款已繳付與否，我們有權拒絕 閣下將來參與任何本公司舉辦的拍賣會；
- 5.7.2 為保障本公司合法利益並為其他拍賣公司及網絡競投平台提供客戶資料作參考，以避免出現客戶違約的情況，閣下須接受及明白本公司或會向其他拍賣公司及網絡競投平台披露您違約的事情，當中包括您的姓名、地址、違約性質和日期。這些機構可根據有關的違約資訊決定將來是否接受 閣下參與競投。
- 5.8 出口許可證
- 5.8.1 安排貨物出口前，閣下須自行核實是否需要申請出口許可證。
- 5.8.2 除非經本公司書面同意，否則申請出口許可證不會影響 閣下須於七日付款期限向本公司付款之責任，亦不影響本公司向您收取延遲付款的利息之權利。
- 5.8.3 本公司絕不會就 閣下需要為投得之物品申請出口許可證而撤銷該銷售，也不會為此而退還您支付的任何利息和相關的費用。
- 5.9 贖品之退款
- 5.9.1 倘本公司出售之拍賣品（圖錄中並無說明的混合物品除外）被證實為贖品，本公司將撤銷該項銷售並向您退還您已支付之款項。但在下列情況下，本公司概不負責退還任何款項給您 (a) 倘拍賣品圖錄之說明或拍賣當日展廳通告符合學者或專家普遍接受的意見，或已清楚表明此類意見有爭議；或 (b) 只能用科學方法證明該拍賣品為贖品，但該科學方法是在拍賣品圖錄出版後才被普遍使用；或僅能用某種方法證明該拍賣品為贖品，而使用該種方法涉及龐大費用、不合實際或可能對拍賣品造成損害。此外，閣下應注意，您必須符合下列條件後方可獲得退款：
- 5.9.1.1 閣下須於拍賣日起計的七日內以書面通知本公司就 閣下認為相關拍賣品為贖品的原因；
- 5.9.1.2 閣下須於十四日內將與拍賣品相同的物品退還予本公司；及
- 5.9.1.3 退還拍賣品後，閣下須盡快提供令我們信服的證據，證明相關拍賣品為贖品，並確保您有能力避免有任何第三方申索的情況出現，將物品所有權轉讓予本公司。
- 5.9.1.4 閣下須在取得證據後七日內向本公司提供該等證據，證明該拍賣品為贖品。
- 5.9.2 無論情況為何，閣下要求本公司就相關拍賣品向您退還的金額不得超過您實際支付的金額，閣下亦無權要求支付利息。
- 5.9.3 此條款即 5.9 條擔保之利益不得轉讓，僅適用於在本公司成功投得相關拍賣品及收到該拍賣品的銷售發票之人士，並在出售當日起計一直持有該拍賣品之擁有權、且沒有向第三方出售或轉讓該拍賣品任何權益之人士。
- 5.9.4 本公司有權依賴各種科學方法或其他方法證明相關的拍賣品不是贖品，不論該方法於拍賣日是否曾經通用或仍被使用。

6 責任

本文的內容不會免除或限制我們承擔以下的責任：

- 6.1 因本公司的疏忽造成的人身傷亡；或
- 6.2 因本公司的欺詐行為或失實陳述導致您承受的損失或責任。
- 7 收集個人資料之用途
- 7.1 有關使用 閣下提供的個人資料之用途詳載於本公司的私隱政策內 (<https://spink.com/privacy-policy>)，務請細閱，使用範圍主要如下列：
- 7.1.1 就我們提供的拍賣和相關服務，處理您的競投（無論成功與否）；
- 7.1.2 處理 閣下成功投得拍賣品，及向您收取款項的事宜；
- 7.1.3 代您安排承運商付運拍賣品或當海關向我們查詢有關的付貨人和拍賣品詳情時，向他們提供所需的資料；
- 7.1.4 發放我們的服務和產品情報，您可以隨時通知我們停止收取此類通訊。
- 7.2 根據第 4.2 條條款，本公司會向信貸機構披露您的個人資料作信用審查，他們可能保留相關記錄。
- 7.3 根據第 5.7 條條款，若 閣下未能履行向本公司付款的責任，我們可以向其他拍賣公司或網絡競投平台披露有關的壞賬信息。
- 7.4 本公司亦與第三方（包括其他拍賣公司及網絡競投平台等機構）保持緊密聯繫，並可能向他們收集有關您的資料。
- 7.5 閣下向本公司提供有關他人之個人資料時，必須確保所提供之信息符合《個人資料(私隱)條例》。
- 8 版權
- 8.1 本公司有權（以非專有權為基礎）對拍賣品進行拍照、攝製或以其他方法製作拍賣品之影像。該等照片及影像的專有產權均歸本公司所有，本公司有權以我方認為恰當之方式使用該等影像。
- 8.2 凡出現在本公司的刊物、圖錄及網頁等與拍賣品有關的圖像、插圖、視頻、描述和報導，均屬本公司的版權，我方在任何情況下皆有權使用它們，任何人士未經我們書面同意，不得使用，否則視作侵權行為。
- 9 通告
- 按本文所示，當需要發送通告時，派遞方式可以由人手送達、以平郵、空郵或傳真寄出，經人手送達或傳真發信，於發出後的首個工作日被視為送達，以平郵寄出者，於寄件後的第二個工作日視為送達，如收件人在海外需以空郵派遞，則於寄件後的第五個工作日視為送達該通告。
- 10 附加條文
- 10.1 責任上限
- 就履行第 6 條條款時，不管是否涉及侵權行為（包括非故意的）、違反法定義務、違約、失實陳述，或其他原因，本公司一概不承擔以下責任：
- 10.1.1 利潤損失、業務損失、商譽受損或因此引致的損失、預期存款或貨物損失、違約、失去使用權、數據或信息失效等；或
- 10.1.2 任何特殊的、間接的、衍生、連帶或純經濟損失、成本增加、損害賠償、費用或開支。
- 10.2 終止合同條款
- 倘本文某部份被法庭裁定為無效、不合法或不可強制執行，其餘部份仍須根據法律及法規執行，各方須遵守及繼續履行其責任。
- 10.3 不可抗力
- 凡出於不可抗力原因令我們延遲或不能履行本合約的義務，本公司概毋須負責。不可抗力的情況不僅只限於自然因素如天災、火災、洪災、地震或火山爆發等情況，還包括超出我方合理地控制的範圍，例如：罷工、停工歇業、第三方事故或疏忽而導致我方不能繼續經營、不論是否涉及本公司員工或其他行業之員工的勞資糾紛、公共服務或交通網絡癱瘓、戰爭、暴亂、內亂、惡意破壞、遵從法例或政府命令而照章執行的事項、意外、工廠損毀或機器故障、供應商或分銷商的違約等。
- 10.4 豁免權利
- 10.4.1 申請豁免或放棄任何條款或細則之權利，僅接受以書面形式提出且僅適用於提到之特定情況。合約一方未能行使或延遲行使任何條款或細則涵蓋的、或是由法律賦予的權利或補救措施時，又或是只行使某一項或部分的條款或細則或補救措施時，均不會因此而要放棄對該項條款或細則或補救措施之權利，也不會防止或限制其繼續行使本合約內所有的權利和補救措施。
- 10.4.2 除另訂說明外，所有條款及細則訂定的權利均屬可累積的權利，亦包括法律賦予的權利。
- 10.5 法律及司法管轄區
- 10.5.1 如執行本合約的條件或細則而出現任何爭議或索償情況，將按照香港法律制度解釋並受香港司法管轄。
- 10.5.2 就上述 10.5.1 條，遇有任何爭議或索償而要訴諸法律，合約雙方同意受香港法院的非專屬管轄權所管轄並交由香港法院審理。

本文分別以英文版及中文版刊出，若兩者文有歧異，概以英文版本為準。



资讯 NEWS



论坛 BBS



数据 DATA



店铺 SHOP



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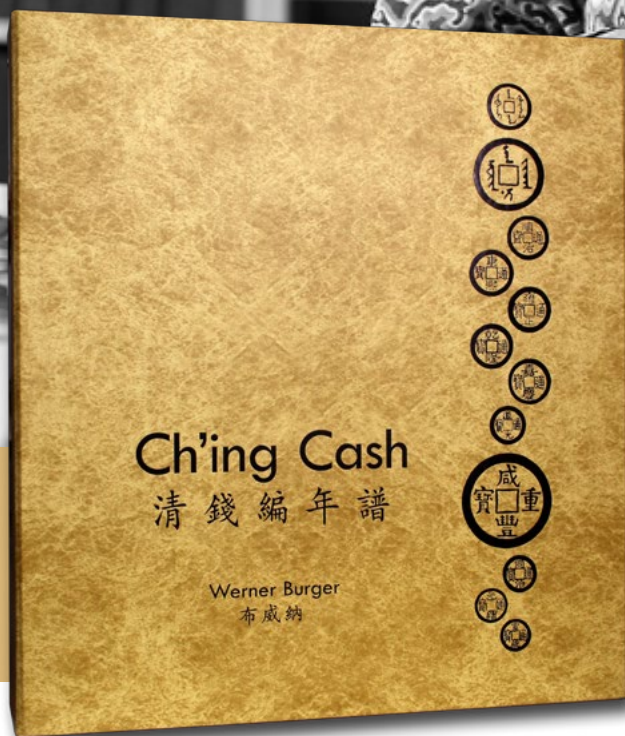


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清錢編年譜 Ch'ing Cash

布威納博士
Dr. Werner Burger

Format: Two hardcover volumes in one slipcase

Vol. 1: Ch'ing Cash, 258 pages

Vol. 2: Ch'ing Cash Year Tables, 13 pages
and 53 foldout year tables of Ch'ing cash coin
rubbings

Dimensions: 370 x 326 mm

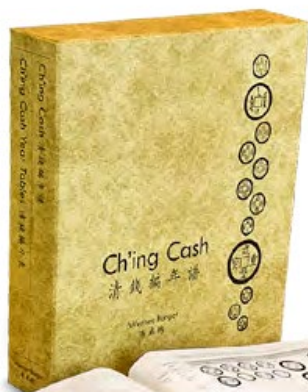
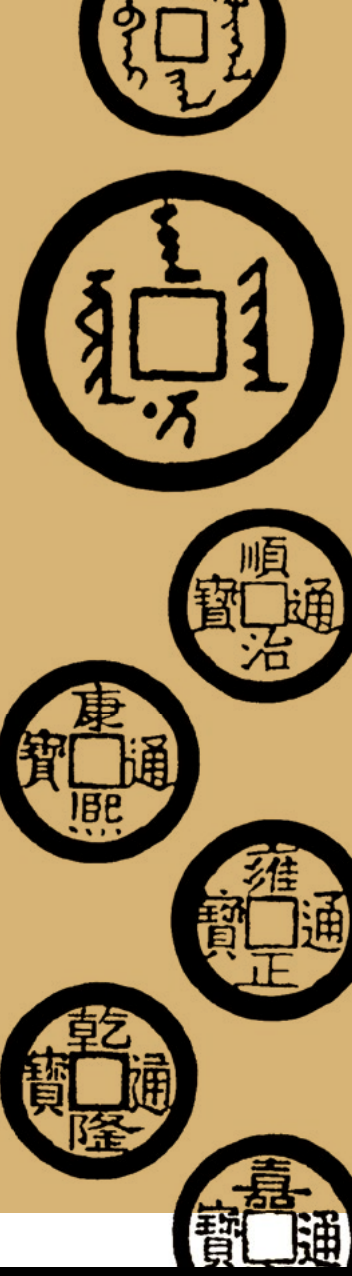
Publication Date: 2016

Ch'ing Cash expands on Burger's seminal publication *Ch'ing Cash until 1735* to cover the whole of the Ch'ing dynasty. The first volume in the set lists the development of Ch'ing cash, its manufacture and the many stages from ivory trial pieces to final product. The second volume contains the rubbings of over 6,000 coins in 53 large foldout charts. Each coin includes a rarity index and an own number. Based on his original research, future auction catalogues only will need to list the coin number and its condition for reference.

Over the decades Burger has developed a novel way for numismatics to present the coins; namely, arranging each coin by individual mint and year produced. This method has led to several unexpected discoveries. In addition, Burger has compiled a list of all coins cast by every mint from 1736 until 1911. This statistical breakdown of China's financial situation during the Ch'ing has allowed Burger to corroborate the socio-historical and economic records based on the number of coins minted during individual reigns.

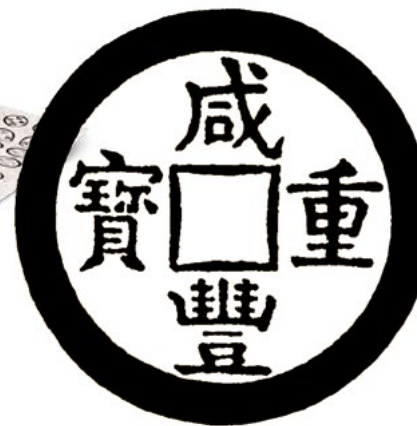
Such a detailed study is a vital new source of information for economic historians and Sinologists. Over the course of 50 years of continuous research on Ch'ing cash coins, Burger has acquired ivory, brass, bronze, copper, zinc, lead and iron rare coins, and complete types of official Hsien-feng paper notes and silver sycees. In addition, the current study lists several hundred official and private amulets with Ch'ing reign titles. Burger's collection is likely the world's most complete Ch'ing cash collection.

Werner Burger is a specialist in Chinese monetary history, with a particular interest in numismatics. His seminal book *Ch'ing Cash until 1735* has been the core text in the field for the past 40 years.



Price: USD980 / HKD8,000-

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秋季錢幣拍賣會日程表
2022年9月30日至10月5日

9月30日(星期五) 上午十時開始
CSS82A | 現場拍賣 | 拍品1-689
中國紙鈔

CSS82B | 現場拍賣, 不設圖錄 | 拍品 1001-1120
香港印鈔公司樣票

10月1日(星期六) 上午十時開始
CSS82C | 現場拍賣 | 拍品 2001-2176
著名清錢學者/收藏家布威納博士舊藏 - 第一部分

CSS82D | 現場拍賣 | 拍品3001-3296
沃爾夫岡. 伯奇西藏錢鈔集藏

CSS82E | 現場拍賣 | 拍品4001-4536
中國錢幣

10月2日(星期日) 上午十時開始
CSS82F | 現場拍賣 | 拍品5001-5172
中國現代金銀幣專場

CSS82G | 現場拍賣 | 拍品 6001-6694
世界、澳門及香港錢幣及紙鈔

10月3日(星期一) 下午二時起開始截標
CSS85A | 網上拍賣 | 拍品7001-8052
中國紙鈔

10月4日(星期二) 下午二時起開始截標
CSS85B | 網上拍賣 | 拍品9001-9498
中國錢幣

10月5日(星期三) 下午二時起開始截標
CSS85C | 網上拍賣 | 拍品10001-10960
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Friday 30th September to Wednesday 5th October 2022

FRIDAY 30TH SEPTEMBER 10AM

CSS82A | Live Auction | Lots 1-689

Chinese Banknotes

CSS82B | Live Auction without Catalogue | Lots 1001-1120

Hong Kong Printing Press Specimens

SATURDAY 1ST OCTOBER 10AM

CSS82C | Live Auction | Lots 2001-2176

The Prestigious Academic Reference Collection of the Late Dr. Werner Burger: Part 1

CSS82D | Live Auction | Lots 3001-3296

The Wolfgang Bertsch Collection of Tibetan Coins and Banknotes

CSS82E | Live Auction | Lots 4001-4536

Chinese Coins

SUNDAY 2ND OCTOBER 10AM

CSS82F | Live Auction | Lots 5001-5172

Property of a Gentleman:

A Collection of Modern Chinese Coins

CSS82G | Live Auction | Lots 6001-6694

World and Hong Kong Banknotes and Coins

MONDAY 3RD OCTOBER CLOSING FROM 2PM HKT

CSS85A | e-auction | Lots 7001-8052

Chinese Banknotes

TUESDAY 4TH OCTOBER CLOSING FROM 2PM HKT

CSS85B | e-auction | Lots 9001-9498

Chinese Coins

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