
**THE PRESTIGIOUS ACADEMIC REFERENCE
COLLECTION OF THE LATE DR. WERNER BURGER –**

Part 3: Chinese Charms

著名清錢學者/收藏家布威納博士舊藏 – 第三部分：中國花錢



SPINK

THURSDAY | 13 APRIL 2023

2023年4月13日 | 星期四

HONG KONG



Lot 2145



Lot 2485

THE PRESTIGIOUS ACADEMIC REFERENCE COLLECTION OF THE LATE DR. WERNER BURGER – Part 3: Chinese Charms

著名清錢學者/收藏家布威納博士舊藏 – 第 三部分：中國花錢

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Sale Details | CSS92C Thursday 13 April 2023 at 10.00 a.m. 2023年4月13日上午10時 Lots 2001-2914
拍賣會詳情

Viewing of Lots | SPINK Hong Kong 斯賓克中國
預展時間 6-10 April 2023 2023年4月6-10日

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This collection was catalogued and arranged by Dr. Alex C. Fang FRSA, Director at The Halliday Centre of Intelligent Applications of Language Studies and Professor at City University of Hong Kong

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Order of Auction 拍賣目錄

LOT NUMBER SECTION

CSS92C- 13 April 2023 10 a.m.

四月十三日星期四上午十時

1. Openwork charms 鏤空錢
 - a. Dragon 龍、麒麟
 - b. Phoenix 鳳
 - c. Dragon and Phoenix 龍鳳
 - d. Fish 魚
 - e. Flowers 花卉
 - f. Pavilion 樓台
 - g. Human figure 人物
 - h. Others 其他
2. Hanging plaques 掛牌花錢
3. Incantation and Bagua charms 山鬼八卦花錢
4. Zodiacal charms / horse charms / chess charms / drinking charms 生肖遊戲花錢
5. Charms with reign titles and/or coin inscriptions 錢文花錢
6. Lucky expression charms 吉語花錢
7. Miscellaneous 其它花錢
 - a. Copulation charms 秘戲錢
 - b. Foreign charms 鄰國錢
 - c. Religious tokens 宗教紀念章
 - d. Trade tokens 錢籌
 - e. Miscellaneous 其它

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*Note there is NO SLIDE BAR in TIMED AUCTION

*Slide bar only available in LIVE AUCTION

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AT LEAST 1 letter, 1 capital letter, 1 number
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6. Log in with the Client ID and password.
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1. 網上時限拍賣進行時, 最高競投價會即時顯示以便競投者知道出價被超越。
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***網上時限拍賣不設向右滑動出價功能**

***向右滑動出價功能只適用於現場拍賣直播**

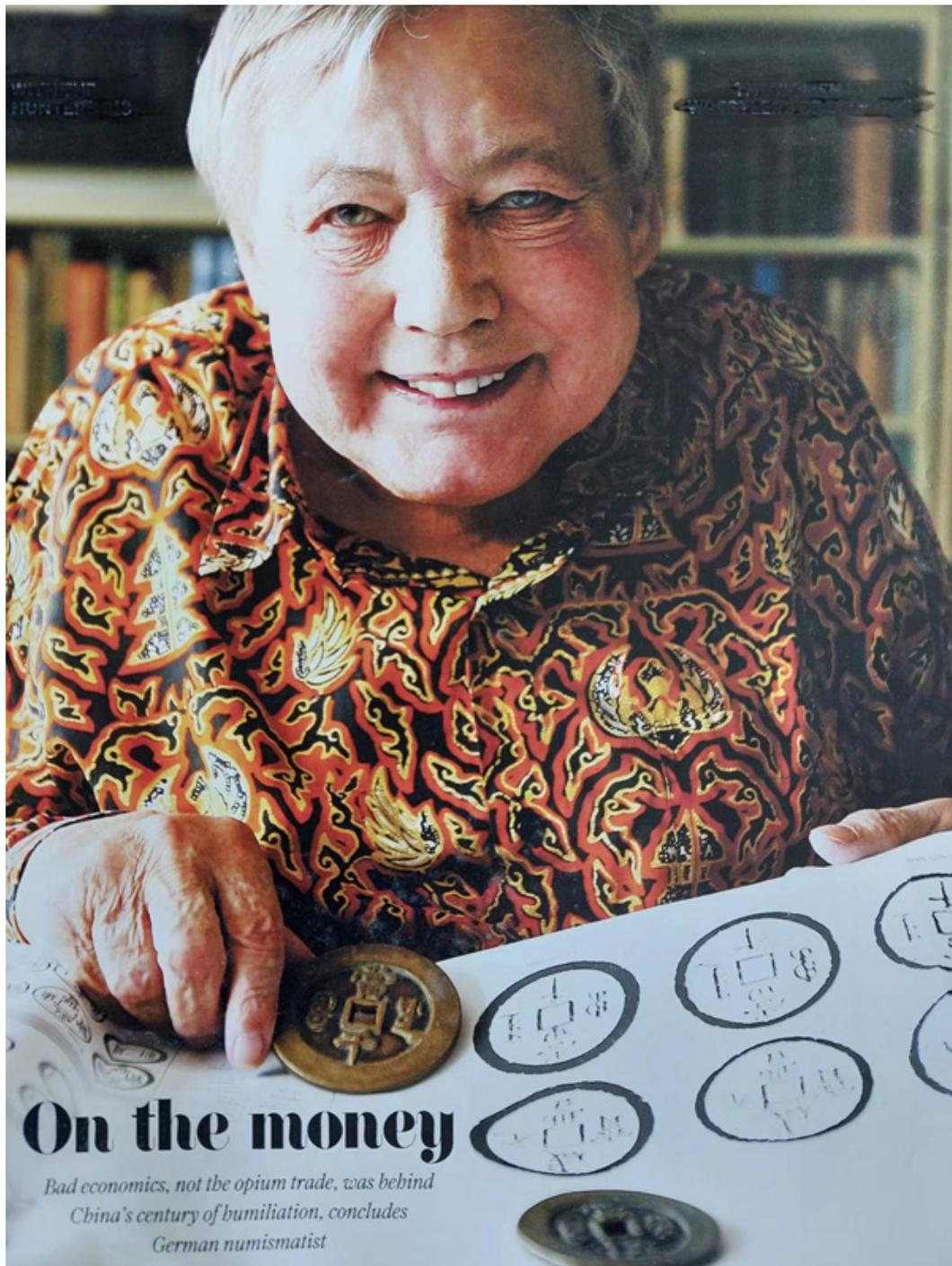
SPINK LIVE APP 下載及註冊指引

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2. 如未曾登記, 請在左面清單選取"登入"然後建立新賬戶
3. 填寫所需的個人資料
4. 設立一個最少 7 位字原的密碼且必須包含以下:
最少 1 個英文字母, 1 個大階英文字母以及 1 位數字, 缺一不可
5. 一經成功註冊, 新會員 ID 便會發到閣下的註冊郵箱
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7. 即時競投!

你亦可從我們的網 www.spink.com 完成註冊和參與競投。





Dr Werner Burger / 布威納博士 (1936–2021)
Courtesy of SCMP南華早報提供

THE BURGER COLLECTION OF CHINESE COIN CHARMS AND ITS CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Dr Alex C. Fang FRSA
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Dr Werner Burger (1936 – 2021) is undoubtedly the greatest collector and scholar in Qing coinage as amply evidenced by his monumental works *Ch'ing Cash until 1735* (1976; Fig. 1) and *Ch'ing Cash* published by the University Museum and Art Gallery, Hong Kong University in 2016 (Fig. 2). Based on his unparalleled collection of over 100,000 specimens, winnowed out from a vast collection of over seven tons, he successfully accomplished a complete description of over 6,000 cash types issued by the entire Qing empire. At the same time, his work has demonstrated a vision that is clearly extended beyond coin collection and numismatics to the domains of archival science, economics, sinology, history and further. Now, for the first time, the community of Chinese numismatics is presented with his one other collection, of Chinese coin charms, which is embodied here in the form of this catalogue of 1,040 pieces spread over 933 lots. This collection had remained largely unknown, even to those close to him, until 2021 after he passed away. Like his collection of cash coins presented in *Ch'ing Cash*, Dr Burger's collection of coin charms will usefully help to tell us more about this greatest collector and numismatist.

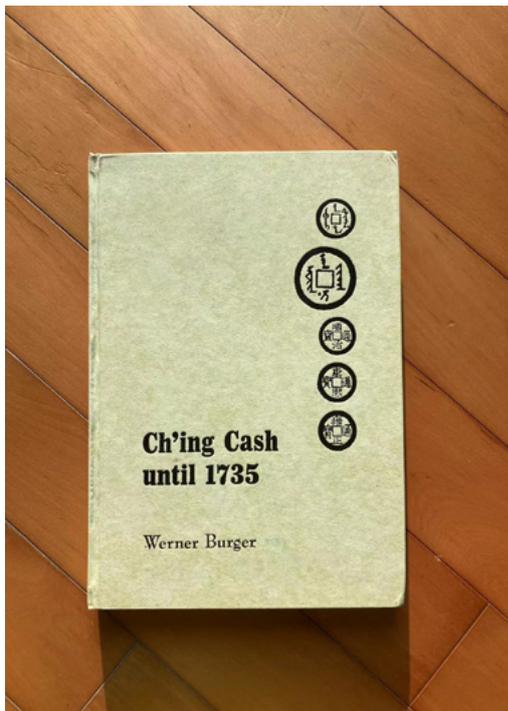


Fig. 1: *Ch'ing Cash until 1735* (1976).
 AC Fang collection, given by Tony Merson.

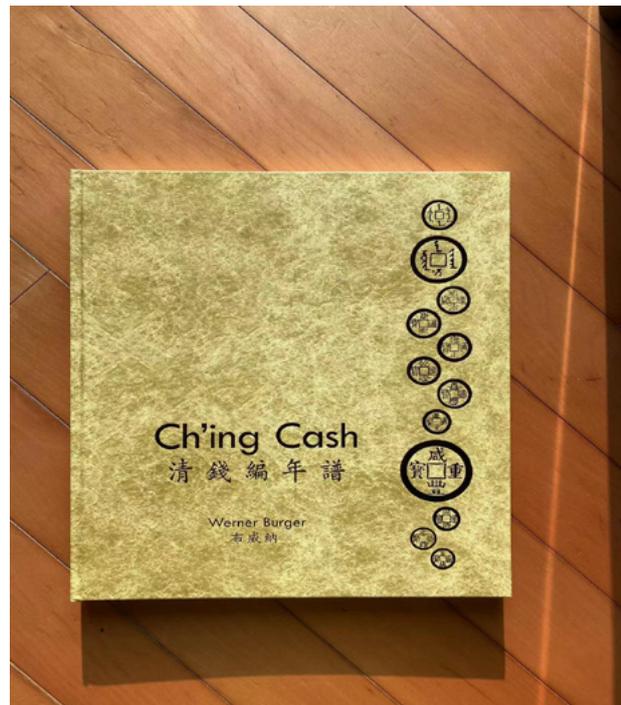


Fig. 2: *Ch'ing Cash* (2016).
 AC Fang collection, given by Lucy Burger.

The significance of this hitherto unpublished treasure trove, so to speak, is to be viewed and judged against a backdrop of his vast collection of Qing coins, the two groups of numismatic objects forming two contrasting and yet complementing polarities, popular vs official, imaginative vs prescriptive, secular vs orthodoxical... As he observed in his article on their cultural functions and symbolism, which is included in this volume, every aspect of life in China before 1911 was dictated and prescribed except for coin charms among only a handful of objects. Cash coins represent what is imperial and authoritative, the kind of rigid and unbending absolutism that did not allow for any deviation; charms are freer, allowing for unlimited expressions on unlimited subjects through their illustrations and inscriptions. But, if we agree that the secular and the official are the two aspects of the same society in ancient China, then the two groups naturally constitute the two different faces of the same coin, that is, any study about Chinese coinage would not be complete without the due adequate research and understanding about charms. Such a duality found in Chinese coinage can be appropriately illustrated by The Five Emperor Charm (Fig. 3) composed of cash coins officially issued by the first five emperors of the Qing empire: Shunzhi, Kangxi, Yongzheng, Qianlong and Jiaqing. This understanding, I believe, is exactly what Dr Burger believed and practised through his formation of the two mutually fertilising collections. Indeed, Dr Burger clearly demonstrated this view in his article *A Charm with Inscriptions in Khitan Small Script*, published in 2010 in *Zhong guo qian bi* 中國錢幣. He not only provided due descriptions of the coin in terms of its appearance and measurements as a numismatist should. He also successfully deciphered its inscriptions in Khitan small script as *Tian chang di jiu* (天長地久; heaven lasts for ever and Earth endures long). Mostly significantly, he attempted a religious and cultural account as a historical backdrop of the coin:

The Dao de jing 道德經 explains the central thoughts of Taoism in the seventh chapter, which starts with the sentence Heaven lasts for ever and Earth endures long. It is not surprising to see this expression inscribed on a Liao charm as the Khitan people were fundamentally influenced by Taoism, pretty much as the Han people by Confucianism and the Mongolians by Buddhism. While books written in Khitan scripts have failed to survive to this day, we know for sure which books were once translated into Khitan script. The known list does not record any Buddhist or Confucian books but it does record some Taoist books, including the Yin fu jing 陰符經, which was already popular during the Liao dynasty.

Therefore, this very collection that we are looking at, one of the largest in size and broadest in scope that have ever been put together by any single collector, is by no means peripheral, but rather central to his in-depth understanding about Chinese coinage and, furthermore, about the culture and history of Chinese society. Most naturally so, if we agree that a serious collection of cash coins, to quote Fresco Sam-Sin who wrote a brilliant review of *Ch'ing Cash* (published in *Journal of Oriental Numismatic Society*, Vol. 227, 2016), should serve as a source of physical reality “to corroborate or refute written historical sources that often times have no interest in describing the reality, even disguising facts in favor of Ch'ing political consideration, intention, or ideology”. I also whole heartedly agree that “[i]f any collection can tell the real story, it would have to be Burger’s” (ibid).



Fig. 3: A set of Five Emperor Charm composed of specimens from Dr Burger's collection of Qing cash. His contribution to Qing coinage is such that we are able to ascertain, in addition to reigns and mints, the exact year of the cast batch. The enabling knowledge can only have derived from years of observing, reasoning, arranging and re-arranging (Fig. 4) the large numbers of specimens, coupled with his superb mastery of historical records and official documents. His research has attributed the Shunzhi specimen here to Shandong 1661, Kangxi to Shandong 1675, Yongzheng to Beijing (East Mint) 1726, Qianlong to Zhejiang 1766, and Jiaqing to Hunan 1803. AC Fang collection, given by Lucy Burger.



Fig. 4: Dr Burger's workbench for the arrangements of cash coins. According to Lucy Burger (personal communication), this workbench used to have as many as 60 grids when Dr Burger was researching cash coins issued during the Kangxi Reign. He would continuously arrange and re-arrange specimens in order to ascertain through contrastive-comparative methods the features of coins cast by each and every mint in each of the sixty years.

Then, how about Dr Burger's collection of charms? What can we say about its significance in relation to Chinese culture?

The auspicious inscriptions and rich illustrations found on charms, together with their coin-like shapes, have made these copper-alloyed objects particularly precious and sought after over the past 2,000 years, up till now. Their collection and study as a numismatic genre have been thriving across the world as well as China with a booming market and rapid expansions of published literature. The ubiquitous Internet has played an instrumental role in the efficient exchange and communication of information about them such that, most significantly, consensus has been broadly reached regarding the dating and the stylistic features attributable to specific geographic regions. Given a type, for instance, one can easily recall the agreed dynastic period of its production, be it Han Dynasty, or Song-Yuan, or Ming-Qing. Unlike before, one also recognises its geographic origin as *Jin lu* (京爐; Beijing furnace), *Su lu* (蘇爐; Jiangsu furnace), *Zhe lu* (浙爐; Zhejiang furnace), or *Gan lu* (贛爐; Jiangxi furnace), to name just a few. Knowledge of this kind has immensely fed into the better understanding of charms in terms of their production period, their stylistic features, and, indeed, their similarities and differences between and across geographic regions. For example, a close similarity can be identified between charms cast in Jiangsu and those found in Jiangxi, a finding that may well lead to important revelations of the historical and cultural connections between those two provinces as well as their related administrative structures that governed the manufacturing of such objects in money-casting workshops.

The Burger collection in front of our eyes carries exactly the same cultural significance and potential. More importantly, through the cataloguing and classifications of this collection, it has transpired that Dr Burger has left us with a group of charms that are eminently specific to Guangdong, an area that is important for many reasons and yet under-represented in coin charms. In a way, the high visibility of charms produced by *Yue lu* (粵爐; Guangdong Furnace) in this collection is expected because Dr Burger had his permanent residence in Hong Kong and his sphere of numismatic vision and activity naturally centred on this area. *Yue lu* charms have been seen before, but only sporadically, and in isolated occurrences over different publications and auctions. The Burger collection, for the first time, has related many of these together in a consistent, systematically formed collection and, as such, helped to formulate a stylistic norm to identify additional members of this family. It is precisely because of this that we can now associate the two *Yuan tian shang di* (元天上帝) specimens (Lot 2318 and Lot 2319) together as Guangdong mint productions and relate them onwards to identify *Da feng zu shi* (大峰祖師; Lot

2320) as from the same region, which now can be more specifically traced to the Swatow area in the east of the province according to the religious traditions in that area. By laying out the known *Yue lu* pieces side by side, we now observe that they are often gilded (see Lot 2305, Lot 2315 and Lot 2564 as striking examples) to produce a nice golden colour, which quickly suggests itself as yet another stylistic feature for the identification of other unknown *Yue lu* productions (such as Lot 2323). The Guangdong-centric nature of this collection has also meant a series of specimens whose obverse carries the reign title of *Zheng de* (正德). These pieces are not contemporary of the Ming Dynasty as the title suggests but were made later and generally believed to have close associations with *Min lu* (閩爐; Fujian Furnace) in Fujian, which borders Guangdong on the east, hence sharing many similar features such as golden metal and gilding (Lot 2497 and Lot 2499). Fujian and Guangdong are the two sea-facing provinces in the south of China and both have a long sea-faring history. The *Zheng de* charms were said to possess protective powers against drowning, hence its popularity and frequent occurrences in this area. This group of charms in Dr Burger's collection have additionally shown some other important social function: One interesting specimen with the same obverse inscription in the collection (Lot 2510) is decorated with the image of two dragons on the reverse, same as the many others in this series, but the outer rim is found to carry the inscriptions *Zheng de qian fu wan nian* (正德錢富萬年; *Zheng de* coins invites fortune for ten thousand years). We thus gather that these charms also possess the magic power to invite everlasting wealth, appropriately suited to this area known for its extensive overseas trading with foreign countries.

Of course, the Burger Collection also contains a spectrum of specimens that are conspicuously identifiable as productions from other provinces such as Jiangsu, Guizhou, Yunnan and Sichuan. These have been individually annotated as such in the catalogue wherever possible. There are some of the finest specimens from *Gui lu* (貴爐; Guizhou Furnace) and *Yun lu* (雲爐; Yunnan Furnace), such as Lot 2267 and Lot 2291, particularly notable for their preferred use of the heavenly stems and earthly branches as well as Bagua, weighty metal (both being copper-rich areas) and a bold calligraphic style that contrasts with the refined strokes found elsewhere. Particularly noteworthy is the complete set of four charms produced by *Chuan lu* (川爐; Sichuan Furnace) respectively illustrating plum blossom, orchid, bamboo, and chrysanthemum, collectively known as the Four Gentlemen Suite (*Si jun zi*; 四君子套錢; Lot 2827, Lot 2828, Lot 2829 and Lot 2830). This suite, like many other *Chuan lu* charms, are especially well cast, the inner rims neatly hand filed, the reverse inscribed with poetic lines written in four different calligraphic styles: regular, grass, seal and clerical scripts, with beautifully defined strokes. They have been heralded as the master pieces of the best quality of *Chuan lu* and highest representation of Chinese charms, therefore immensely sought after amongst collectors. What is particularly rare of the four specimens here is the fact that they are all in perfect, mint condition with pleasant matching patina that further enhances the aesthetic beauty. Thus, we see that *Gui lu* charms are marked by frequent uses of the ten heavenly stems, the twelve earthly branches and the eight trigrams, all divinity instruments coupled with a rough and un-constrained calligraphic style, revealing a primitive fundamental fear of the unknown and the unseen. *Chuan lu* charms are most different, in contrast, which demonstrate the hallmarks of high-level workmanship, aesthetic representation of flowers and appreciation of literary works, reflecting a leisurely and refined life style, the reminiscences of which are still observable in present-day Chengdu. Thus, we start to see the cultural characteristics and social preoccupations of these different regions even though they are all situated in the southwest close to each other. Let us not forget the group of attractive plaque-shaped charms with a coin-like body covered under richly decorated canopies with a hanging loop on top, many of which can be attributed nowadays to *Gan lu* (贛爐; Jiangxi Furnace) of Jiangxi Province. The skilfully drawn illustrations and finely executed calligraphy found on, for example, Lot 2243, Lot 2244 and Lot 2245, reveal a superb standard of workmanship expressing the wish for longevity, wealth and family harmony. In this regard, they are most similar to pieces produced by *Su lu* of Jiangsu Province, which command an equally high standard of production skills but perhaps more focused on the expressions of wish for good education, official recognition and imperial honours (see Lot 2242, Lot 2253 and Lot 2260).

The distinctive group of openwork charms is represented by two fabulous pieces, one showing two facing dragons reaching up and high towards a fire pearl in clouds (Lot 2082) and the other showing a group of human figures together with a horse (Lot 2145) that has been identified to have a Buddhist origin. The former sports an exquisitely engraved outer rim mimicking the body scales of the dragons, almost identical to that found on No 249 in my *Chinese Charms: Art, Religion and Folk Belief* (The Commercial Press 2008). Looking at it, one may even feel that it had been gilded at some stage and that, together with the extremely fine quality, this piece may have commanded a very prestigious, even imperial status. I have dated this specimen to the Liao Dynasty but it may well have been made in the Yuan since it reminds the viewer of a piece inscribed *Da yuan guo bao* (大元國寶; The National Treasure of the Great Yuan) on the obverse and showing a powerful dragon on the reverse flying in clouds towards a fire pearl, believe to have been issued as commemorative coin during the *Zhi da* reign (至大; 1308~1311 AD). The latter is simply superb with the exceptionally fine workmanship. This piece vividly shows three human figures, the central one commonly interpreted to be Prince Siddhartha, later known as Sakyamuni or Gautama Buddha, identifiable by his white horse of eighteen cubits in length, represented here underneath the central hole. The high quality is expected of pieces of a religious origin to be compatible with the devotion and the reverence that believers attach to such objects. These two probably represent the best quality of openwork charms and highlight the quality of the Burger collection.

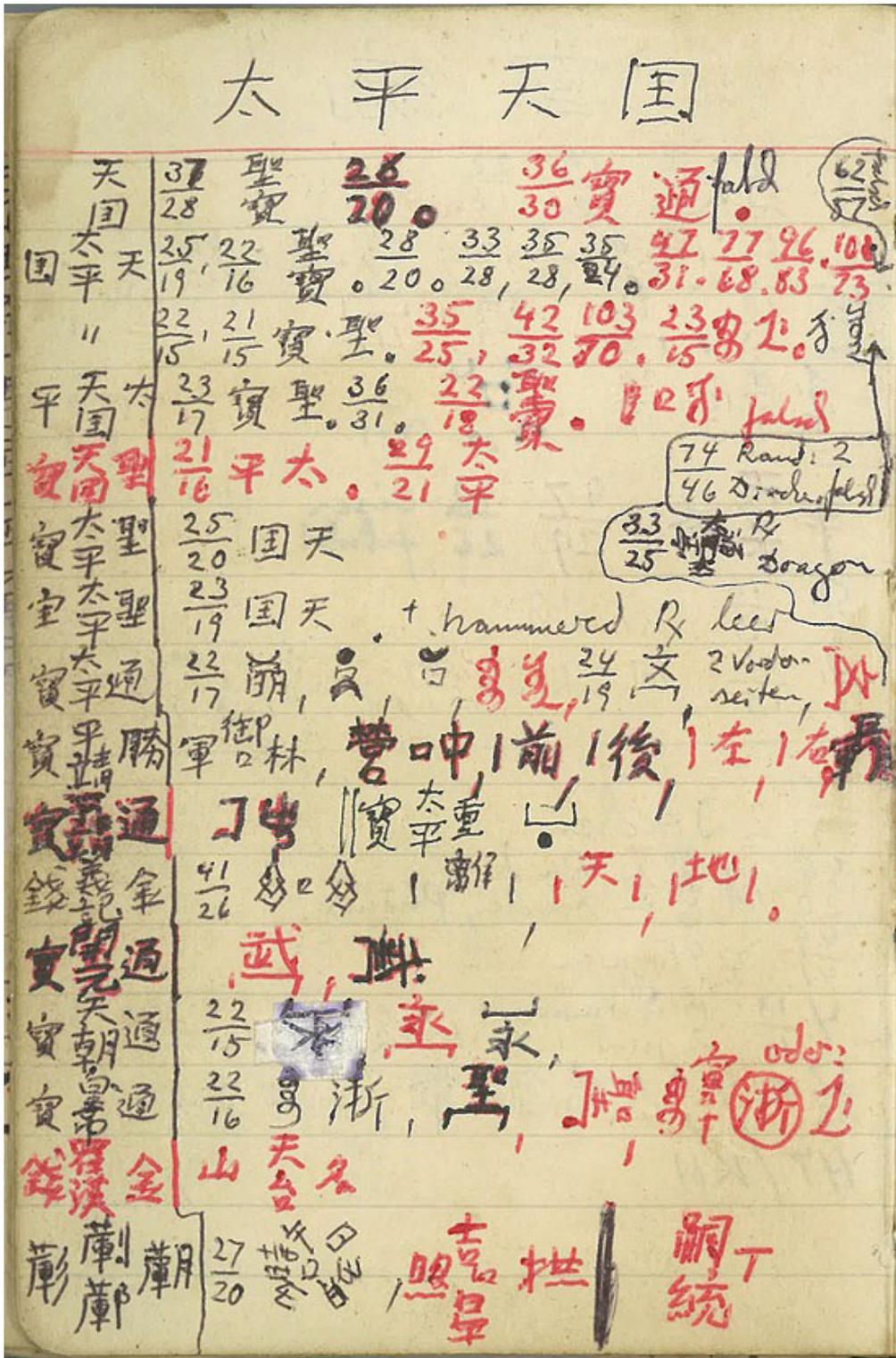


Fig. 5: A page from Dr Werner Burger's personal notebook showing *Tai ping tian guo* issues along with secret society member tokens including Lot 2535 四異字育五月五日午時錢 grouped together with *Tai ping tian guo* issues.

It is worth noting here that Lots 2535, 2536, 2537 and 2538 were grouped together with Lot 2539 in the original Burger collection. What they have in common is that they are related to secret societies active towards the end of the Qing Dynasty. Dr Werner kept a pocket-size notebook with him wherever he went. It meticulously recorded the types and features of cash coins. Fig. 5 shows a page from the notebook recording issues from *Tai ping tian guo* (太平天國). We see Lots 2535 and 2537 recorded on the same page, showing Dr Burger's recognition of it as a secret society membership token. The former was also attributed as such by Sun Zhonghui 孫仲匯. The other variant with the same obverse inscriptions but different reverse inscriptions *Ji xing gong zhao* 吉星拱照 is listed next to it, which was attributed as secret society membership token by Mr Ma Dingxiang 馬定祥. The specimens, along with his documentary notes, demonstrate Dr Burger's interest in such membership tokens and reinforce the understanding that his collection of charms was not at all an opportunist assembly but the result of careful planning and research, as an instrument whereby charms are probed as coin-like objects with rich cultural and social significances as well as symbolic meanings. They are thus grouped together in this catalogue to reflect this particular aspect.

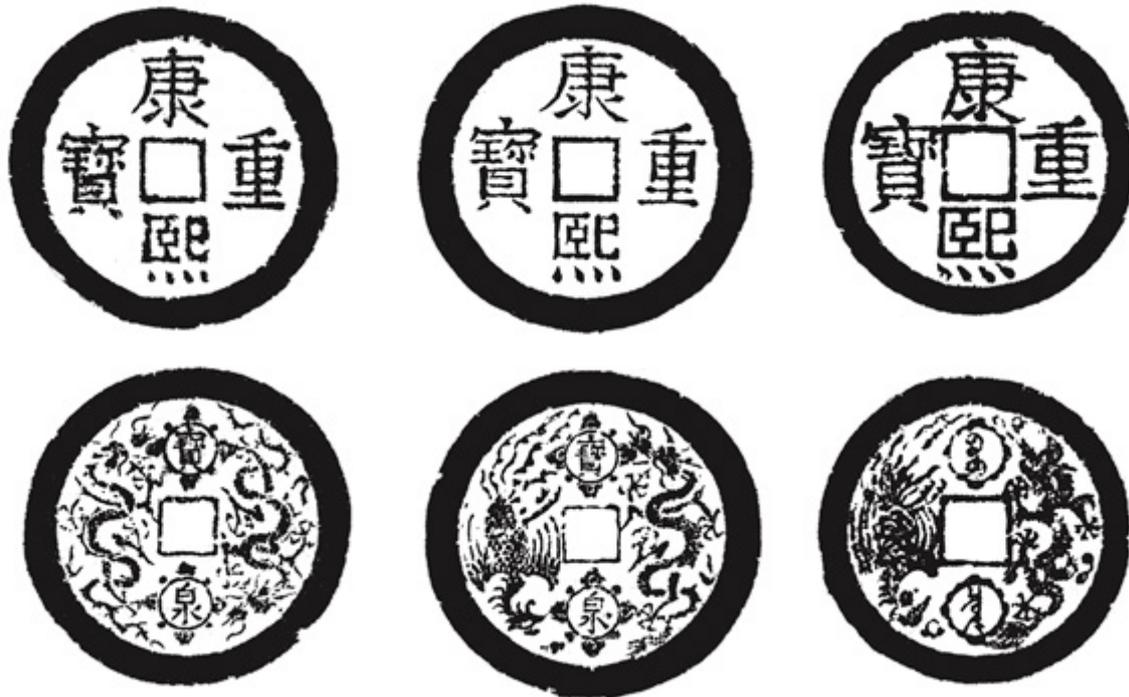
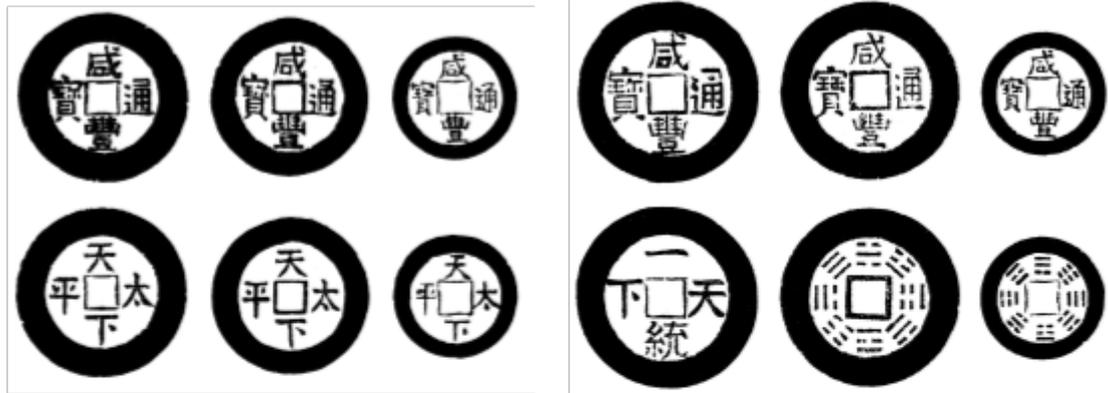


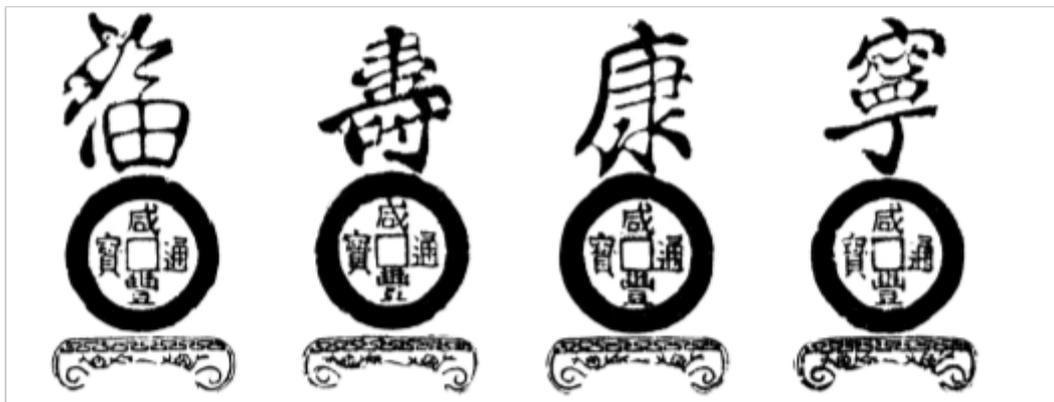
Fig. 6: Congratulatory charms to celebrate Kangxi's 60th birthday (*Ch'ing Cash*, p. 59)

Dr Burger had also developed a most impressive collection of *Jing lu* (京爐; Peking Furnace) charms and palace issues, including money trees composed of charms. These are fairly comprehensively included in *Ch'ing Cash*, listed under individual chapters according to emperors and reigns. For example, Fig. 6 shows three congratulatory charms made by the Board of Revenue to celebrate Kangxi's sixtieth birthday. The chapter on Qianlong alone lists about 40 different types of officially issued well-wishing charms, including those reverse inscribed *Tian xia tai ping* (天下太平) and *Fu shou tong tian* (福壽同天) as well as those reverse decorated with star and moon, and dragon and phoenix. Fig. 7 lists sixteen of the officially issued well-wishing charms from the Xianfeng Reign (*Ch'ing Cash*, p. 146). About 80 different types, are illustrated in his article (see Section of 7 in this catalogue), including Fig. 54, the only one from the group that is listed for this sale (Lot 2533).



T'ien hsia t' ai p'ing. "May there be peace in the whole empire"

"May the whole country be united." Eight trigrams



Fu 福, Shou 壽, K'ang 康, Ning 寧: "Happiness, Long life, Health, and Peace of Mind"

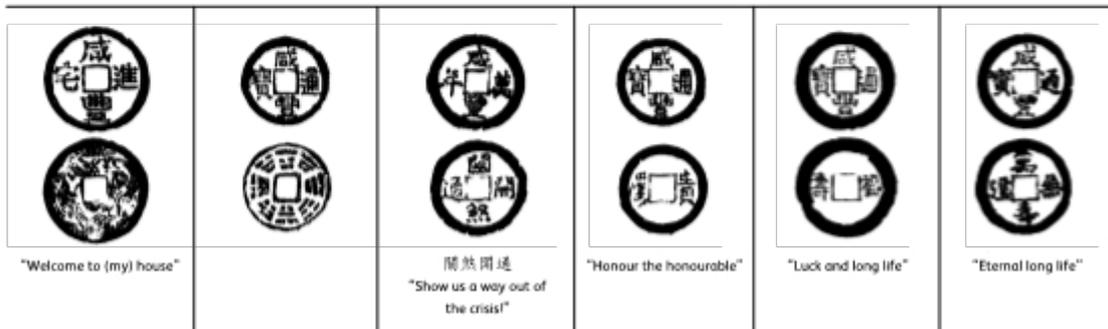


Fig. 7: Charms with the reign title of Xianfeng (*Ch'ing Cash*, p. 146)

To him, obviously, this important group of palace issues and charms with reign titles straddle between coin charms and official cash, hence carrying special significance in Qing coinage. Indeed, their inclusion in *Ch'ing Cash* has already added colour to discussions about Qing cash, which have, in turn, contextualised the production of the officially issued well-wishing charms. For the first time, as another example, the charm whose obverse is inscribed *Chang ming fu gui* (長命富貴) and reverse inscribed *Fu shou* (福壽) in seal script is attributed as officially issued during the Guangxu reign (Fig. 8). Before this, there was no definitive dating or attribution of this type at all. Dr Burger's knowledge has time and again provided sound solutions like this.

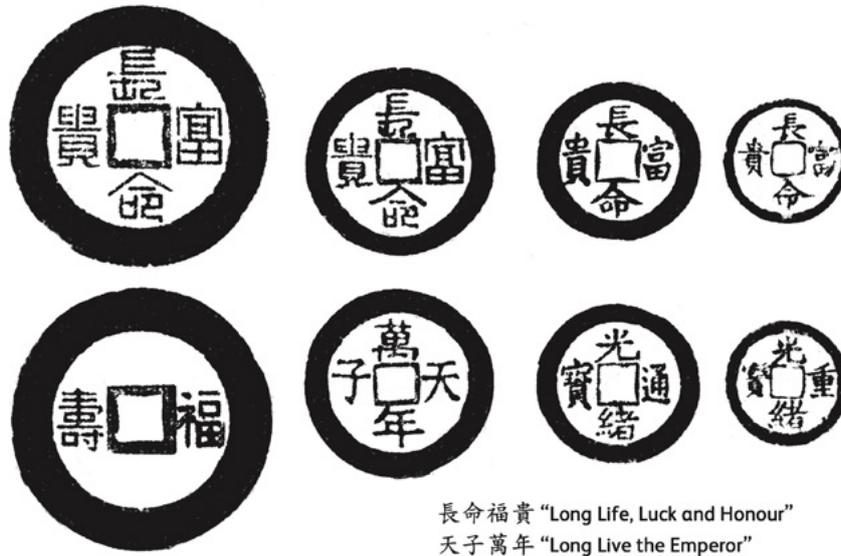


Fig. 8: Four of the officially issued charms from the Guangxu reign (Ch'ing Cash, p. 184)

In the 27th Year of Guangxu (1901 CE), the Jiangning Mint in Nanjing started to produce cash coins using machines imported from the West. Fig. 9 lists two trial 10-cash coins, one inscribed *Yi tong wan nian* (一統萬年; *Unity for 10,000 years*) and the other *Tian zi wan nian* (天子萬年; *Emperor for 10,000 years*) on the obverse, both inscribed *Jiang nan shi zao dang shi zhi qian* (江南試造當十制錢; *Jiangnan trial 10-cash coin*) on the reverse. To quote Dr Burger, “Kiangning made two 10-cash trial coins in an attempt to retain the square hole, which was the hallmark of Chinese coins for over 2000 years. The trial pieces weighed 5.5 mace... This remained a trial strike only. There are also some privately made cast versions of these coins.” (Ch'ing Cash, p173). The two trial coins can be regarded as the earliest machine-made charms. Their practical function is closest to that of *Kai lu qian* (開爐錢), “special, usually 10-cash large size, cash designed and cast by the mint workers as a well-wishing token to mark the start, or re-start, of a mint” (Ch'ing Cash, p. 13). Historically speaking, they represent a fruitless coalition between ancient procedure and modern technology, a contradictory combination between traditional culture and modern thought, and, most appropriately, a watershed in the development of Chinese history and culture. Hence yet another manifestation of the cultural significance of coin-like charms.



Fig. 9: Two 10-cash trial coins made by Jiangning Mint during Guangxu Reign, 5.5 mace in weight, one inscribed *Yi tong wan nian* (一統萬年; *Unity for 10,000 years*) on the obverse, the other inscribed *Tian zi wan nian* (天子萬年; *Emperor for 10,000 years*) on the obverse, both inscribed *Jiang nan shi zao dang shi zhi qian* (江南試造當十制錢; *Jiangnan trial 10-cash coin*). (Ch'ing Cash, p. 173)

We therefore cannot but ask the question how Dr Burger ever built such an extensive collection of amulets and charms. There must have been a long and painstaking journey from the beginning to the eventual accomplishment. Dr Burger himself wrote of “searching for elusive varieties in the back alleys of Peking, Shanghai, Canton, and Taipei” (*Ch’ing Cash*, p. 5), a journey, according to Ms Lucy Burger, of fifty years, extending to other countries such as the US, UK, Germany, Malaysia, Burma, and India. To my eyes, many of the pieces here are rather conspicuously similar in appearance, most identical to No 160 in my *Chinese Charms: Art, Religion, and Folk Belief* (The Commercial Press 2008), which has a provenance that I personally know can be traced back to Mr Chen Hongxi (陳鴻禧) and his family in Taiwan. Indeed, even a cursory look in Chen’s *Wan qian ji* (玩錢集; Taizhong 1987) will quickly show a familiar sight of a considerable number of lots listed in this catalogue, such as Lot 2754, Lot 2332 and Lot 2334. Though we never met in person, in Mr Scott Semans based in the USA, Dr Burger and I shared another common source for some of the best pieces in our separate collections. Scott referred coins and charms to Dr Burger for his attribution and authentication and noted “with any unusual Qing item I would always give him first offer” (Scott Semans, personal communication). There are good reasons to believe that the afore-mentioned Four Gentlemen Suite most certainly have originated from this source. According to Mr François Thierry de Crussol, numismatist and former curator of East Asian coins at the French National Library, Roger Wai-San Doo (杜維善) told him twenty years ago in 2003 that Dr Burger bought many coins and papers from the widow of Sun Jiayi (孫家驥), important collector from Taiwan and Roger Doo’s mentor in coins (François Thierry, personal communication). As recollected by Lucy Burger, whenever they visited Taiwan, they would meet up with Sun Jiayi, have dinner together and talk about coins. Besides, they maintained regular correspondence between Hong Kong and Taiwan. Professor Yang Yongzhi published *Sun jia ji xian sheng nian pu chu bian*, The Chronicle of Chia-Chi Sun, 1st Edition in 2015 (*Shu mu ji kan* 書目季刊; 2015/12/16, p. 89–110). Its 1975 entry records that Sun published “*Ch’ing Cash until 1735 Book One*, an epoch-making study of Qing coins” in December of the year in the Collector’s Journal of Philately and Numismatics, which “highly praised the publication of the English version of the PhD thesis of Dr Werner Burger, an established scholar in Qing coins”. Considering that *Ch’ing Cash until 1735* was not formally published until 1976, we can get a glimpse of their close friendship and communication. According to Lucy Burger, Dr Burger deeply respected Sun Jiayi for his profound knowledge and life experience and regarded him as a genius; as a matter of fact, Dr Burger continued to help Sun’s family including his daughter even after his death (Lucy Burger, personal communication). Judging from these first-hand credible accounts by François Thierry, Roger Doo and Lucy Burger, I have good reasons to believe that the Burger collection most likely contains pieces from this other important source from Taiwan.

We probably will never be able to piece together a complete picture about his paths and stops but one thing is for sure: He was intentionally focused on Qing charms just as his primary numismatic interest was in Qing cash. We thus realise again that the two collections were meant to cross-feed his steadfast pursuit of knowledge about Qing coinage. Thus, I feel that, while his primary research aim was focused on official cash, his mind was free enough to allow him to explore the aesthetic beauty and freedom of expression found in charms. Just as we believe that charms are a natural extension of coins, his interest in them was an extension of his primary research, which in a way provided him with free thinking and imagination in his attempt to piece things together in the labyrinth of archival records about the fiscal management of cash issue. This understanding about him would lend further insight into him as a “whole” numismatist, someone who transcended the numismatist self with the duly developed sense of beauty who appreciated and marvelled at the beautiful objects around him, acutely seeing at the same time their social and cultural functions and symbolic meanings. This aesthetic ability that not everybody receives from above injected energy into him and provided him with the endurance to continue with the tedious research, so tedious that it would take many PhDs to complete. But, with the valuable support from Lucy, he accomplished it, single-handedly, and left behind him a wealth of knowledge that is embodied in his *Ch’ing Cash* and, most appropriately, in this admirable, uncontaminated collection of coin charms.

Collecting from Hong Kong, Dr Burger benefitted from the privilege of being in touch with a society, and its neighbouring societies such as Taiwan, Japan and southeast Asia, where the use of coin charms has preciously continued until this day. Unlike many other contemporary collections found in Chinese mainland over the past twenty or thirty years, this prestigious collection has been formed in a naturalistic manner and remained unadulterated over the years with many uncommon pieces. It was therefore a daunting tasking to sort through them and to present such a corpus in a genuinely systematic and appropriate manner that is equally suited for an auction catalogue. A first priority, as evident in the current presentation, is to preserve the original flavour of the collection such that it truthfully reflects the acquisition and formation of the component objects. The retainment of the original flavour of the Burger collection is undoubtedly necessary and important for the future generation of numismatic researchers, coin collectors, art appraisers and museum curators alike.

This volume is privileged to include commemorative articles from Dr Burger's wife, Lucy, and a few long-time friends and acquaintances including William McDowall (former senior executive, Jardine Matheson), Joe Cribb (former Keeper of the Department of Coins and Medals, the British Museum), Zhou Weirong (Director of the Chinese Numismatic Museum), and Wu Yuanfeng (research fellow at The First Historical Archives of China). The Brill Press headquartered in the Netherlands has kindly granted the permission to reproduce Dr Burger's article entitled "Coins which are not Money: Cultural Functions and Symbolism", which is included here close to his cherished collection. It is also an appropriate place here to acknowledge the huge support received from Ms Lucy Burger, Mr William McDowall, Mr Michael Tsai, Dr Joe Cribb, and Mr Olivier Stocker (Chairman and CEO of Spink) as well as Ms Elaine Fung and her team at Spink China. Without their support and hard work, this volume would not have been assembled.

This is the first ever public sale devoted solely to a single important collection of coin charms, as a tribute to Dr Werner Burger, the greatest collector and numismatist in Qing coinage of China. It is yet another landmark event in Chinese numismatics in general and coin-like charms in particular following the first International Symposium on Chinese Numismatic Charms held on 14 July 2008 as well as the first ever public exhibition, Chinese Charms: Art, Religion, and Folk Belief, held 12 July – 24 August 2008, both in Hong Kong. These events have clearly marked out Hong Kong as a special place in the research and collection of Chinese coin-like charms.

Finally, I wish you a pleasant time viewing the listings in this catalogue.



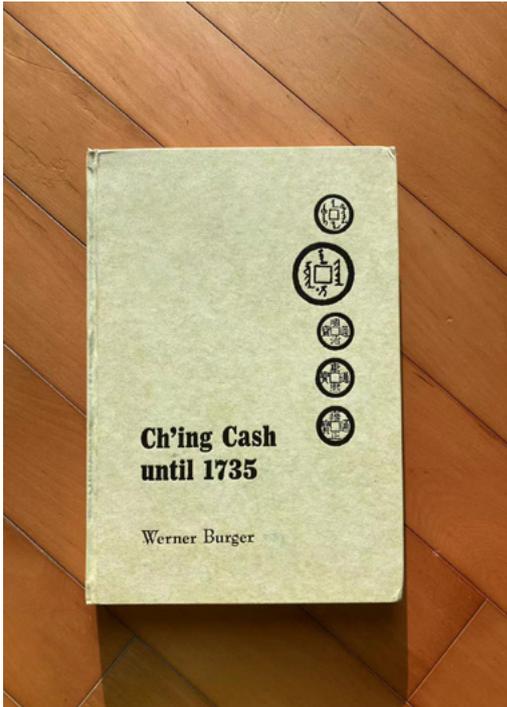
Dr Werner Burger's library

布威納博士的花錢收藏與文化意義

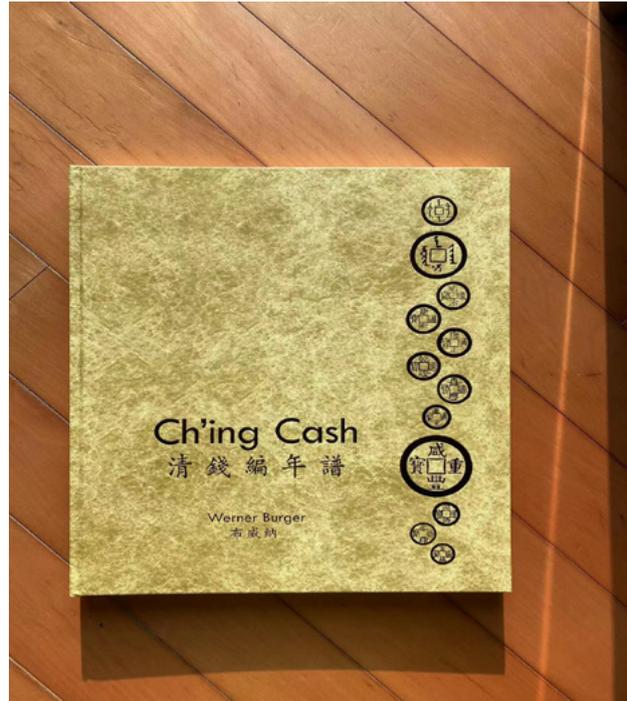
方稱宇博士 FRSA

香港城市大學韓禮德智能語言應用研究中心主任

布威納博士 (Dr Werner Burger; 1936–2021) 無疑是清代錢幣最偉大的收藏家和學者。他的巨著《清錢編年譜：至1735》(1976; 圖一) 和《清錢編年譜》(香港大學博物館和美術館, 2016; 圖二) 即為明證。他收藏錢幣逾10萬件, 篩選自重達七噸近二百萬枚的清代錢幣, 可謂海內外之最, 並以此為實物基礎, 完整地展示和描述了整個大清帝國自1616年至1911年近三百年間發行的6,000多種鑄幣。與此同時, 他的著作也展現了一種學術視野, 這一視野明顯地超越了錢幣收藏和錢幣研究, 擴展到了檔案學、經濟學、漢學、歷史學等領域。本目錄首次向世界錢幣界公開布威納博士的另一個主要錢幣收藏, 即中國花錢。這一收藏共有藏品1,040件, 分佈在今次933組拍品中。在此之前, 外界對這批藏品一無所知, 即使是那些與他關係密切的親友也是到他去世後的2021年才得知它們的存在。和《清錢編年譜》所展示的行用錢一樣, 布威納博士的花錢收藏是博大的, 它的公佈於世將有助於我們更為深入地瞭解這位傑出的收藏家和錢幣學家, 以及他的學術思想。



圖一：《清錢編年譜：至1735》，
1976年出版(方稱宇收藏，托尼·莫森贈送)



圖二：《清錢編年譜》，
2016年出版(方稱宇收藏，布太贈送)

這些首次公開的珍貴藏品的意義必須以他收藏的清代行用錢為背景，才能得到全面的理解和評價。可以這麼說，布威納博士的行用錢收藏和花錢收藏形成了對立但又互補的兩極，即民間與官方、想像與規範、世俗與正統……本圖錄收錄布威納博士關於花錢的一篇文章，《似錢非錢：論花錢的文化功能和象徵意義》。他在文中提到，在1911年之前的中國，社會生活的方方面面，包括個人的一言一行，均有極度嚴格和苛刻的規範和制約，不受約束的寥寥無幾，而其中之一便是花錢。在這個兩極中，行用錢代表的是帝國意志和權威主義，是一種不允許任何偏差的僵化和頑固的專制。另一方面，花錢所代表的是個人意志，允許通過各種圖案和銘文對各種主題進行無拘無束的表述。但是，如果我們同意世俗和官方是古代中國社會的兩個組成元素，那麼行用錢和花錢也就自然地構成了同一枚錢幣的頭尾兩面，正如圖三中的五帝錢一樣，是行用與民俗的結合，是中國錢幣文化中二元性的具體表現。我們也可以進一步說，如果沒有對花錢的充分研究和認識，任何關於中國錢幣的研究都是片面的、不完整的。我相信，這一觀點也正是布威納博士所堅信的，也正是他收藏花錢的初衷，以此來印證和豐富他對行用錢的研究，再反過來推進對花錢和社會的理解，二者相輔相成。所以，我們所看到的這一花錢巨藏絕非是一個邊緣性或輔助性的集合，而是他的核心收藏之一，其目的是為了深入瞭解中國錢幣以及背後的社會、文化和歷史。布氏著有《契丹小字民俗錢》一文，發表於《中國錢幣》2010年第一期，不僅對遼“天長地久”錢的形制特徵和錢文進行了描述和釋讀，更對其產生的歷史文化背景作出高度概述：

《道德經》第七章闡述了道家的中心思想，而其開首句正是“天長地久”。在遼民俗錢出現，這個意思並不奇怪，因為契丹人深受道家思想熏陶，猶如漢人之受儒家，蒙古人之受佛家影響一般。雖然契丹文圖書現已失傳，但我們知道哪些書籍曾經翻譯成契丹文。在所知的名單中，並無佛家和儒家的著作，而道家的則有一些，其中包括在遼代十分普及的《陰符經》。

以上這一論述恰如其分地闡明了布氏的錢幣收藏觀，即以物證史。荷兰萊頓大學京以成 (Fresco Sam-Sin) 博士寫有一篇關於《清錢編年譜》的精彩評論，發表於2016年《東方錢幣雜誌》第227卷。他認為，一個嚴肅認真的行用錢收藏應當是錢幣學和歷史學的物質和現實基礎，“以證實或反駁書面歷史，因為這些書面記載往往無意描述真實的歷史，甚至因為政治意圖或意識形態考量而掩蓋某些史實”。我認為這一見解自然也適用於布威納博士的花錢收藏和研究，即：以花錢為實物基礎，印證和探討中國社會與文化的各個方面。我也由衷地贊同京以成所說：“如果有誰的錢幣收藏能講述一個真實的故事，那一定是布威納的”(資料來源同上)。



圖三：五帝錢一套，由布氏收藏之清錢組成。布氏的研究貢獻之一是將我們對清代行用錢的認知由年號和鑄局推進到鑄行年份。他的一個主要研究方法是五十年如一日對海量錢幣實物進行反覆的觀察、思考、排列、再排列(圖四)，以及他對歷史文獻和官方紀錄的把握。比如，他的研究將此處五錢的鑄行年份精確為順治寶臨1661年，康熙寶臨1675年，雍正寶泉東廠版1726年，乾隆寶浙1766年，嘉慶寶南1803年。(方稱宇收藏，布太贈送)



圖四：布氏的錢幣排列工作檯。據布太回憶，在布威納博士研究康熙制錢時，這張工作檯有多達六十個格子。布氏通過反覆排列與對比，悉心研究各爐每年所鑄康熙制錢的不同特徵。

那麼，我們如何看待布威納博士的花錢收藏？有關它對中華文化的意義和價值，我們可以說什麼？

花錢以吉語和圖案著稱，加上其錢幣的形狀，在過去的2,000年中一直受到人們的青睞和追捧，並且日益珍貴。作為一個錢幣門類，他們的收藏和研究在中國以及世界蓬勃發展，市場繁榮強勁，出版文獻的數量和質量飛速增長。無處不在的互聯網有效地推動了花錢的交流和相關資訊的溝通。其中一個最為重要的發展是，花錢研藏界已就它們的斷代和地域特徵達成了廣泛共識。大多數時候，我們可以根據一枚花錢的風格特徵很快地判斷其鑄製朝代，或漢、或宋元、或明清。我們現在還可以判斷它的地域屬性，如京爐、蘇爐、浙爐、川爐、貴爐等等。這些認知極大地促進了我們對花錢的全方位理解，包括它們的鑄造時期、朝代風格、地域特徵，以及不同爐別之間的相似性和細微差異。例如，我們現在發現蘇爐花錢與贛爐花錢有著高度的相似性，這一發現十分重要，極有可能揭示了這兩個不同省份背後高度密切的歷史淵源、文化背景和行政管理，包括管理錢幣發行和鑄造的錢局和爐廠。

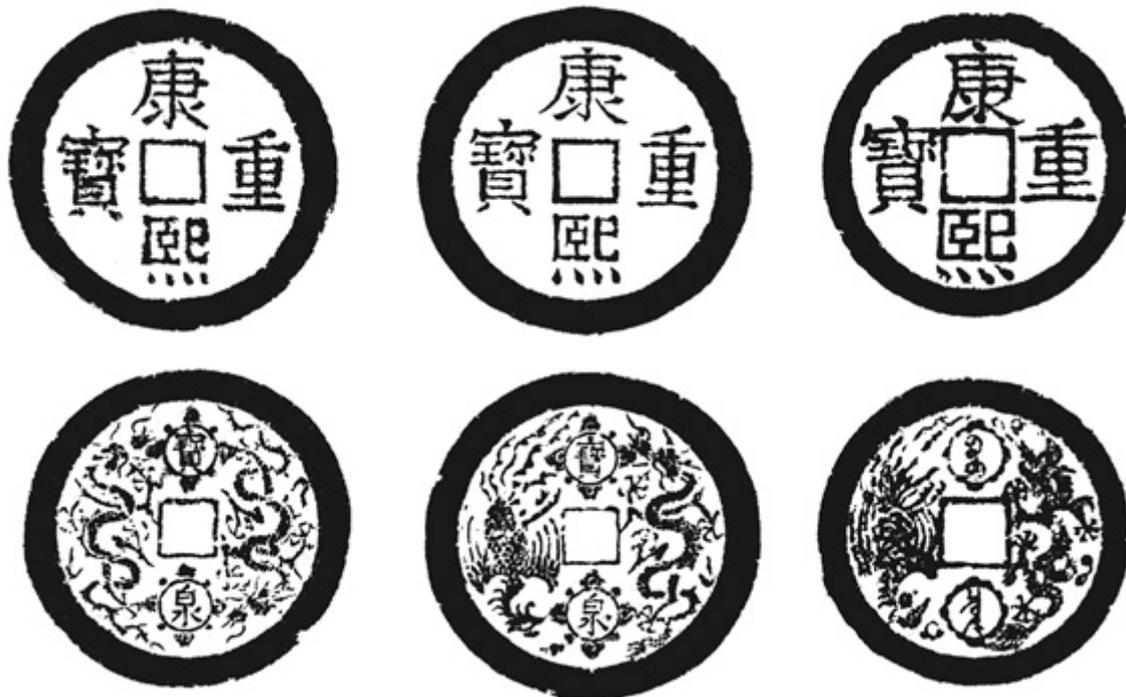
我們眼前的布氏收藏具有其獨到的錢幣學意義和文化意義。首先，通過對這些藏品的編目和分類，我們發現布威納博士為我們留下了一組為數不少的粵爐花錢。布氏的永久居住地在香港，他的錢幣視野和收藏活動自然也集中在這一地區，他的收藏很大程度上彌補了粵爐花錢的一個缺憾。眾所周知，從文化思想、地理位置、歷史發展等各方面來看，廣東是個重要大省，粵爐花錢極其重要，但迄今為止，我們對這組花錢的數量和種類的認知甚為欠缺。在此之前，粵爐花錢只是零星出現在不同的出版物和拍賣會上，而布氏收藏首次將他們集中展示，形成了一個統一的、系統的系列。這一系列的形成功助於凸顯粵爐花錢的主要特徵，進而形成一種風格規範，並以之發現和確定這一家族的未知成員。正因為如此，我們現在可以將二枚不同的元天上帝錢（Lot 2318、Lot 2319）一同視為粵爐，並將其聯系起來，確定大峰祖師錢（Lot 2320）亦出自廣東，進而根據該地區的宗教傳統，更具體地確定該錢出自廣東東部的潮汕地區。通過將已知的粵爐錢排列在一起並加以觀察，我們發現它們通常是鍍金的（如引人注目的Lot 2305、Lot 2315和Lot 2564），錢體通常有燦爛悅目的金黃色，地張常飾有漂亮的魚子紋，此二點可以認為是鑒定粵爐花錢的重要風格特徵。布氏藏品中還有一個系列，面以“正德通寶”為錢文，背飾龍鳳圖案。他們大多不是明代的到代品，而是清代後鑄。正德錢大多應該出自閩爐，但我們通過觀察，發現這批布氏藏品和粵爐花錢一樣，多數通體金黃，不少鑲金（如Lot 2497、Lot 2499）。福建和廣東均為中國南部的兩個臨海大省，相互接壤，因此在錢幣文化方面有不少相通之處，而鑲金或金黃銅色可認為是他們的一個共同特點。閩粵是中國海上通商貿易大省，航海是主要運輸方式。從傳統民俗信仰來說，正德錢以鎮水

錢著稱，具有防止溺水、遏止風浪的壓勝能力，因此在這一地區的使用和出現率很高。除鎮水外，布氏藏品還揭示了正德錢的另一重要屬性：拍品第2510號面文“正德通寶”，背面除雙龍外，外緣上尚刻有一組六字銘文，右旋讀為“正德錢富萬年”。我們由此認識到，正德花錢尚具有永久招財的風水屬性，這也非常適合閩粵地區歷史悠久、興旺發達的海外貿易傳統。

當然，這批布氏藏品還包括一系列明確可識別為江蘇、貴州、雲南和四川等省份的花錢。在可能的情況下，這些都在圖錄中一一標明。其中不乏來自貴爐和雲爐的代表作，如拍品第2267號和第2291號。這兩個省份地處西南，富產銅材，所出花錢以其厚重的錢體、種類繁多的錢文和與眾不同的粗獷書風而著名。布氏的川爐花錢也特別值得一提，其中最為重要的應數梅蘭竹菊四君子錢一套 (Lot 2827、Lot 2828、Lot 2829和Lot 2830)。四君子套錢錢體鑄製精細，修穿工藝講究，且題材典雅，背面詩文以篆、隸、真、草四體書就，是川爐花錢藝術的最高代表，也是中國花錢的瑰寶，在藏界備受追捧。尤其難能可貴的是，這四枚均為未流通狀態，品相極佳，且包漿一致，無疑是布氏藏品中的另一重要亮點。雲、貴、川地處中國西南，三省交界，但我們依然可以看到彼此的文化差異：雲貴花錢粗獷，常用天干、地支和八卦等卜易主題，所表述的是對未知和不可知的原始畏懼和對神明保佑的真切期盼；川爐錢所表示的則是對世間美物的欣賞和讚美，不僅有四君子套錢，也有大美萬歲錢 (Lot 2825)，和成都的文化歷史一樣，體現出一種舒適閒逸的生活態度與方式。因此，這些花錢充分展示了不同地區的基本文化特徵和社會風尚。布氏花錢中另有一組精美的掛牌形化錢，簡稱掛花，不少可以歸於江西的贛爐，例如Lot 2243、Lot 2244和Lot 2245。贛爐掛花上常見精妙的圖案和典雅的書法，通過高超的鑄製工藝，表達了長壽、財富、家庭和睦的願望。在這一點上，它們與蘇爐錢最為相似。蘇爐的製作技藝同樣高超，題材內容上可能更注重對良好教育、官方認可和朝廷封賞的希冀 (Lot 2242、Lot 2253和Lot 2260)。

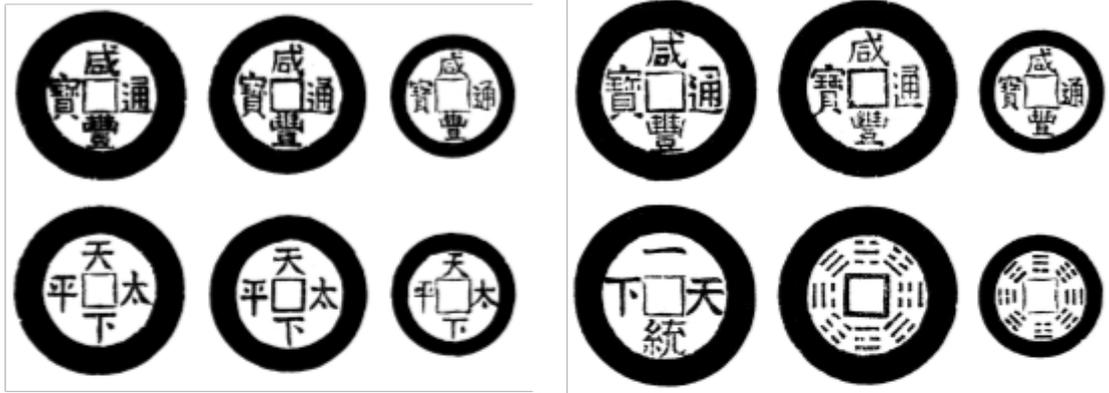
我想特別提到布氏集藏的鏤空錢。在今次拍賣中，這組獨特的門類有兩個神話級的拍品：一為鏤空雙龍錢 (Lot 2082)，展示兩條雲龍奮力昇往寶珠，圖案設計和鑄工異常精美，錢體似曾塗金，彰顯其身世不凡。另外，此錢的一個重要特徵為其外緣鑿刻的龍鱗，這一特徵可見於《中國花錢與傳統文化》一書第249號之鏤空單龍 (方稱宇著，北京商務印書館2008年出版)。從這些方面來考慮，其年代上限可看到遼代，可謂最美之遼龍鏤空。同時，此處之龍也讓人想起元朝至大年間鑄製的大元國寶背龍錢，神態霸氣，極富張力，具有皇家氣派。該錢目前僅見，且初次披露。它的出現勢必將鏤空錢的收藏推向一個新的高度。另一枚是人物鏤空錢 (Lot 2145)，穿上及左右有一組人物，穿上之人目前多認為乃悉達多王子，后為佛教創始人釋迦摩尼。穿下一馬，應為王子座騎。該錢鑄製工藝極其高超，刻畫細膩生動，人物面部表情栩栩如生。尤其難得之處，在於該錢的品相和包漿，可謂絕美。在我看來，這二件拍品可能是我們迄今所見最好的鏤空錢，也是布氏花錢的最佳代表。

另外，有必要提及拍品2535號、2536號、2537號和2538號。它們在布氏的收藏冊中是歸集在一起的。一個重要的共同點是它們均與清末活躍的秘密社團有關。儘管為數不多，它們展示了布威納博士對這些秘密社團信號錢的特別興趣。布威納博士隨身攜帶一袖珍筆記本，直到去世從未離身，其中細密詳盡地紀錄了各類錢幣的版別特徵。在太平天國一頁（圖五），我們發現他列舉了數枚秘密社團信號錢，Lot 2537並足太平通寶背龍鳳和古錢學家孫仲匯先生鑑定為信號錢的四異字背五月五日午時錢赫然在列（Lot 2535），同時也列舉了馬丁祥先生考證的四異字背吉星拱照信號錢。這些錢幣實物和資料充分加深了我們對布氏的一個深度理解，即他的花錢收藏絕非無目的的收藏行為，而是源自細密周全的策劃，用於探索這些錢形物件所具有的豐富文化和社會意義以及象徵意義。因此，它們在本圖錄中也被編錄在一起，以反映布氏這一特別考量。



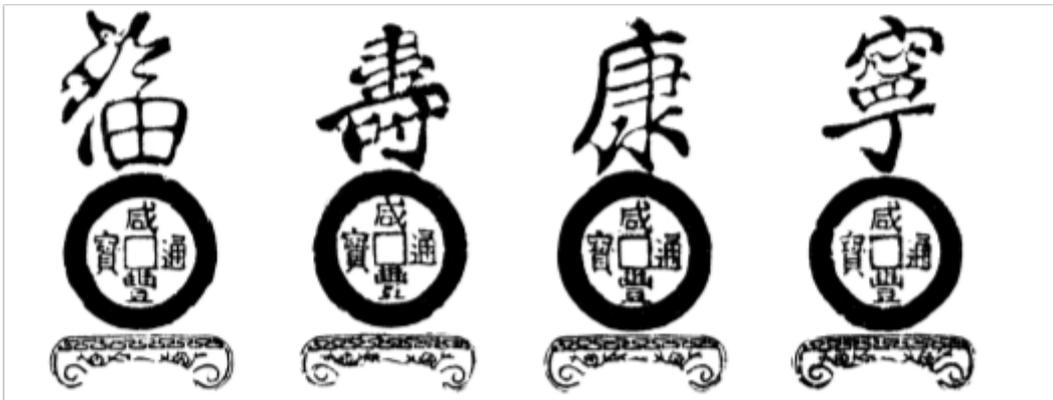
圖六：布威納博士收藏的康熙六十壽辰特鑄慶典花錢（《清錢編年譜》第59頁）

另外值得說明的是，布威納博士藏有一批數目可觀的年號花錢、宮錢、和花錢錢樹。這些藏品此前發表於《清錢編年譜》，按年號列於各清帝名目之下。比如說，圖六為該書康熙朝一章中列舉的三枚康熙六十壽辰特鑄慶典花錢。乾隆朝一章列有相關花錢近四十種，如背天下太平、背福壽同天、背星月、背龍鳳等。圖七為該書第146頁，列舉咸豐年號花錢十六種。另有一部分約80種發表於布氏“似錢非錢：花錢的文化功能和象徵意義”一文（見本章第七節）。該文圖例第54號為咸豐通寶背百祿是荷錢，從圖中可見布氏藏有二枚，一面一背，而其中一枚即列於本次拍賣（Lot 2533），尤其難得。

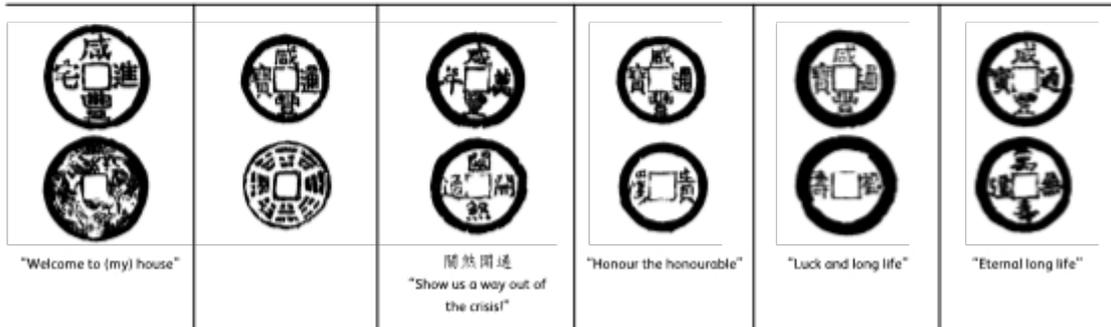


T'ien hsiao t' ai p'ing. "May there be peace in the whole empire"

"May the whole country be united." Eight trigrams



Fu 福, Shou 壽, K'ang 康, Ning 寧: "Happiness, Long life, Health, and Peace of Mind"



"Welcome to (my) house"

開然開通
"Show us a way out of the crisis!"

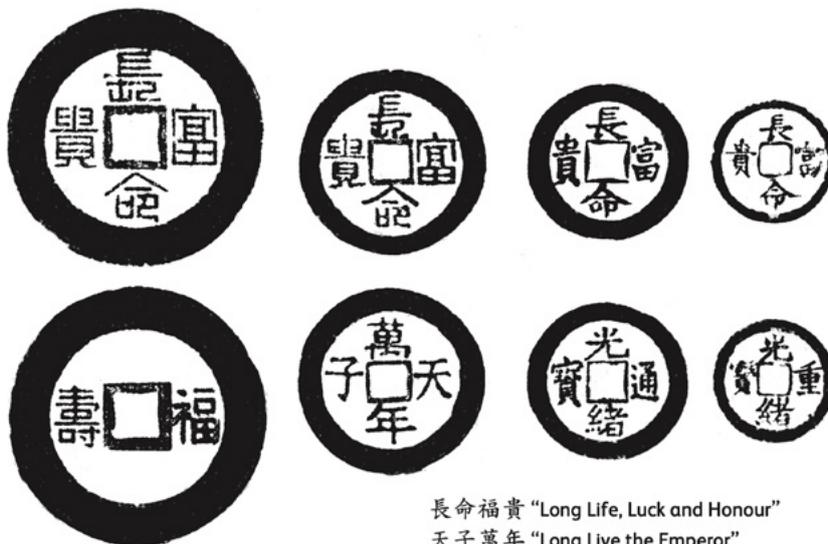
"Honour the honourable"

"Luck and long life"

"Eternal long life"

圖七：布威納博士收藏的咸豐年號花錢（《清錢編年譜》第146頁）

很明顯，對布氏而言，這些年號錢和宮錢居於花錢和行用錢之間，在清代鑄幣研究中具有特殊的借鑑意義。的確，布氏將這些花錢在《清錢編年譜》中與行用錢有機地結合在一起，相互印證，以實物說明清代錢幣的鑄行體例。圖八是布氏列舉的光緒花錢中的四枚。其中一枚面文篆書“長命富貴”，背篆書“福壽”。在《清錢編年譜》中，布氏明確標明是官鑄花錢，並更為具體地斷為光緒年間鑄品。此錢傳世版別多種，且眾說紛紜，但從末有人能夠確定其鑄造年代和性質。布氏在花錢鑑定方面的過人之處由此可見一斑。



長命福貴 “Long Life, Luck and Honour”
天子萬年 “Long Live the Emperor”

圖八：布維納博士收藏的光緒官鑄花錢四種（《清錢編年譜》第184頁）

光緒27年（公元1901年），南京江寧局以西方技術開造機製錢。圖九為布氏收藏的的試造當十制錢二種，各重5.5錢，其一面文“一統萬年”，其二面文“天子萬年”，背文均為“江南試造當十制錢”。布氏說：“江寧局製作了兩種當十制錢機製試造幣，以試圖保留兩千年來中國錢幣特有的方孔。……坊間有它們的私鑄品傳世。”（《清錢編年譜》第173頁）這兩枚試造幣的性質相當於傳統鑄幣中的開爐錢，即“鑄錢局在設局之初或停鑄後重啟時，為祈求順利，由鑄錢局工匠設計和鑄造的特殊品種，通常是形制較大的當十錢”（《清錢編年譜》第13頁）。從歷史的角度來看，他們是中國最早的機製花錢，是傳統工藝與現代技術的結合體，也是傳統文化與現代思想的矛盾體，恰如其分地代表了中國歷史文化發展的一個分水嶺。在此，我們看到的是花錢文化意義的又一體現。



圖九：布威納博士收藏的江寧局試造制錢二種，重5.5錢，其一面文“一統萬年”，其二面文“天子萬年”，背文均為“江南試造當十制錢”（《清錢編年譜》第173頁）

至此，我們不得不問一個問題，布威納博士是如何建立起這一豐富的花錢收藏。從一開始到這一收藏的最終形成，布氏一定經歷了漫長而艱辛的旅程。布氏自己談及“在北京、上海、廣州和臺北的街巷裏苦尋難得錢品”（《清錢編年譜》第5頁）。布威納博士的妻子布太也說，這是一段長達50年的旅程，從中國延伸到美國、英國、德國、馬來西亞、緬甸和印度等其他國家。布氏收藏中許多花錢在外觀上非常相近，類似於我《中國花錢與傳統文化》（商務印書館，2008年）一書中的第160號。我個人認為這些花錢的傳承和遞藏可以追溯到臺灣的著名錢幣收藏家陳鴻禧先生。事實上，本圖錄中的不少拍品（如Lot 2754、Lot 2332和Lot 2334）以前都曾收錄於陳氏所著的《玩錢集》（臺中1987）。雖然我和布威納博士從未謀面，我們各自收藏的佳品還有另一個共同來源。美國斯科特·塞曼斯（Scott Semans）先生親自證實，他多年來一直向布氏發送各種錢幣或錢幣照片，以徵求他的鑑定意見和考證，有時布氏會將這些錢幣買下，其中包括花錢，尤其是帶有年號的花錢。“巨有任何不尋常的清代錢品，我都會讓他優先報價”（Scott Semans，個人通訊）。我有充分的理由相信，前面提到的川爐四君子套錢也購自同一來源。另據前法國國家圖書館東方錢幣主管蒂埃里告知，台灣知名收藏家孫家驥去世後，布威納博士從其遺孀處購買了一大批鑄幣和文件資料。這一事實十分可靠，因為乃杜月笙之子杜維善於2003年親口告訴蒂埃里，而孫家驥即為杜氏的錢幣收藏啟蒙老師，二人關係密切。布太也回憶說，他們夫婦二人每次去台灣都會和孫家驥會面，一同享用美食，一同談論錢幣，平時亦有書信往來。台灣楊永智教授著有《孫家驥先生年譜初編》一文，2015年發表於《書目季刊》（第49卷，第三期，第89-110頁）。該文提到1975年12月孫氏在《收藏家郵幣雜誌》發表《一本劃時代的清錢譜：〈清錢編年譜〉（上冊）》一文，“推崇清錢大家德國布威納博士論文英文版付梓”。《清錢編年譜：至1735》正式出版於1976年，而孫氏1975年即著文予以推崇，可見孫氏與布氏之交情。布太也告知，布威納博士對孫家驥極為敬重，十分欽佩他的學識和閱歷，認為他是天才，在孫氏去世後，對其家人和女兒照顧有加。鑑於這些回憶均乃當事人親口告知，可信度高，因此布氏的這批花錢極有可能包含一部分孫家驥舊藏。

我們可能永遠也無法構構出他收藏活動的完整路徑，但有一點是肯定的：他對清朝花錢的關注是有目的、有意識的行為，正如清朝行用錢是他的主要研究對象。所以，我們再次意識到，這兩組藏品的建立是為了適合他對清代鑄幣知識的不懈追求。我認為，儘管他的主要研究目標是官鑄行用錢，但他的自由想像也讓他癡迷地探索花錢的美學意義和社會功能。正如我們認為花錢是古代鑄幣的自然延伸，他對花錢的興趣也是他本體研究領域的延伸。花錢在某種意義上為他提供了自由思考的空間和想像的空間，讓他在浩如瀚海、迷宮一般的古代錢幣檔案中梳理出清朝行用錢體系和財政管理架構。這一視角深刻地向我們展示了一個“全人”錢幣學家，他超越了錢幣學家的自我，具有廣博的審美能力，使其欣賞並驚歎於周圍的美麗物品，同時也敏銳而深刻地看到了它們的社會功能和文化象徵意義。這種不凡的審美觀和審美能力為他注入能量，並為他提供持續進行艱苦研究的耐力，這項研究如此之艱苦與乏味，一般需要許多博士才能完成。但他在布太的寶貴支持下獨自完成了這項研究，並給我們留下了一個豐富的錢幣知識體系，不僅體現在他的《清錢編年譜》中，而且也恰如其分地體現在他令人讚嘆的花錢收藏中。

布氏身居香港，地處臺灣、日本以及東南亞的交匯點，使得他的花錢收藏有得天獨厚的地理優勢。在這些地區，花錢的製作和使用一直延續到今天，為他的花錢收藏提供了有機養料，與中國大陸形成於過去二、三十年的花錢集藏十分不同。他的收藏可以說是自然形成的，原汁原味，有許多不同尋常的藏品。因此，對它們進行分類，以真正系統和適當的方式呈現這一體系並應用於拍賣目錄，是一項艱巨的任務。本圖錄的一個首要是保留布氏藏品的原始風味，使其真實地反映這一集藏的獲取、形成和風格。對於未來一代的花錢收藏家、錢幣學家、藝術鑑定師和文博專家來說，保留布氏藏品的原汁原味無疑是必要的，也是重要的。

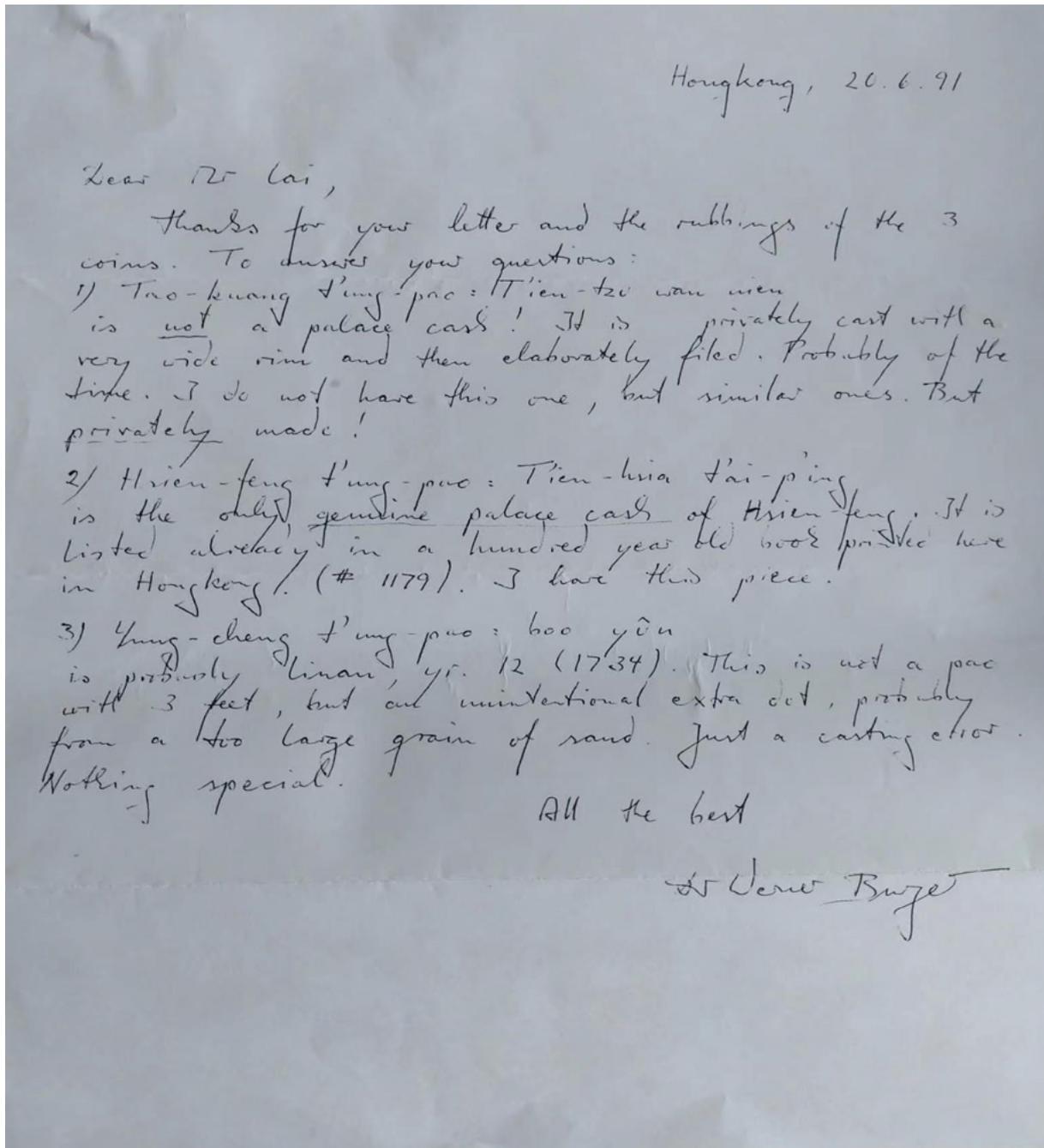
本圖錄很榮幸地收錄了布威納博士的妻子布太和一些世交的紀念文章，包括威廉·麥克道爾（前英國怡和洋行高管）、喬·克利勃博士（前大英博物館幣章部主任）、周衛榮（中國錢幣博物館館長）和吳元豐（中國第一歷史檔案館研究員）。另外，總部位於荷蘭的Brill出版社也慷慨地允許轉載布威納博士題為“似錢非錢：花錢的文化功能和象徵意義”這篇文章。我們特意將該文收錄在這一部分的最後，和他畢生的花錢珍藏安排在一起，以示留念。在此，我必須特別提到布太、威廉·麥克道爾先生、邁克·蔡先生、喬·克力勃博士、斯賓克主席兼首席執行官奧利維爾·斯多克先生和馮惠謙女士以及她在斯賓克香港的團隊。沒有他們的直接參與、共同努力與道義支持，這本圖錄不可能在這麼短的時間內和大家見面。

這是有史以來第一次花錢大型公開專拍，也是第一次花錢獨家收藏專拍。令人難忘的是，首次中國花錢國際研討會於2008年7月14日在香港召開，首次中國花錢公開展“中國花錢與傳統文化”於2008年7月12日至8月24日也在香港舉辦。現在，首次大型中國花錢專拍又在香港推出，這是中國錢幣研究和花錢集藏的又一里程碑。特此向中國清代錢幣界最偉大的收藏家和錢幣學家布威納博士致以崇高的敬意！

最後，我祝您在翻閱這本圖錄時度過一段愉快的時光。



Dr Werner Burger's writing desk



A reply letter written and signed by Dr Werner Burger dated 21 June 1991 addressing a collector friend's query about three Qing coins, including a Daoguang tongbao reverse inscribed *Tian zi wan nian* 天子萬年, a Xianfeng tongbao reverse inscribed *Tian xia tai ping* 天下太平, and a Yongzheng tongbao reverse inscribed *Boo yun*,

布威納博士1991年6月21日書寫並簽名的信·回覆泉友對三枚清代錢幣的諮詢·其中二枚為年號花錢·包括道光通寶背天子萬年錢樹頭和咸豐通寶背天下太平·第三枚為雍正通寶背寶雲

LAO BU, MY HUSBAND

Lucy Burger

President

Chinese Culture Promotion Society, Hong Kong

My husband, Dr Werner Burger, I respect deeply with my whole heart. We like to call him “Lao Bu”. When he was still a primary school pupil, Lao Bu visited a museum and, when he saw the Chinese bronzes, art objects, and paintings, his heart burned like getting an electric shock. He instantly made up his mind at that young age that one day he would study something about China and marry a Chinese wife, a dream that he pursued for the rest of his life.

Lao Bu and I met in 1975 and, ever since then, we were together for over half a century. That year, he was awarded PhD in Chinese numismatics from Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, the first doctorate ever awarded in this field. He thus realized his childhood dream: To learn something about China and marry a Chinese wife. But this doctorate was an extremely difficult subject not easy at all to achieve.

When Lao Bu decided to take Chinese numismatics as his research direction, his supervisor, Prof. Dr. Dr Herbert Franke, poured buckets of cold water on him and advised against this choice. It was no clue at all how to find Qing Dynasty coins and historic documents to study during that time in Germany. Lao Bu persisted with great determination and perseverance. He finally achieved his doctorate with highest honour. Professor Franke was impressed with Lao Bu’s thesis and encouraged him to publish what he called the most important breakthrough in research on this subject. That was Lao Bu’s first book in 1976 titled *Ch’ing Cash until 1735*.

Due to the lack of data, his doctoral thesis extended to 1735 only, the last year of the Yong Zhen Reign of the Qing Dynasty. He was determined to complete his research on the entire Qing Dynasty. He hoped that I could assist him to realize the dream together. This invitation was a great honour for me, and I accepted it without hesitation. Twenty years passed quickly when I asked him, “When will your book be published?” He stared at me with wide open eyes and talked back with an unhappy tone, “My purpose of writing is not for the sake of publication. A responsible scholar should contribute to the academic world with new learned knowledge.” At that moment, I was so ashamed of my ignorant attitude. Since then, I never dared to ask any similar questions.

We travelled this journey together for over 45 years. I cannot remember how many times I asked him why he decided on Chinese numismatics as his lifelong research direction. He always answered my question mischievously, “Qing is your grandfather’s era but no authoritative research has been written on its money. So let me fill this gap!”

One day in May 2013, he whispered into my ear, “My dear, I think I am ready to publish now. I have found all the answers to my questions”. Until then, he had been engaged in the research for fifty years and published two books. Yet, he said that he only touched the tip of the iceberg in the study of Chinese numismatics.

Ch’ing Cash was published in 2016, which embodies Lao Bu’s 50 years of thorough researched results. With his lifetime effort, he created a window to the world of Chinese numismatics. I hope that this book will provide important insights to sinologists and numismatists at home and abroad. I hope readers will share Lao Bu’s happiness in pursuit of the wisdom and knowledge through this long and giant research project. This collection of Chinese amulets is the same – the result of Lao Bu’s lifetime study on this subject. I hope collectors and researchers alike will benefit from this particular part of his work.



Dr Werner Burger with Lucy Burger

老布·我的先生·布威納

布太蔡逸美

香港中華文教促進會主席

我的先生·布威納·是我最敬佩的人。我很喜歡稱呼他“老布”。

老布在讀小學的時候·有一次去參觀博物館·當看到中國的青銅器和國畫的那一瞬間·他的心裡就像觸電一般·對中國文化立刻產生了濃厚的興趣。那時·一個強烈的願望就在他心裡萌生了:學中國文化·娶中國太太。此後餘生·老布都在為實現這個願望而努力。

我和老布相識於1975年·在此後近半個世紀裡·我們相伴相隨。那年他獲得了德國慕尼黑大學博士學位·成為世界上第一位中國錢幣學博士。他實現了“學中國文化·娶中國太太”這個兒時的夢想。但這個博士學位來之不易·他為此付出了巨大的心血。老布在準備博士論文時·打算把中國清代錢幣作為研究方向。他的導師慕尼黑大學漢學家傅海博教授(Prof. Dr. Dr Herbert Franke·法學與哲學雙博士)曾潑他冷水·勸他改變主意·因為那個年代在德國搜尋清代錢幣及其相關的歷史文獻極其困難。

但是·老布還是固執地堅持下來了·最終憑着他的決心及毅力獲得了博士學位。傅海博教授認為老布的論文是最有突破性的清錢研究論文·所以鼓勵他將博士論文出版發表。這也就是老布的第一本專著《清錢編年譜:至雍正末年》(Ch'ing Cash until 1735·1976·臺北)。由於資料匱乏·他博士論文研究的時間止於清代雍正末年·也就是1735年。但他下定決心·要繼續完成關於整個清代錢幣的研究·也期盼我能協助他共同完成這個宏願。這個邀請對我來說簡直是無上的榮耀·我當時毫不猶豫地答應了。一晃二十年過去了·我望着他問:“你的書何時能出版呢?”他睜大雙眼盯着我·非常不高興地說:“我不是為了出版才寫書的。一個負責任的學者應該追求在學術上有所貢獻。”那一刻我因自己的淺見而自慚形穢·自此不敢再問類似的問題了。

我們同甘共苦·一起走過了四十五年·我曾多次問他為何選擇如此冷門孤僻的錢幣學作為畢生的研究方向。他總是調皮地回答我:你們爺爺的錢都沒有一個權威的研究·那讓我這個高鼻樑的來填補吧!直到2013年5月份的一天·他悄悄地在我耳邊說:“親愛的·我想我可以出書了·我心中的大部分疑問應該都找到了答案。”

於是·他的第二部著作·《清錢編年譜》·在2016年印刷出版了。這部書凝聚了老布五十年的研究成果和心血·是他用畢生精力打造的一個中國錢幣學窗口。他深耕學術五十載·出了兩部巨著·卻說他自己只窺探到中國錢幣學的冰山一角。我希望他的著作能夠引起海內外漢學家和錢幣學家的重視·讓熱愛老布的讀者們能走進他的精神世界·分享他的愉悅。這次拍賣的花錢也是老布畢生摯愛的收藏·我期待這一領域的收藏家和愛好者踴躍參與共享!



RECOLLECTIONS ABOUT DR WERNER BURGER

布威納博士二三事

William McDowall 威廉 麥克道爾

Jardine Matheson, Hong Kong 香港怡和洋行

Readers of this catalogue and those who look the photographs and descriptions of this highly eclectic, interesting and academic collection of Chinese bronze charms/amulets, do not think of Dr Werner Burger as a denizen of the grey ateliers of coin collecting. Far from it: Dr Werner Burger was a highly colourful member of society. He was a marvellous teller of stories. He had a twinkling eye for the pretty girls. He was a “horse whisperer”, a skill acquired from the gypsies when he ran away from home in his late teens. He adopted and lived with a monkey in Malaysia, a monkey which probably saved his life when it woke him in the night because of the presence of a dangerous snake, and I remember him with tears welling in his eyes describing taking the monkey back to the jungle for a final farewell. He often travelled alone making friends along the road. His favourite tippie was fresh jack fruit blended with black rum and he loved the good things in life.

From the very early days he had decided to marry a Chinese wife, study something Chinese, and live in China. His marriage with Lucy Tsai was full of love and respect. He supported her and she supported him. They were both active in charities to provide higher education to poor students in mountainous areas in South China and both drew strength from this. He readily admitted that his magnum opus Ch'ing Cash worked up over a period of 50 years of primary research would never have been completed without Lucy's support.

He was a fine man with fine friends.

當你手持這本圖錄的時候，當你翻看著圖片、閱讀著拍品說明的時候，當你了解到眼前這廣博、有趣而又極其學術的中國花錢收藏的時候，千萬不要認為布威納博士是一位深居簡出、只懂錢幣收藏的枯燥老外。遠非如此。恰恰相反，布威納博士是社會中一個非常多姿多彩的成員。他講起故事來繪聲繪色，他看到美女時會兩眼放光。他還是個“馬語者”，這是他十幾歲時離家出走後從吉普賽人那裡學到的技能。他在馬來西亞時收養了一隻猴子，並與之生活在一起，這只猴子曾在夜裡看見一條危險的蛇而喚醒了他，可能因此救了他一命。我記得他兩眼含著淚水，講述著如何將猴子帶回叢林作最後的告別。他經常獨自旅行，一路廣交朋友。他最喜歡的飲料是鮮榨波羅蜜加黑朗姆酒。他懂得如何欣賞世間美物。

從很小的時候起，他就決定娶一個中國妻子，學中國的東西，住在中國。他和露西的婚姻充滿了愛和尊重，他支持她，她也支持他。他倆都熱衷慈善事業，為華南山區的貧困學童提供獲得高等教育的機會，並從中汲取力量。他坦承，如果沒有露西的支持，他耗時50年精心研著的力作《清錢編年譜》是不可能完成的。

他是個精細講究的人，身邊不乏精細講究的朋友。



WERNER BURGER'S COLLECTION OF CHINESE AMULETS

Dr Joe Cribb

Adjunct Professor of Numismatics, Hebei Normal University Former

Former Keeper of Coins and Medals, British Museum

Deputy Secretary General, Oriental Numismatic Society

It is no surprise that Chinese coin-shaped good luck charms and protective amulets, known as *jiyuqian* 吉語錢 ‘coins with lucky expressions’, *huaqian* 花錢 ‘coins with pictures’ and *yashengqian* 壓勝錢 ‘coins to suppress and overcome evil’, were included in the outstanding collection of Chinese coins built by Werner Burger. Collecting such objects has long been part of the tradition of collecting East Asian coins in China and beyond.

The earliest surviving collection of coins in China included such pieces. The collection was part of a huge hoard of precious objects assembled by Li Shouli (672–741), Prince of Bin, found at Hejiacun, Shaanxi Province, in 1970. There were three kinds of amulet in the hoard. The first was a coin of the Central Asian kingdom of Gaochang (Turfan), issued in the 6th–7th century. This coin had been coated in vermillion paint so that it could be used as a good luck charm. It was chosen because its inscription had a propitious meaning: 高昌吉利 *gaochang jili*, which probably originally meant ‘may the Gaochang kingdom be successful’, but it could also have been read as *gaoji changli* by its later owner and considered a wish for ‘great luck and prosperity’. The second was a set of six copies of hoe-shaped coins of the Wang Mang emperor (AD 8–23), which had been cast later and gilded as propitious objects. The third was a copy of a coin of the northern Wei dynasty issued c. AD 529. The coin being copied was inscribed *yongan wuzhu* 永安五銖, i.e. ‘5 *zhu* coin of the Yongan period’, but the copyist had changed the inscription to make it into a good luck charm, inscribing it *yongan wunan* 永安五男, with the meaning ‘[may you be blessed with] peace and five sons’. On the reverse of the copy a pictorial design never seen on any coin was introduced. It consisted of the creatures of the four directions: dragon of the East, phoenix of the South, tortoise of the North, tiger of the West. Unlike the coin being copied, both the characters on the front and the animals on the back were separated by lines from the centre to the rim of the coin. Like the Wang Mang pieces this amulet was gilded.

The oldest surviving Chinese coin book, the *Quanzhi* 泉志 (Record of Coins), written in the 1140s by Hong Zun 洪遵 (1120–1174), also contains good luck charms and protective amulets. It listed 86 pieces under three headings: curious pieces *qipin* 奇品 (book 13), spirit pieces *shenpin* 神品 (book 14) and exorcism pieces *yashengpin* 厭勝品 (book 15). It even includes an example of the *yongan wunan* piece from Hejiacun (book 15, p. 1a)

The examples of the Hejiacun treasure and the *Quanzhi* show that collecting coin-like charms and amulets was well-embedded in the practice of coin collecting from an early period. Most catalogues of Chinese coins published in the 18th and 19th century contained a section on such coin-like objects as they were routinely collected by coin collectors. The material collected by Werner Burger shows his adherence to this long tradition. His inclusion in his magnum opus *Ch'ing Cash* (2016) of officially produced good luck pieces shows how such coin-like objects can inform us how attitudes towards the coin-shape played such an important part in Chinese culture, even penetrating into the minds of officials responsible for the imperial mints.

The making of coin-shaped objects to bring good luck and protection to their owners can be traced back in China to the Han period (202 BC–AD 220). The production of such coin-shaped objects seems to have grown out of two phenomena; one is the manufacture of imitation coins for burial in tombs to provide resources for the spirits of the dead in the afterlife, and the other is the convenience of objects with a hole as personal ornaments and charms. The first pieces specifically made were imitation coins with propitious or protective inscriptions and imagery which can be traced back to the Han period. Early examples all have the shape of the Han *banliang* 半两 (half ounce) and *wuzhu* 五铢 (five *zhu*) coins. Some examples simply add lucky words to the coin design, while others replaced the official inscription with propitious phrases like ‘may you have sons’, ‘may you have wealth’, ‘protect your parents’, or ‘may you succeed in public office’. Some pieces had added images, symbolising the wishes of the owner, such as a fish *yu* 魚, the homophone of *yu* 餘 meaning abundance, representing the wish for wealth, or the Ursa Major constellation (*beidou* 北斗, the northern dipper) and the tortoise of the North, both representing the power of the North as a force to ward off evil spirits for the owner of the piece.

Over time charms and amulets became more elaborate with the introduction of more complex inscriptions and imagery, but the ideas of bringing wealth, progeny and good fortune and protection from evil spirits remained a constant. The coin-shape was normally retained and many pieces also retained the coin inscription alongside the propitious designs. In later periods adaptation might also be made to the coin-shape, by using a round rather than a square hole or adding extensions onto the round form. Although some examples, like the pieces illustrated by Werner Burger in his study of Qing coins, were made at official mints, most charms and amulets were privately made, so there was an increasing diversity of these objects and accordingly Werner Burger was able to assemble over a thousand different examples. Looking through older coin catalogues and more recent studies, one can find several thousand more different examples. The tradition continues down to the present day, outlasting the use of traditional coins, with examples still being made and sold to serve the same purposes as those which were first made in the Han period. The practice of making coin-shaped charms and amulets spread along with Chinese coins from the 14th century to Japan, Korea, Indonesia and Malaysia. Today’s overseas Chinese communities in Europe and North America have brought this tradition with them and in their ‘China towns’ it is still possible to purchase such lucky coins.

Superstitions and culturally embodied ideas have remarkable longevity. Even if the present owners of such coin-shaped charms and amulets no longer believe in their power, they still enjoy wearing them as traditional and elegantly decorative personal ornaments.

Werner Burger’s collection provides an excellent overview of this phenomenon, from its origins down to recent times. The publication of this catalogue of his collection creates a lasting record for collectors and scholars of his skill in assembling such a significant witness to this two-thousand-year-old aspect of Chinese culture. I congratulate Spink & Son and Alex Chengyu Fang in creating this important catalogue, another permanent record of Werner Burger’s achievements as a collector and scholar.

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布威納的中國花錢收藏

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布威納珍藏的中國錢幣中包括錢幣形的吉祥物和護身符，也就是通常所說的代表幸運的“吉語錢”、帶有圖案的“花錢”以及用來辟邪的“壓勝錢”。這很自然。長期以來，中國和其他地區的東亞錢幣收藏傳統一直包括這類統稱為花錢的錢幣。

中國現存最早的錢幣收藏中即包含花錢。1970年在陝西省何家村考古發現大量唐代文物，為當時的唐邠王李守禮（672-741）埋藏的遺寶。這批遺寶中有三種不同的花錢。第一種是中亞高昌王國（吐魯番）的錢幣，發行於6-7世紀。這枚錢幣塗有朱漆，可以作為吉祥物使用。之所以選中它是因為其銘文有一個吉祥的含義：“高昌吉利”。其原意可能是“願高昌王國昌盛”，但它也可能被後來的擁有者讀成“高吉昌利”，視為對“大吉大利”的祝願。第二種是王莽稱帝時期（公元8-23年）的一套六枚布幣，它們是後鑄，並作為吉祥物鑿過金。第三種是仿北魏時期五銖錢的錢幣。原版五銖錢發行於公元529年，上面刻有“永安五銖”，即“永安時期的五銖錢”，但仿鑄者將它改為花錢，刻上了“永安五男”，意為“願你得到平安和五個兒子”。此錢的背面刻有從未在任何錢幣上出現過的圖案。該圖案由四靈組成：東青龍，南朱雀，北玄武，西白虎。與原錢不同的是，面文和背四靈都被四出紋分隔。與上面提到的莽布一樣，這個花錢也是鑿金的。

宋代洪遵（1120-1174）撰寫於12世紀40年代的《泉志》是現存最古老的中國錢幣專著，其中收錄花錢86枚，並將其分為三品：奇品（第13卷）、神品（第14卷）和厭勝品（第15卷），甚至還收錄有何家村發現的永安五男錢（第15冊，第1a頁）。

何家村遺寶和《泉志》的例子表明，錢幣收藏自古就包括花錢。18和19世紀出版的中國錢幣圖譜大多有一個專門章節，刊錄錢幣收藏家經常收集的花錢。布威納的藏品顯示他也遵循了這一悠久的傳統。他在巨著《清錢編年譜》（2016）中收錄了不少官鑄花錢，並通過這些實物，清楚地展示我們對錢形的態度和這一態度在中國文化中發揮的重要作用，這一態度甚至滲透到了皇家錢局主管的思想當中。

製作錢形物品來給擁有者帶來好運和庇護的傳統可以追溯到中國的漢代（公元前202年-公元220年）。這種錢形物品的產生似乎源自兩種現象，一種是用於喪葬的仿製錢幣，為死者的靈魂在陰間提供資源，另一現象是有孔物件為個人裝飾和護身提供的便利性。最早的花錢，即專門製作的帶有吉語、壓勝語和圖像的吉祥物和護身符，可以追溯到漢代。早期的花錢無一例外都有漢半兩和五銖錢的形狀，一些只是在原版錢幣上添加了吉祥語，而另外一些則用吉語替代了官鑄錢文，如“宜子孫”“宜富貴”、“宜父母”、“宜官秩”等等。有些花錢還添加了圖案以象徵主人的願望，比如說魚，“魚”的諧音字為“餘”，意為富足，代表對財富的渴望，或大熊座（北斗星）和北方的玄武，兩者都代表北方的力量，能夠為佩戴者辟邪。

隨着時間的推移，花錢有了更為複雜的銘文和圖案，也變得更加精緻，但財富、子嗣、好運以及辟邪的意願仍然保持不變，錢幣的形狀也通常被保留，不少花錢既有錢文也有吉祥圖案。後來，錢幣的形狀可能也有所改變，使用圓形而不是方形的孔，或者在圓形的基礎上有所變化。像布威納在他的清代錢幣研究中展示的那樣，雖然一些藏品是官方錢局製造的，但大多數花錢是私人製造的，所以這些物品的種類越來越多，也正因為此，布威納能夠收集到一千多個不同的品類。而縱觀過往的錢幣圖錄和最新的研究，我們可以看到數千個不同的品種。花錢使用的傳統一直持續到今天，比傳統鑄幣的使用時間更長；人們至今依然在製作和出售花錢，用途與漢代初次製作時一般無二。從14世紀開始，花錢的使用和鑄製隨着中國錢幣傳播到日本、朝鮮、印度尼西亞和馬來西亞。今天，歐洲和北美的海外華人社區也把這一傳統延續了下來，人們仍然可以在為數眾多的唐人街買到這種吉祥錢幣。

迷信和具有文化內涵的思想有着非凡的生命力。即使如今花錢的擁有者不再相信它們的法力，他們仍然喜歡把它們作為傳統的、優雅的個人飾品佩戴。

布威納的收藏極好地概括了花錢的起源和發展。這本圖錄的出版不僅記載了他驚人的錢幣收藏能力，也記載了他見證了兩千年中國文化歷史的花錢集藏，更為藏家和學者提供了一部永久的錢幣資料。在此，我衷心祝賀斯賓克和方稱宇成功地創作了這本重要的圖錄，為布威納非凡的收藏和學術成就樹立了又一永恆的豐碑。



Dr Werner Burger / 布威納博士 (1936–2021)
Courtesy of SCMP南華早報提供



Dr Werner Burger and Lucy Burger 布威納博士和布太

DR. WERNER BURGER AND HIS MASTERPIECE *CH'ING CASH**

Weirong Zhou
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Mr. Werner Burger came from Munich, Germany. He was the first Western scholar who received a PhD with a specialised focus on Chinese cash coins. Devoting his whole life to the study of Ch'ing cash coins, Dr. Werner Burger has ever been a leading expert in authenticating the year and version of Qing cash coins.

Dr. Burger was born in Munich, Germany in 1936. It was as early as during middle school that he had developed a keen interest in Chinese culture. After being admitted to the University of Munich, Dr. Burger chose Sinology as his major. After he graduated in 1962, he endeavoured and became a German teacher in China. In 1965 he was settled in Hong Kong. Ever since then, Dr. Burger had taken an interest in the history of Qing Dynasty and gradually directed attention to the research on Qing cash coins. In 1974, Mr. Werner Burger obtained the Doctor's degree of Sinology from the University of Munich. In over 40 years that followed, Dr. Burger completed his monumental work *Ch'ing Cash* (the English version), a masterpiece in all aspects, academic, documentary and referential, which was published by the University Museum and Art Gallery of the University of Hong Kong in 2016.

The availability of samples of physical cash coins is the prerequisite of the study of Qing cash. Moved by Mr. Burger's fire-like passion for the research on Qing cash coins, a Hong Kong businessman allowed Mr. Burger to pick out the desirable coins as objects of his study from his scrap copper imported from Indonesia, free of charge. The imported scrap copper contained more than two million Chinese ancient coins, which amounted to approximately 7 tons. Mr. Burger selected 100 thousand Qing cash coins therefrom as samples. Historically, Chinese cash coins had been in use in Indonesia since the Song Dynasty until the 1940s. These imported cash coins provided Mr. Burger with an extensive, abundant and reliable array of samples. Because of this, the book *Ch'ing Cash* was founded on a substantial basis of physical objects of cash coins.

Translated by Professor Min Dong, School of Foreign Languages, Beihang University, Beijing

It was rather difficult for a German scholar to conduct a survey of a massive body of historical records, a necessary condition for the study of Qing cash coins. Consequently, Mr. Burger devoted himself to collecting written historical sources within his reach, regarding Qing coinage, monetary systems, cash casting, and mints. He not only read over in detail the published archival documents such as A General Review of Ch'ing Documentation, Ch'ing Shih-lu (Veritable Records), and Confidential Memorials to the Throne Annotated by Yon Zheng Emperor but also studied plenty of unpublished documents including the archival documents of the Grand Secretariat of Money Matters, the confidential memorials to the throne annotated by emperors, and the copies of the annotated confidential memorials to the throne in Qing's Council of State. To make clear the storage, distribution, and collection of archival documents on individual Qing emperors, Mr. Burger made dozens of special trips from Hong Kong to Peking and Taipei to consult the archives of Qing court. In addition, he also turned to a number of scholarly experts specialising in Qing history for advice, such as Professor Fairbank at Harvard University, Professor Yi Dai at the Institute of Qing History in Renmin University of China, Mr. Yinian Tang and Mr. Yuanfeng Wu at the First Historical Archives of China. In particular, in an attempt to supplement the archival documents concerning how cash coins were minted in the regions of Sinkiang and Tibet, with the help of Mr. Yinian Tang and Mr. Yuanfeng Wu, Mr. Burger managed to consult large numbers of documents written in Manchu script in spite of enormous difficulties, and finally gained a clear idea of the cash casting activities in Sinkiang and Tibet in Qing Dynasty.

This book puts into full play a German scholar's rigour, insight and attention to detail in academic research. By means of digestion and absorption of bulks of archival documents, Mr. Burger made innovative efforts in his research to classify cash coins minted during the reign of each and every Qing emperor in particular ways. At the same time, he gained expertise in differentiating between forgeries and illegitimate coins, and took good command of methods of authenticating Qing cash and identifying fake coins. To make a chronological order of the cash coins cast by each local mint under the reign of individual Qing emperors, Mr. Burger and his wife Lucy spent sixteen years searching for materials about how cash coins were cast at those mints. After a meticulous examination of the Qing cash coins imported from Indonesia, it was found that the coins issued during the Hsien-feng reign and those cast in the regions of Sinkiang and Tibet were lacking. As a result, Mr. Burger and his wife Lucy spent considerable amount of money to buy the ones in lack although they had a somewhat tight budget, in fact. As an old Chinese saying goes, "he spent ten years grinding a sword." In comparison, Mr. Burger had "ground" his work—*Ch'ing Cash* for over 40 years. Significantly and notably, one can find in this masterpiece not only a scholar's rigorous and committed scholarly pursuit but also a family's dedication to academic research and Chinese culture.

Mr. Werner Burger has left us forever. His lifework, however, will always be alive. We will never forget his contribution to Chinese numismatics.

布威納博士與他的著作《清錢編年譜》

周衛榮

中國錢幣博物館館長

中國錢幣學會秘書長

布威納 (Werner Burger) 先生是德國慕尼黑黑人，是第一位以研究中國錢幣獲得博士學位的西方學者，他畢生致力於中國清朝貨幣研究，是清朝錢幣年代、版別鑑定方面的權威專家。

1936年，布威納出生於德國慕尼黑，還在中學時期就對中國文化抱有濃厚興趣。考入慕尼黑大學後，布威納選擇主修漢學。1962年大學畢業後，他幾經周折來到中國講授德語，1965年後定居香港，遂對清朝歷史產生興趣，漸漸轉向清朝錢幣研究，並於1974年獲得慕尼黑大學漢學博士學位。他歷經40餘年完成巨著Ch'ing Cash《清錢編年譜》(英文稿)，2016年由香港大學美術博物館出版。這是一部集學術性、資料性和工具性於一體的傑作。

研究清代錢幣，首先要有實物樣本。受布威納先生研究中國清代錢幣熾熱的激情所感動，一位香港商人特許布威納先生以他從印度尼西亞進口回來的廢銅料中的中國古錢幣為研究對象，這批廢銅料中中國古錢幣有7噸重，總數約200餘萬枚，布威納先生從中挑選出10萬枚清錢作研究樣本。歷史上印度尼西亞從宋代就使用中國錢幣，直至20世紀40年代。這批錢幣為布威納先生提供了廣泛、充裕而可靠的研究樣本。因此，這部書擁有豐厚的錢幣實物基礎。

研究清代錢幣，要查閱大量歷史文獻，這對一位德國人來說是比較困難的。為此，布威納先生花費了大量的時間與精力去收集他所能了解到的有關清代錢幣、貨幣制度、錢幣鑄造以及錢局的文獻資料。他不僅詳細翻閱了《清朝文獻通考》、《清實錄》、《雍正硃批諭旨》等正式出版過的文獻，還查閱了大量尚未出版的清代漢文內閣戶部題本、宮中硃批奏摺、軍機處錄副奏摺等。為了搞清楚清朝各個皇帝的具體文獻檔案的遺存、分佈與收藏情況，他曾幾十次專程從香港赴北京及台北查閱清宮檔案，並先後請教了多位清史專家學者，如哈佛大學的費正清教授，中國人民大學清史研究所的戴逸教授，中國第一歷史檔案館的唐益年先生、吳元豐先生等。特別難能可貴的是，為了補充有關新疆、西藏鑄錢的文獻檔案，布威納先生在唐益年、吳元豐等同志的幫助下，克服種種困難，下力氣查閱了大量的滿文文獻，終於理清了清朝新疆、西藏兩地的錢幣鑄造情況。

這部書充分展現了一位德國學者嚴謹、深入、細緻的研究精神。布威納先生在消化吸收了大量文獻檔案的基礎上，下大力氣開創性地對清朝各代皇帝的錢幣作出了具體的分類分式研究，並在此過程中積累出了區分贗品與私鑄錢的經驗，掌握了清朝錢幣的鑑定辨偽方法；為了對各個皇帝統治時期各地錢局所鑄錢幣排出具體的年代次序，布威納和他太太露西女士用了16年時間來尋找有關錢局鑄錢的資料信息；在對來自印度尼西亞的清朝錢幣作完詳細研究之後，發現其中缺少咸豐朝錢幣及新疆和西藏地區的錢幣，於是，布威納先生和他太太露西女士從不富裕的家庭財資中拿出不小的一筆經費去購置補齊。古人曰“十年磨一劍”，《清錢編年譜》這部書布威納“磨”了四十餘年。可見，這部書不僅展現了一位學者嚴謹、執著的學術追求，也展現了一個家庭對學術與中華文化的奉獻精神。

布威納先生離我們遠去了，但他的著作是不朽的，他對中國錢幣學的貢獻將永遠讓人銘記。



Dr Werner Burger with Lucy Burger and friend

MR. WERNER BURGER IN MY EYES*

Professor Yuanfeng Wu

The First Historical Archives of China

Mr. Burger is an outstanding collector, connoisseur and scholar of Qing cash coins, in terms of both his accomplishments in appreciation of Qing cash coins and his academic achievements. He was born in Free State of Bavaria, Germany in 1936. Later he majored in Sinology at the University of Munich, where he gradually took an interest in Qing cash coins. As a result, he started specialized research on Chinese numismatic history, devoting himself to a doctoral dissertation entitled *Ch'ing Cash (1616-1911)* and successfully receiving the doctor's degree. Notably, Mr. Burger's dissertation made him the first PhD scholar in the field of Chinese numismatics at that time. Driven by passions for Chinese culture, Dr. Burger travelled afar from the West to the East in order to make himself totally immersed in Eastern cultural environment. Dr. Burger taught German at Fudan University in Shanghai. Later he got married and was settled in Hong Kong. With the unreserved support of his wife Lucy, Dr. Burger maintained a lifelong enthusiasm for the collection of Chinese ancient coins, dedicated to the study of the history of Qing cash coins and making extraordinary achievements in focus of world attention. On 15 November 2021, Mr. Werner Burger passed away in Hong Kong. A great man completed his legendary life journey at the age of 85.

More than 20 years ago, thanks to the introduction of Yinian Tang, director of the Department of Archival Cataloging of the First Historical Archives of China, I had the privilege of making acquaintance with Mr. Burger and Lucy. The first impression I had for the couple is still very much alive in my memory so far—they were both well-behaved and courteous, modest and gentle, and hospitable, which gave me a strong feeling that they had rich life experience. Mr. Burger uttered his words in a low voice and at a slow pace while Lucy had a soft voice and a moderate rate of speech. During our conversation, they exhibited good harmony as husband and wife, in perfect coordination. I was greatly impressed that the good pair were both happy partners in life and joyful co-workers at work. Through conversation, I found that they were eager to read over the documents concerning cash coins extracted from the archives of Ming and Qing Dynasty, particularly those written in Manchu script. After requesting access and receiving the permission, I dug out 61 cash-coin-related archives among the Manchu-script copies of the annotated confidential memorials to the throne in Qing's Council of State and Yuezhebao stored in our archives. Later I translated them into Mandarin Chinese and delivered the translated text to Mr. Burger.

That was how our personal communication started. Ever since then, we have developed deeper and closer friendship, even up till now. Whenever they made a trip to Beijing, they would invite Mr. Tang and me for a gathering, during which we talked about our old days and had academic discussions. There was one occasion on which I proposed, "There is a numismatic museum located in Beijing, at Xijiaominxiang, southwest of Tian'anmen Square, not far from the Imperial Palace. In fact, it hasn't been officially opened to the public. But right now it is holding a pre-exhibition specifically for the staff. I have a good friend who can help us go inside and make a visit." Mr. Burger said, "I haven't been there before. Let's go and have a look." That friend is also my fellow townsman, also coming from the Ili Kazakh Autonomous Prefecture. He is also a well-known expert in numismatics, serving as Secretary General of China Numismatic Society at the time. After making an appointment with him, I accompanied Mr. Burger and his wife to have a tour inside China Numismatic Museum. At the same time, we had an informal discussion with professionals from the Museum and the Society. In this way, Mr. Burger established links with China Numismatic Society. In 2005, an article was published in the journal of the society *China Numismatics*, namely "Werner Burger: The Course and Achievements of my Qing Cash Research". On 18 November 2021, the third day following Mr. Burger's death, this article was republished on the official blog of China Numismatic Museum in memory of Mr. Werner Burger, with photographs and a special note from the editor.

I remembered that one autumn, together with Mr. Tang's family, I took my family to the residence of Mr. Burger and Lucy located in the 798 Art Zone of Peking for a gathering. During dinner, Lucy spoke of two hobbies of Mr. Burger: collecting Qing cash coins and collecting books. Anywhere Mr. Burger went, he would search for useful information. If he came across rare types of coins, he would buy and collect them in every possible way. With his unremitting efforts, Mr. Burger collected all types of cash coins cast in Qing Dynasty. Secondly, Mr. Burger was keen on collecting all books and documents on numismatics. Guided by the goal of carrying out a comprehensive and systematic study of Qing cash coins, Mr. Burger had been collecting related books and documents for a long time. In addition to books, a rather enormous number of archives were collected simply from the First Historical Archives of China, which included over two thousand microfiches and nearly 60 copies of printed texts totaling more than 43 thousand pages. Furthermore, Mr. Burger identified and selected 100,000 cash coins, which were of value, from a total of seven tons of two million Chinese ancient coins which should have been discarded as scrap metal, for the purposes of his own collection and research. Mr. Burger's move not only laid foundations for his own collection and research, but also, and more importantly, salvaged an array of invaluable Chinese ancient coins. Such deeds are bound to bring benefit for later researchers and related academic research. What Mr. Burger did is surely an unfathomable dedication to the cause of humanity. I hold heartfelt admiration for all that Mr. Burger did and accomplished. I am keenly aware of Mr. Burger's perseverance, diligence, dedication and rigorousness in academic research, and his unremitting pursuit for academic goals and accordingly committed work. With broad sinological knowledge, Mr. Burger devoted himself to the

study of Chinese ancient coins, therefore cultivating solid expertise of authenticating Qing cash, identifying fake coins and differentiating between forgeries and illegitimate coins, building an unworldly mental realm, developing into an extraordinary numismatic collector. When we said goodbye after dinner, I ventured to ask Mr. Burger, "What's your plan for academic work in the future?" He answered without reservation, "I'm determined to write a book entitled *Ch'ing Cash*. This is my ultimate academic goal, and I hope I have the opportunity and time to make it a success while I am alive."

Unremitting efforts lead to success. *Ch'ing Cash* is a masterpiece all in academic, data and referential terms, and thus it has enjoyed the status and value of filling research gaps in the field of Qing coinage. At the same time, the fact that it is written in English and that its terminologies are annotated both in Mandarin Chinese and Manchu script has undoubtedly visibly carried forward cultural exchanges between China and the West and the dissemination of Chinese numismatic culture. As the first print of *Ch'ing Cash* is written in English and its copies are published and issued only in Hong Kong, the number of readers in Chinese Mainland who have access to this book has been extremely limited, and therefore the true value and role it deserves has certainly been visibly affected. For these reasons, Mr. Burger and Lucy had been all along hoping for the publication of the Chinese translation. Thanks to a multitude of efforts, particularly Mrs Lucy's tireless efforts and active moves, the translation work was under headway. The translated Chinese version should have been published and issued while Mr. Burger was in good health so that he could personally check the translation. The fact is, however, that man proposes but God disposes and so it was indeed regretful that things happened the other way.

A friendship lasting for over 20 years is so unforgettable that what I can do is nothing but find every possible way to commemorate. In the absence of due consideration, I ventured to write this article in honour of Mr. Werner Burger, my old friend.



追憶布威納先生

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布威納先生是一位集鑒賞與研究於一身的著名清代錢幣收藏家、鑒定家、學問家，1936年出生於德國巴伐利亞州，在慕尼黑大學研習漢學，進而對清代錢幣發生興趣，開始專門研究中國錢幣史，撰寫題為《清代錢幣(1616-1911)》的博士論文，獲得博士學位當年世界上首位榮獲中國錢幣博士學位的第一人。因情系中華文化，從遙遠的西方來到東方，完全融入到東方的人文環境，曾在上海復旦大學教過德語，後到香港成家定居，在其夫人露西女士默默無聞的支持下，畢生熱心於中國古錢幣的收藏，潛心於清代錢幣歷史的研究，取得舉世矚目的驕人成果。2021年11月15日，布威納先生在香港謝世，走完了他那傳奇的人生里程，享年八十五歲。

二十多年前，經中國第一歷史檔案館整編部主任唐益年先生介紹，有幸與布威納先生和露西女士相識。初次見面的印象，迄今仍記憶猶新，夫婦二人都彬彬有禮，為人謙和，待人熱情，給人感覺閱歷非常豐富。先生說話低沈緩慢，女士說話柔和中速，在交談中“夫唱婦隨”，相互配合的十分到位，足見其伉儷之間既是幸福的生活伴侶，又是快樂的工作夥伴。通過交談，發現他們想瞭解明清檔案中所存錢幣資料的慾望強烈而迫切，特別是滿文檔案中的情況。經過報請批准後，我從館藏軍機處滿文錄副奏折和月折檔中，共查出有關錢幣的檔案六十一件，譯出漢字，然後將漢譯文移交給布威納先生。

我們之間的交往就此開始，交情越來越深，一直保持到現在。他們每次到北京後，都要約唐益年先生和我見面小聚，敘敘舊情，談談學術。有一次，我主動提出：“北京有個錢幣博物館，離故宮不遠，就在天安門西南的西交民巷，還沒有正式對外開放，現正在內部預展。我有一位好友，可以通過他去看看。”布先生說：“我沒有去過，可以去參觀一下。”我的那位好友，是我的伊犁老鄉，也是一位著名的錢幣專家，時任中國錢幣研究協會秘書長。我跟對方約好後，就陪同布先生及其夫人到中國錢幣博物館參觀，同時與博物館和協會的專業人員進行了座談交流。這樣，布先生就與中國錢幣研究協會建立起了聯繫。2005年，在該協會會刊《中國錢幣》上發表了《布威納：我的清代貨幣研究歷程與成就》。2021年11月18日，即布先生去世後的第三天，在中國錢幣博物館官網微博上，經加按語和人物圖片後，重新刊發此文，以此緬懷。

記得有一年秋季，我和唐先生兩家人去布先生和夫人在北京“798”藝術區家裡小聚。席間，露西女士談到布先生有兩大愛好：一為收藏清代錢幣，二為收藏書。他每到一處都探聽信息，凡遇到稀缺的幣種都要設法購置收藏。在布先生長期不懈的努力下，收齊了有清一代鑄造過的各種錢幣。二為收藏錢幣方面的圖書資料。以全面系統研究清代錢幣為目的，布先生長期堅持收集有關圖書資料，除圖書之外，僅從中國第一歷史檔案館收集到的檔案數量就十分可觀，共計縮微膠二千餘卷，經打印成冊的紙質文本約六十冊，四萬三千餘頁。布先生還從準備作為廢金屬處理的七噸二百萬枚古錢中，親自鑒別選取有價值的十萬餘枚，作為自己的收藏和研究之用。布先生的此舉，不僅為其收藏和研究奠定了基礎，而且更重要的是搶救了一批寶貴的中國古錢幣，這必將惠及後人和相關學術研究，可謂功德無量。我由衷敬佩，感受到了布威納先生的執著、勤奮、敬業、嚴謹的治學態度，以及對學術目標的不懈追求和努力踐行。布威納先生的漢學知識淵博，潛心研究中國的古錢幣，練就了扎實的鑒別能力，具備了超凡的精神境界，從而成為了非同尋常的錢幣收藏家。晚宴結束道別時，我冒昧問布威納先生：“今後在學術方面有何打算？”他爽快地回答：“要編寫《清錢編年譜》一書，這是我的終極研究目標，希望在我有生之年能夠圓滿完成。”

功到自然成。《清錢編年譜》是一部兼備學術性、資料性和工具性的傑作，具有填補清代錢幣學領域空白的地位和價值，同時因用英文撰寫並兼以漢文和滿文標注名詞術語，無疑對中西文化交流以及中國錢幣文化傳播都積極的推動作用。《清錢編年譜》首印本是用英文撰寫的，而且在香港印刷發行，在中國大陸能夠閱覽到的讀者極其有限，其應有的價值和作用，必然受到一定的影響。所以，布威納先生和夫人一直希望出版漢譯本。經過多方努力，特別是在露西女士的不懈努力和積極爭取下，翻譯工作得以順利進行，本爭取在布威納先生健在時出版發行。然而，人算不如天算，還是給人們留下了一些遺憾。

二十餘年的交往，實在無法忘懷，不揣冒昧，特撰此文，以表緬懷。

COINS WHICH ARE NOT MONEY: CULTURAL FUNCTIONS AND SYMBOLISM

Dr. Werner Burger

Until 1911 the dominant ideology in China was Confucianism, which dictated every aspect of life: how to behave, what gestures were proper, how to celebrate every station on the path through life—everything was prescribed in detail. Only a handful of objects were not covered by these constraints, e.g. illustrations on an ink stick; as well as charms and amulets. The name the Chinese use for these is *yashengqian* 壓勝錢 ‘coins to suppress and overcome evil’, or simply *huaqian* 花錢 ‘coins with pictures’, or *jiyuqian* 吉語錢 ‘coins with lucky expressions’.

All traditional coin catalogues from the Song to the Qing period have a final chapter on coins which did not serve as money. The oldest well-wishing coins in my collection date from the Han period. One is an ordinary five-*zhu* 五銖 coin, but an inscription on the reverse side says: *Junyi jili* 君宜吉利 “May you be lucky and successful in your endeavours” (Fig. 1 and 2). Another one from the Han period is the same size, but has on one side the recurring wish *Tianxia taiping* 天下太平 “May there be peace under the sun”, and on the other side an illustration of a family, the father on the left working in the field, the mother churning butter, and two children playing (Fig. 3, 4).

Those charms were privately made, as well as produced by the official mints, because both strove for the best of luck. One coin that was certainly made by the government mint dates from the time of the Five Dynasties (906–960), more exactly the Posterior Zhou (951–960). It shows a FIGURE with a sword, and a dragon that is supposed to protect the young dynasty (Fig. 5). In the Song and Yuan periods the most popular amulets were of the so-called openwork types (Fig. 6). Dragons are quite numerous on these coins, but also people at leisure or at work (Fig. 7), or a whole protective temple, like on coins that show shrines of Mazu 媽祖 or Tianhou 天后, the Heavenly Mother and tutelary goddess of Fishermen (Fig. 8).

We will now concentrate on official and unofficial well-wishing coins from the Qing dynasty.

The first official congratulatory coins were cast in 1713 (Kangxi 52) to celebrate Emperor Kangxi’s (r. 1662–1722) sixtieth birthday. The driving force behind the lavish nation-wide celebrations that were to mark the occasion was Wang Yuanqi 王原祁 (1642–1715), the senior vice president of the Board of Revenue and head of the coinage department. He organised a month-long festival in Peking, with parades and street theatre, etc. He also invented a new way to write the *xi* 熙 in the motto *kangxi* and got the festivities in the streets of Peking recorded in a 50 metre long painting. He also designed two large coins, which were presented to every higher official in the whole country. The obverse side of the coins shows the inscription *Kangxi zhongbao* 康熙重寶 “Heavy Kangxi coin”, with the newly designed *xi*, the reverse the two characters for the mint of the Board of Revenue (*baoguan* 寶泉), and either two dragons, or a dragon and a phoenix (Fig. 9, 10). Those two coins became very famous and were privately copied for nearly all later emperors. From the reign of Kangxi only one more coin shall be shown here: a privately made and very abstract dragon (11, 12). From the Qianlong reign (1736–1795) onward, every emperor had one or more types of *Tianxia taiping* coins cast. The one on the top left was cast by the official Eastern Mint, the main mint which also cast all prototype ‘mother cash’ (*muqian* 母錢) for the mints throughout the empire. The other three were privately made (Fig. 13, 14). The next two were not cast by an official mint, although the inscriptions wish the emperor to live ten thousand years (Fig. 15, 16). Quite popular were coins with pictures of stars and the moon, like the left one from Suzhou, Jiangsu. The coin on the right, in white copper, might have an anti-Qing message as it ostentatiously shows the characters for sun and moon, of which the name of the Ming dynasty is composed (Fig. 17, 18). There are also Qianlong coins with a dragon or a horse (Fig. 19, 20), and naturally many copies of the famous Kangxi coins, but also with Buddhist symbols (Fig. 21, 22).

If one was invited to a wedding, it was customary to bring a present. A silver coin from a jeweller, inscribed with wishes for the young couple, was considered as quite appropriate for such an occasion (Fig. 23, 24). A curiosity is a machine-struck coin bearing the typical inscription of Qianlong coins, yet with a triangular hole in the middle, and a dragon and a spider on the reverse. This coin was made for the 1915 San Francisco World Fair (Fig. 25, 26). During the Jiaqing period (1796–1820) the official well-wishing coins became more numerous. From the four *Tianxia taiping* coins shown here only one was cast by the main Eastern Mint, the other three are private ones. From the style of writing it can be assumed that it was cast in 1804 (Jiaqing 9, Fig. 27, 28). Then there is a whole official series with the inscription *Jiaqing wannian* 嘉慶萬年 “Long live Jiaqing”, cast in the first four years of his reign, when the Qianlong emperor was retired, but still alive. The first one was a tribute to Qianlong: Its inscription reads *Shiquan laoren* 十全老人 “The old man who has achieved everything”. Qianlong himself had described his achievements when he abdicated, and focussed on his military achievements, the *shiquan wugong* 十全武功 “ten complete military successes”. The next inscription reads: *Wushi tongtang* 五世同堂 “Five generations under one roof”, which is the ultimate blessing for a Chinese. In 1785 (Qianlong 50) this wish was fulfilled: five imperial generations were living in the palace. When Jiaqing became emperor he asked the governors of every province to report cases where five generations were living under one roof, and gave each of these families a special reward (Fig. 29, 30).

The next three inscriptions are quotations from the *Daya* 大雅 chapter of the Confucian Classic *Shijing* 詩經 “Book of Songs”: *Zisun qianyi* 子孫千億 “A countless number of descendants”, *Sifang laihe* 四方來賀 “Congratulatory presents arrive from all four corners”, and *Sifang youmin* 四方攸同 “People from all four corners come as followers” (Fig. 31, 32). Another quotation from a literary source, namely Wu Zimu’s 吳字牧 famous novella *Menglianglu* 夢梁錄 from the Southern Song period, is to be found on a coin inscribed *Guotai min’an* 國泰民安 “May the state prosper and the people enjoy peace”. Very common are coins that bear only two words: *Fu shou* 福壽 “Good luck and long life” (Fig. 33, 34).

Countless coins inscribed with good wishes or charms were privately made. Just a few examples of coins inscribed on their reverse with the words *fu* 福 “luck”, *shou* 壽 “long life”, *kang* 康 “health” and *ning* 寧 “peace” (Fig. 35, 36). On some coins *fu* and *shou* are written in seal script, and *kang* in two styles of writing, in this case standard and the so-called ‘running script’ (*xingshu* 行書, Fig. 37, 38). Some are decorated with the eight trigrams (Fig. 39, 40), others with dragons and phoenixes (Fig. 41), or with an image of the dark deity of the north, Xuanwu 玄武, represented by a tortoise, a snake, sun, moon and two swords (Fig. 43, 44).

From the Daoguang period there are three official *Tianxia taiping* coins known, plus a number of private well-wishing coins: Wishing a long life to the emperor, in the form of a coin and in the shape of a peach leaf (Fig. 42) evoking for him a longevity as that of the southern mountains (Fig. 45, 46), wishes like *Zhiri gaosheng* 指日高陞 “May you soon be promoted”, and charms asking for the help of the personified first star of the Big Dipper (*kui* 魁) and the trigrams. These coins, one larger than the other, have the shape of gourds, but both show the indispensable hole in the middle (Fig. 47). Other amulets consist of even three coins headed by a kind of title: *Shangong* 蟾宮 “Cicada palace”, which is another expression for the moon, and *Tianfu* 天府, the firmament, meaning Day and Night. The inscription on the larger coin in the example reads *Wanfu laichao* 万福來朝 “May your happiness be ten thousand-fold day and night”. On the back this type of amulet is decorated by a crane (*he* 鶴) symbolizing long life, and a deer, the word for which (*lu* 鹿) is a homophone to the word *lu* 祿 “prosperity” (Fig. 48).

During the Xianfeng period the country was rife with war and revolt, and everyone needed as much luck as they could get, so well-wishing coins multiplied. The official mint cast three types of them: the usual *Tianxia taiping*, then *Yitong tianxia* 一統天下 “May the country be united”, a very appropriate wish for the time, and the eight trigrams (Fig. 49, 50).

Every respectable building, government-owned or private, had to have a protective amulet under its main beam or in the interior over the door. These charms invariably have the form of a coin. The treasury of the Board of Works, for instance, had a protective coin which stated just what the building was used for. The treasury of the province of Hubei had a much more impressive amulet which clearly states the function of this authority: *Neiting gongfeng* 內庭供奉 “To receive and to pay out (funds) for the government”.

That large *zhongbao* and *yuanbao* in the example shown here are privately made, although they have a dragon or a dragon and phoenix on their reverse sides (Fig. 51, 52). A very interesting and modern method to express wishes of luck, longevity, health and peace is the amulet set shown in FIGURE 53. Another example bears the inscription *Bailu shihe* 百祿是荷, a quotation from the history *Zuozhuan* 左傳 which roughly means “May great prosperity come to you” (Fig. 54). Another coin wishes someone *Changming fugui* 長命富貴 “Long life, wealth and honour” (Fig. 55, 56). A coin made for the South China fishermen to have in their boats is *Longwang baodian* 龍王寶殿. Literarily this means “Palace of the dragon king”, but as the sea is the palace of the water dragon, the practical meaning is “May the water dragon protect you on the sea” (Fig. 57, 58). One inscription on a spade-shaped coin reads “On the fourth day of the twelfth month of the first year of Xianfeng, from 9 to 11 am the main hall of the holy temple will be consecrated.” This inscription points at the inauguration of the main city temple of Fuzhou, and the coin, designed in the old spade shape that had been popular during the Spring and Autumn period, was sold as a kind of entrance ticket to raise funds for the temple (Fig. 59, 60).

Some large Xianfeng amulets have quite elegant and fanciful designs with snakes and phoenixes (Fig. 61, 62). Sometimes one needs supernatural help to ward off some ghosts. Maybe the eight trigrams and a Daoist incantation to the thunder god, surrounded by the magic characters for the mountain ghost and the thunder palace, were supposed to help (Fig. 63, 64):

Leiting leiting, sha gui jiang jing,
zhe yao bi xie, yong bao shen qing. Feng Taishang Laojun jiji ru liling. Chi!

雷霆雷霆·殺鬼降精·

斬妖辟邪·永保神情·

奉太上老君急急如律令·敕!

Thunder, thunder! Kill the ghosts and eliminate the bad spirits

Do away with the weird, get rid of the evil. Pure spirit protect us forever. We implore you, Laotse! Urgently enforce your laws! Help us!

Another wish for a good journey was *Haiyan heqing* 海晏河清 “May the sea be calm and the rivers clear!”

A candidate setting out for the imperial examinations in Peking was given an amulet with the wish *Yipin dangchao* 一品當朝 “May you receive top honours of the present reign” (Fig. 65, 66).

The most appropriate wish during the turbulent Xianfeng years was probably *Guansha kaitong* 關煞開通 “Show us a way out of the crisis” (Fig. 67, 68).

A totally different type of amulet is the following one: at the first glance the characters (五佳止矢) do not make sense, but looking closer one notices that they do if one adds the square hole in the middle as the character part 口 ‘mouth’ to each of them. Then the text reads: *Wu wei zhi zu* 吾唯知足, which means: “I am only satisfied.” (Fig. 69).

五		吾
矢	口	佳
		知
止		唯
		足

If one married during Xianfeng reign one might have got a 100-cash coin with illustrated instructions of what to do in the wedding night (Fig. 70, 71). Amulets appealed to the Chinese as well as to the Manchus. Here are just two examples: “The heavenly official [may] grant luck” (*Abka-i hafan hu* 阿哈爾哈番呼圖克圖). The purpose of this amulet is stated clearly on the reverse, in densely written Chinese: *Ci fu ya guai* 此符壓怪 “This amulet represses evil”. The symbols to the right and left are two Daoist magic characters, the left one to ward off evil spirits from boats and carts, the right one from chicken, geese and other birds. This amulet must have belonged to an ordinary Manchu, because officials were punished and degraded when it was discovered that they bought or used ‘superstitious charms’. The second example of an amulet with a Manchu inscription (in this case in the shape of a bat, derived from the homophony of the Chinese words *fu* 福 “luck” and 蝠 *fu* “bat”) is a straight transliteration of *jin ma feng sheng* 金馬風聲 (*jin ma feng sheng*), most likely just a praise of a horse, as fast as the sound of the wind (Fig. 75, 76).

There is an endless variety in those ‘coins which are not money’. There existed even whole ‘money trees’ including lots of such charm coins. Some of them are constructed in such a manner that there was a special wish for every province (Fig. 72–74).

This type of amulets of course spread all over the Far East, and examples can be shown from Korea and Japan (Fig. 77, 78) to Vietnam and as far as Indonesia (Fig. 79).



Dr Werner Burger lecturing in Germany

似錢非錢：花錢的文化功能和象徵意義

布威納博士

直到 1911 年，儒家思想都佔據中國主流意識形態，它支配着人們生活的方方面面：如何處世、如何舉止得體、如何慶祝人生的階段——每件事都有詳細的規定。只有少數物件不受這些約束，例如墨條上的插圖，以及吉祥飾物和護身符。中國人把用以壓制和克服邪惡的錢幣稱為壓勝錢，把有圖案的錢幣直接稱為花錢，把帶有吉祥符號的錢幣稱為吉語錢。

從宋代到清代的所有的關於傳統錢幣的書籍，最後都有一個關於講述非正用錢的章節。我收藏的最古老的吉語錢可以追溯到漢代。一枚是普普通通的五銖錢幣，它的背面的題詞是：君宜吉利，即“祝君好運，事業有成”之意（圖 1·2）。另一枚漢代錢幣也是同樣的大小，它的一面是常見的祝福：天下太平，另一面是一個全家福：左邊的父親正在地里幹活，母親正在榨油，兩個孩子正在玩耍（圖 3·4）。

這些花錢有私人製作的，也有官府鑄幣廠生產的，因為兩者都有祈福的需求。有一枚可以追溯到五代時期，更確切的說是後周時期的由官府鑄幣廠鑄造的錢幣，它向我們展示了一個持劍的人，和一條被認為是年輕王朝的守護者龍的圖案（圖 5）。在宋元時期，最流行的花錢是鏤空錢（圖 6）。這些錢幣上不僅有很多的龍，還會有在休閒或者工作的人（圖 7），或者是一整個守護寺廟，比如在錢幣上展示媽祖聖顯或者天后聖顯，她們一個是漁民的守護女神，一個是天后（圖 8）。

現在我們將集中討論清朝官府和民間的許願幣。

第一枚官鑄宮錢鑄造於 1713 年（康熙 52 年），用以慶祝康熙皇帝（1662-1722 年）的六十大壽。王原祁（1642-1715），戶部侍郎和鑄幣局的負責人，是這次盛大的全國慶祝活動的幕後推手。他在北京組織了長達一個月的節目，包括遊行和街頭戲劇等。他還發明了一種新的書寫照的方法為康熙題字，並將北京街頭的慶祝活動記錄在一幅 50 米長卷中。他還設計了兩種大錢，贈送給全國每一個高級官員。硬幣的正面有用新設計的“熙”字題字“康熙重寶”，反面兩個大字為寶泉，外加兩條龍，或者一龍一鳳（圖 9·10）。這兩種硬幣變得非常有名，並被幾乎所有後來的皇帝私人仿製。在此再展示一枚康熙年間私鑄的有非常抽象的龍的花錢（圖 11·12）。

自乾隆朝（1736-1795）開始，每個皇帝均鑄造一種或者多種天下太平錢，左上角（圖）的一枚由官方的寶泉局東廠鑄造的，它是總鑄幣局，負責為整個國家的錢局鑄造所有的母錢。另外三枚是私鑄（圖 13·14）。接下來的兩枚不是官鑄，儘管銘文是希望皇帝活一萬年（圖 15·16）。非常受歡迎的是有星月圖案的錢幣，例如左邊那枚蘇爐錢。右邊的白銅錢可能有反清的信息，因為它刻意突出了組成明朝的“明”字的太陽和月亮的字符。乾隆錢也有龍或馬的圖案（圖 19·20），當然還有不少仿康熙錢，一些飾有佛教符號（圖 21·22）。

如果有人受邀參加婚禮，習慣上要帶一份禮物。在這種場合，贈送這對年輕夫婦非常合適的禮物，是珠寶商製作的手刻吉語銀花錢（圖 23·24）。存世有一種機製珍品花錢，面文為乾隆通寶，三角穿，背飾龍與蜘蛛。這枚硬幣專為 1915 年的舊金山世界博覽會製作（圖 25·26）。

在嘉慶年間（1796-1802），官鑄吉語錢變得越來越多。在這裡展示的四枚天下太平錢中，有一枚乃寶泉局東廠鑄，其餘三枚皆為私鑄。從書寫風格來看，我們可以推測這枚幣鑄於 1804 年，也就是嘉慶九年（圖 27·28）。

然後，我們看到的是一整套官鑄系列花錢，錢文有“嘉慶萬年”，鑄造於嘉慶四年。當時的乾隆皇帝已經退位，但仍健在。第一枚是獻給乾隆的，上刻“十全老人”。乾隆在退位時曾描述過自己的成就，並着重突出了自己的軍事成就——十全武功，也就是他的十大軍事勝利。第二枚刻“五世同堂”，這是對一個中國人最好的祝福。1785 年（乾隆五十年），乾隆的這個願望實現了：五代皇帝都住在宮裡。嘉慶帝在位時，他曾要求各省總督報告五代同堂的情況，並給這些家庭特別的獎勵（圖 29·30）。

接下來的三枚花錢銘文來自儒家經典《詩經》中的大雅篇語錄：子孫千億、四方來賀、四方攸同（圖 31·32）。另一枚錢文“國泰民安”出自文學作品，即南宋時期的吳自牧著名小說《夢梁錄》。最常見的錢文為“福壽”二字（圖 33·34）。

刻有吉語或吉祥圖案的花錢多為私鑄。此處試舉數例，他們背面刻有福、壽、康、寧等字（圖 35·36）。有些錢上的“福”和“壽”是用篆書寫的，而“康”則用兩種不同字體，一般為楷書和所謂的行書（圖 37·38）。有些飾有八卦圖案（圖 39·40），有些則飾以龍鳳（圖 41），或者常以龜、蛇、太陽、月亮和雙劍為圖騰的玄武（圖 43·44）。

道光年間，已知有三種官鑄天下太平錢，外加一些私鑄的吉祥錢：祝壽錢，這種花錢或為錢形，或為桃葉形，祝福皇帝壽

比南山 (圖 45·46)。另有指日高昇葫蘆錢，上有擬人化魁星的圖像和八卦圖案，兩枚錢一個比另一個大，呈葫蘆形，但中間有必不可少的錢穿 (圖 47)。有些花錢甚至由三枚錢組成，上題“蟾宮”(指月亮)和“天府”(指蒼穹)，中銘“萬福來朝”，背飾鶴鹿，鶴寓意長壽，鹿諧音“祿”，意指富裕 (圖 48)。

咸豐年間，這個國家滿是戰亂，每個人都需要儘可能多的運氣，所以吉語錢成倍增加。錢局鑄造了三種：一為常見的天下太平錢，二為適合當時情況的“一統天下”錢，三為八卦錢 (圖 49·50)。

每一棟體面的建築，無論是官家的還是私人的，都必須在它的主樑下或室內的門上方置有壓勝錢。這種花錢必為錢形。例如，工部鑄有一枚花錢，其上標明該建築的用途。湖北省曾鑄製一枚令人印象深刻的花錢，銘文為“內庭供奉”，清楚地說明這一機構的具體職能：即“負責政府財政收支”。

圖中所示的重寶和元寶大錢均為私鑄，儘管他們的錢背均飾有龍或龍鳳圖案 (圖 51·52)。圖 53 為四枚吉語一套，乃一非常特殊和現代的表述，以示對福、壽、康、寧的祈求。另一例錢文為“百祿是荷”，引自《左傳》，大致意思是“願你大富大貴” (圖 54)。再一例花錢祈祝長命富貴 (圖 55·56)。龍王寶殿錢為中國南方漁民製造的一枚壓勝錢，由於大海是水龍的宮殿，其實際意思是“願水龍在海上保護你” (圖 57·58)。一枚布幣形花錢的面文為“咸豐元年十二月初四日”，背文為“聖廟正殿上樑”，指向福州主要城廟的落成典禮。錢體設計為春秋時期常見的布幣，當時作為門票發售，以應寺廟籌集資金之需 (圖 59·60)。

一些大型咸豐花錢有相當優雅和奇特的蛇和鳳凰圖案 (圖 61·62)。有時一個人需要超自然的法力來避開鬼魂和邪氣，此時或許就需要八卦錢和道教的雷霆咒錢，再輔以山鬼符和雷符，應該有所奏效 (圖 63·64)：

雷霆雷霆，殺鬼降精，

斬妖辟邪，永保神情。

奉太上老君急急如律令。敕！

一個準備去北京參加科考的考生得到了一枚花錢，上面寫着“一品當朝” (圖 65·66)，祈求狀元高中，官運亨通。另外一種祈求康莊大道的花錢以“海晏河清”為文，希冀海河波平浪靜，一帆風順 (圖 66)。在動蕩的咸豐年間，最合適的願望大概就是“關煞開通”，為我們指出一條擺脫危機的道路 (圖 67·68)。

接下來，我們看一枚完全不同類型的花錢。乍一看，錢文“五佳止矢”四字沒有絲毫意義。但仔細觀察後，我們發現如果在中間添加一個方孔作為錢文的一部分，相當於給它們加了“口”字旁，這時它們就有意義了。我們知道錢文實際寫的是：吾唯知足，意思是：“我很知足” (圖 69)。

五		吾
矢	口	佳
止		足

如果一個人在咸豐年間結婚，他可能會得到一枚咸豐重寶當百大花錢，背面有圖示，說明新婚之夜該做什麼 (圖 70·71)。

護身符對漢人和滿人都有吸引力。此處僅舉兩個例子：第一個例子面文為“天官賜福”(Abka-i hafan h[?]turi isibum-bi)。這枚花錢的背面用粗厚的字體清楚地說明了它的用途：此符壓怪，即“這個護身符抑制邪惡”。左右兩邊的符號是兩個道教的符號：左邊的用來庇護車船，右邊的用來庇護雞鵝和其他禽類。這個壓勝錢可以肯定屬於一個普通的滿族人，因為當發現購買或使用迷信護身符時，清代官員會受到懲罰和降級。第二個例子是帶有“金馬風聲”銘文的牌形花錢。此牌為蝙蝠的形狀，諧音“福”。另一面為滿文，音 *jin ma feng šeng*，為漢字“金馬風聲”的音譯。該錢文極有可能只是對一匹馬的讚美，形容馬像風的聲音一樣快疾 (圖 75·76)。

“似錢非錢”的花錢種類繁多，甚至還有完整的以許多花錢構成的“搖錢樹”。其中一些以各省的名稱構成，每省均有不同的吉語，以表述各自特殊的願望 (圖 72-74)。

以上所描述的花錢當然遍布整個遠東地區，從朝鮮和日本 (圖 77·78)，到越南和遠至印度尼西亞 (圖 79)，都可以看到他們的蹤影。



FIGURE 1. Diameter 25 mm. / 圖 1. 直徑 25 mm.



FIGURE 2. Diameter 25 mm. / 圖 2. 直徑 25 mm.



FIGURE 3. Diameter 23 mm. / 圖 3. 直徑 23 mm.



FIGURE 4. Diameter 23 mm. / 圖 4. 直徑 23 mm.



FIGURE 5. Diameter 25 mm. / 圖 5. 直徑 25 mm.



FIGURE 6. Diameter of right bottom coin 58 mm. / 圖 6. 右下直徑58 mm.



FIGURE 7. Diameter of right bottom coin 62 mm. / 圖 7. 右下直徑62 mm.



FIGURE 8. Diameter of left coin 63 mm. / 圖 8. 左直徑63 mm.



FIGURE 9. Diameter of left coin 63 mm. / 圖 8. 左直徑63 mm.



FIGURE 10. (reverse). / 圖 10. (背).



FIGURE 11. (obverse) Diameter 48 mm. / 圖 11.
(面) 直徑 48 mm.



FIGURE 12. (reverse). / 圖 12. (背).



FIGURE 13. (obverse) Diameter of upper left coin 44 mm. / 圖 13. (面) 左上直徑44 mm.



FIGURE 14. (reverse). / 圖 14. (背).



FIGURE 15. (obverse) Diameter of left coin 34 mm. / 圖 15. (面) 左直徑34 mm.



FIGURE 16. (reverse). / 圖 16. (背).



FIGURE 17. (obverse) Diameter of left coin 40 mm. / 圖 17. (面) 左直徑40 mm.



FIGURE 18. (reverse). / 圖 18. (背).



FIGURE 19. (obverse) Diameter of left coin 27 mm.
/ 圖 19. (面) 左直徑27 mm.



FIGURE 20. (reverse) Diameter of left coin 27 mm.
/ 圖 20. (背) 左直徑27 mm.



FIGURE 21. (obverse) Diameter of left top coin 63 mm. / 圖 21. (面) 左上直徑63 mm.



FIGURE 22. (reverse). / 圖 22. (背).



FIGURE 23. (obverse) Diameter 28 mm. / 圖 23. (面)
直徑 28 mm.



FIGURE 24. (reverse). / 圖 24. (背).



FIGURE 25. (obverse) Diameter 24 mm. / 圖 25. (面)
直徑 24 mm.



FIGURE 26. (reverse). / 圖 26. (背).



FIGURE 27. (obverse) Diameter of right top coin 61 mm. / 圖 27. (面) 右上直徑61 mm.



FIGURE 28. (reverse). / 圖 28. (背).



FIGURE 29. (obverse) Diameter of both coins 26 mm. / 圖 29. (面) 直徑26 mm.



FIGURE 30. (reverse). / 圖 30. (背).



FIGURE 31. (obverse) Diameter of all coins 23 mm. / 圖 31. (面) 直徑23 mm.



FIGURE 32. (reverse). / 圖 32. (背).



FIGURE 33. (obverse) Diameter of both coins 26 mm. / 圖 33. (面) 直徑26 mm.



FIGURE 34. (reverse). / 圖 34. (背).



FIGURE 35. (obverse) Diameter of all coins 24 mm. /
圖 35. (面) 直徑24 mm.



FIGURE 36. (reverse). / 圖 36. (背).



FIGURE 37. (obverse) Diameter of both coins 25 mm.
/ 圖 37. (面) 直徑25 mm.



FIGURE 38. (reverse). / 圖 38. (背).



FIGURE 39. (obverse) Diameter 27 mm. / 圖 39. (面)
直徑 27 mm.



FIGURE 40. (reverse). / 圖 40. (背).



FIGURE 41. Diameter 63 mm. / 圖 41. 直徑 63 mm.



FIGURE 42. Length 47 mm. / 圖 42. 高47 mm.



FIGURE 43. (obverse) Diameter 52 mm. / 圖 43. (面)
直徑 52 mm.



FIGURE 44. (reverse). / 圖 44. (背).



FIGURE 45. (obverse) Diameter of both coins 46 mm. / 圖 45. (面) 直徑46 mm.



FIGURE 46. (reverse). / 圖 46. (背).



FIGURE 47. Length 103 mm. / 圖 47. 高103 mm.



FIGURE 48. Length 80 mm. / 圖 48. 高80 mm.



FIGURE 49. (obverse) Diameter of all coins 44 mm. / 圖 49. (面) 直徑44 mm.



FIGURE 50. (reverse). / 圖 50. (背).



FIGURE 51. (obverse) Diameter of right coin 58 mm. / 圖 51. (面) 右直徑 58 mm.



WWW.SPINK.COM
FIGURE 52. (reverse). / 圖 52. (背).



FIGURE 53. Height 93 mm. / 圖 53. 高93 mm.



FIGURE 54. Diameter of both coins 37 mm. / 圖 54. 直徑37 mm.



FIGURE 55. (obverse) Diameter 48 mm. / 圖 55. (面)
直徑 48 mm.



FIGURE 56. (reverse). / 圖 56. (背).



FIGURE 57. (obverse) Diameter 69 mm. / 圖 57. (面)
直徑 69 mm.



FIGURE 58. (reverse). / 圖 58. (背).



FIGURE 59. (obverse) Length 58 mm. / 圖 59. (面)
高 58 mm.



FIGURE 60. (reverse). / 圖 60. (背).



FIGURE 61. (obverse) Diameter of left coin 55 mm. / 圖 61. (面) 左直徑 55 mm.



FIGURE 62. (reverse). / 圖 62. (背).



FIGURE 63. (obverse) Diameter of left coin 51 mm. / 圖 63. (面) 左直徑51 mm.



FIGURE 64. (reverse). / 圖 64. (背).



FIGURE 65. (obverse) Diameter of left coin 38 mm. / 圖 65. (面) 左直徑38 mm.



FIGURE 66. (reverse). / 圖 66. (背).



FIGURE 67. (obverse) Diameter 24 mm. / 圖 67. (面)
直徑 24 mm.



FIGURE 68. (reverse). / 圖 68. (背).



FIGURE 69. (obverse) Diameter 37 mm. / 圖 69. (面) 直徑 37 mm.



FIGURE 70. (obverse) Diameter 54 mm. / 圖 70. (面)
直徑 54 mm.



FIGURE 71. (reverse). / 圖 71. (背).



FIGURE 72. "Coin tree". Length: 278 mm, width: 66 mm. This object is not wholly preserved. At least two, but quite probably as much as four coins are missing. Each coin represents one province of the empire. / 圖 72.
“錢樹”. 高: 278 mm, 寬: 66 mm. 本品有殘斷. 或有二至四枚缺失. 每錢代表一個大清省份.



FIGURE 73. (obverse). / 圖 73. (面).



FIGURE 74. (reverse). / 圖 74. (背).



FIGURE 75. (obverse) Diameter of left coin 44 mm. / 圖 75. (面) 左直徑44 mm.



FIGURE 76. (reverse). / 圖 76. (背).



FIGURE 77. (obverse) Diameter of right coin 25 mm. /
圖 77. (面) 右直徑25 mm.



FIGURE 78. (reverse). / 圖 78. (背).



FIGURE 79. Diameter 55 mm. / 圖 79. 直徑 55 mm.

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In contrast to the coins and currency of everyday use which were strictly controlled and regulated by Government, as befits the medium of exchange for goods and services, coin-like charms can be seen as the currency of good will, of blessings, wishes for happiness in family life, children, successes, a talisman against bad luck, for peace, for protection. With a few exceptions there was no prescribed size, weight or subject matter. They were a joy to the people who gave them and a joy to the people who received them. They have been copied, re-copied and copied again, collected and re-collected over many hundred years. They were used as gifts in the palaces and gifts among the people and are treasured to this day. All lots offered in this sale are from the prestigious academic reference collection of Dr Werner Burger. Viewing is recommended. All lots are sold as they are and no return will be accepted.

You acknowledge that the grading of coin-like charms is subjective and may vary from specialist to specialist, as the process is by nature an art and not a science. In the case of a difference between our opinion and the opinion of a third party, our judgement takes precedence.

中國花錢與古代日常使用的行用錢不同。作為商品或服務的等價交換物，行用錢受到政府的嚴格控制和監管。花錢則是表述吉祥、喜慶、財富、子嗣、功名等意願的錢形吉祥物，也是驅邪和祈求神明保佑的護身符。除了少數例外，它們沒有法定的尺寸、重量或主題。上千年來，它們被不斷地複製和再複製、收集和再收集，作為宮廷或民間製作的金屬物品被珍藏至今。此次拍賣所提供的所有拍品均來自著名的布威納博士的學術收藏。我們建議您參加預展並上手查驗。所有拍品均按原樣出售，不接受退貨。

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Openwork Charms

鏤空錢



2001
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons, 63.4*2.5mm, 43.5g,
Zhong Qian Genuine.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
63.4*2.5mm·重43.5g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$1,000-2,000



2004
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons, 57.6*3.7mm, 58.9g,
Zhong Qian 82. A well struck solid example, rare

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
57.6*3.7mm·重58.9g·中乾82。品相極美·厚重·少。

Estimate HK\$2,000-4,000



2002
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons, 63.9*1.9mm, 33.5g,
Zhong Qian Genuine. Nice example.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
63.9*1.9mm·重33.5g·中乾真品。好品。

Estimate HK\$2,000-4,000



2005
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons, 56.5*2.2mm, 27.2g,
Zhong Qian 82. Lovely example

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
56.5*2.2mm·重27.2g·中乾82。品相極美。

Estimate HK\$1,000-2,000



2003
China: Jin-Yuan Dynasty (1115-1368 CE),
openwork charm, two deers facing each other,
64.4*2.3mm, 47.5g, *very fine.*

雙鹿鏤空花錢·金元(公元1115-1368)時期·
64.4*2.3mm·重47.5g·VF

Estimate HK\$1,000-2,000



2006
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons, 55.1*2.1mm, 24.0g,
Zhong Qian 80. Very fine.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
55.1*2.1mm·重24.0g·中乾80。品相上佳。

Estimate HK\$1,000-2,000



2007

China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, two dragons, 60.2*2.0mm, 26.9g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*. Note: This is the same specimen that is used in Dr Burger's article on Chinese charms entitled *Coins Which are Not Money: Cultural Functions and Symbolism* collected in the book *Money in Asia (1200-1900): Small Currencies in Social and Political Contexts* edited by Jane Kate Leonard and Ulrich Theobald, Brill 2022

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·60.2*2.0mm·重26.9g·中乾真品。另：該錢為布氏“是錢非錢：花錢的文化功能及意義”一文所用原物。該文收錄於《1200-1900的亞洲錢幣：社會與政治框架中的貨幣》一書·J.K Leonard與U. Theobald編輯·2022年布瑞爾出版社出版。

Estimate HK\$1,000-2,000



2008

China: Yuan-Ming Dynasty (1271-1644 CE), openwork charm, two dragons, 56.8*2.8mm, 31.0g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*.

雙龍鏤空花錢·元明(公元1271-1644)時期·56.8*2.8mm·重31.0g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$1,000-2,000



2009

China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, two dragons, 58.1*3.0mm, 42.3g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·58.1*3.0mm·重42.3g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$1,000-2,000



2010

China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, two dragons, 61.8*2.3mm, 34.8g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·61.8*2.3mm·重34.8g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$1,000-2,000



2011

China: Yuan-Ming Dynasty (1271-1644 CE), openwork charm, two dragons, 53.9*2.0mm, 22.9g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine*.

雙龍鏤空花錢·元明(公元1271-1644)時期·53.9*2.0mm·重22.9g·中乾82°品相極美。

Estimate HK\$1,000-2,000



2012

China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, two dragons, 59.7*2.5mm, 34.8g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine*.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·59.7*2.5mm·重34.8g·中乾82°品相極美。

Estimate HK\$1,000-2,000



2013
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons, 57.4*2.3mm, 36.0g,
Zhong Qian Genuine.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
57.4*2.3mm·重36.0g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$1,000-2,000



2016
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons, 54.3*2.4mm, 31.3g,
Zhong Qian Genuine.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
54.3*2.4mm·重31.3g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2014
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons, 61.9*2.4mm, 35.2g,
Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
61.9*2.4mm·重35.2g·中乾82°品相極美。

Estimate HK\$1,000-2,000



2017
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons, 59.4*3.3mm, 49.1g,
Zhong Qian Genuine.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
59.4*3.3mm·重49.1g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2015
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons, 61.9*2.6mm, 38.1g,
Zhong Qian 80. Very fine.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
61.9*2.6mm·重38.1g·中乾80°品相上佳。

Estimate HK\$1,000-2,000



2018
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons, 56.4*2.9mm, 41.9g,
Zhong Qian 80. Extremely fine.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
56.4*2.9mm·重41.9g·中乾80°品相極美。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2019
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons, 55.5*3.3mm, 41.6g,
Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine, rare.
雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
55.5*3.3mm·重41.6g·中乾82·品相極美·少見。
Estimate HK\$500-3,000



2022
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons, 58.8*2.1mm, 30.0g,
Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine.
雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
58.8*2.1mm·重30.0g·中乾82·品相極美。
Estimate HK\$1,000-2,000



2020
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons, 60*2.0mm, 33.0g,
Zhong Qian 78.
雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
60*2.0mm·重33.0g·中乾78。
Estimate HK\$1,000-2,000



2023
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons, 56.5*2.2mm, 29.0g,
Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine.
雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
56.5*2.2mm·重29.0g·中乾82·品相極美。
Estimate HK\$1,000-2,000



2021
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons, 59.6*2.3mm, 33.9g,
Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine.
雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
59.6*2.3mm·重33.9g·中乾82·品相極美。
Estimate HK\$1,000-2,000



2024
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons, 56.4*2.3mm, 29.1g,
Zhong Qian Genuine.
雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
56.4*2.3mm·重29.1g·中乾真品。
Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2025

China: Liao-Jin Dyasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons, 59.4*2.8mm, 37.8g,
Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
59.4*2.8mm·重37.8g·中乾82°品相極美°

Estimate HK\$1,000-2,000



2028

China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons, 56.1*2.7mm, 38.6g,
Zhong Qian 80. Extremely fine.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
56.1*2.7mm·重38.6g·中乾80°品相極美°

Estimate HK\$1,000-2,000



2026

China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons, 57*2.6mm, 32.4g,
Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
57*2.6mm·重32.4g·中乾82°品相極美°

Estimate HK\$1,000-2,000



2029

China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons, 59.5*2.2mm, 35.9g,
Zhong Qian Genuine.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
59.5*2.2mm·重35.9g·中乾真品°

Estimate HK\$1,000-2,000



2027

China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons, 61*2.0mm, 31.7g,
Zhong Qian Genuine.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
61*2.0mm·重31.7g·中乾真品°

Estimate HK\$1,000-2,000



2030

China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons, 58.2*2.9mm, 45.5g,
Zhong Qian 80. Extremely fine.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
58.2*2.9mm·重45.5g·中乾80°品相極美°

Estimate HK\$1,000-2,000



2031
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons, 54.6*2.2mm, 27.3g,
Zhong Qian Genuine.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
54.6*2.2mm·重27.3g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$1,000-2,000



2034
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons chasing each other
in clouds 61.8x2.3mm, 34.8g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*.
Rare and in good condition.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
61.8x2.3mm·重34.8g·中乾真品。雙龍追逐於祥雲之
間·品相好·少見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-5,000



2032
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons, 57*2.3mm, 29.1g,
Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
57*2.3mm·重29.1g·中乾82。品相極美。

Estimate HK\$1,000-2,000



2035
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons chasing each other
in clouds 61.6*2.4mm, 36.2g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*.
Rare and in good condition.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
61.6*2.4mm·重36.2g·中乾真品。雙龍追逐於祥雲之
間·品相好·少見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-5,000



2033
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons, 58.5*2.7mm, 36.0g,
Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
58.5*2.7mm·重36.0g·中乾82。品相極美。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2036
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons, 59.7*1.9mm, 37.6g,
Zhong Qian 80, labelled as Qing Dynasty.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)·59.7*1.9mm·
重37.6g·中乾80·標籤清朝。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2037

China: Ming-Qing Dynasty (1368-1911 CE), openwork charm, two dragons, 56.5*3.8mm, 53.6g, *Zhong Qian 85*.
Thick and heavy, extremely fine.

雙龍鏤空花錢·明清(公元1368-1911)時期·56.5*3.8mm·重53.6g·中乾85·厚重·極美。

Estimate HK\$500-3,000



2038

China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, two dragons, 50.9*2.4mm, 26.5g, *Zhong Qian Genuine, labelled as Song-Yuan Dynasty*.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
50.9*2.4mm·重26.5g·中乾真品·標籤宋元時期。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2040

China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, two dragons, 51.1*2.6mm, 26.6g, *Zhong Qian Genuine, labelled as Song-Yuan Dynasty*.
Extremely fine.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
51.1*2.6mm·重26.6g·中乾真品·標籤宋元時期·極美。

Estimate HK\$1,000-4,000



2039

China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, two dragons, 53.4*4.4mm, 53.8g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*. *Thick and heavy, nice example.*

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
53.4*4.4mm·重53.8g·中乾真品·厚重好品。

Estimate HK\$500-3,000



2041
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons, 54.6*1.7mm, 25.3g,
Zhong Qian Genuine.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
54.6*1.7mm·重25.3g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2044
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons, 43.1*1.7mm, 9.5g,
Zhong Qian Genuine. Nice example.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
43.1*1.7mm·重9.5g·中乾真品·好品。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2042
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons, 38.6*1.3mm, 7.6g,
Zhong Qian Genuine.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
38.6*1.3mm·重7.6g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2045
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons, 43.6*2.0mm, 14.8g,
Zhong Qian Genuine. Nice example.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
43.6*2.0mm·重14.8g·中乾真品·好品。

Estimate HK\$500-4,000



2043
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons, 43.7*1.6mm, 11.4g,
Zhong Qian Genuine, labelled as Yuan-Ming Dynasty.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
43.7*1.6mm·重11.4g·中乾真品·標籤元明時期。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2046
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons, 44.1*1.8mm, 12.6g,
Zhong Qian 75, labelled as Yuan-Ming Dynasty.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
44.1*1.8mm·重12.6g·中乾75·標籤元明時期。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2047

China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, two dragons, 47.8*3.2mm, 26.1g, *Zhong Qian 72. Thick and heavy, nice example.*

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
47.8*3.2mm·重26.1g·中乾72·厚重·好品。

Estimate HK\$500-4,000



2048

China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, two dragons, 54.1*2.6mm, 35.7g, *Zhong Qian 80, labelled as Yuan-Ming Dynasty.*

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
54.1*2.6mm·重35.7g·中乾80·標籤元明時期。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



Lot 2049 (1.5x)

2049

China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, two dragons, 49.5*2.1mm, 19.9g, *Zhong Qian 78, labelled as Song-Yuan Dynasty. Extremely fine, extremely rare.*

雙龍戲珠鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·49.5*2.1mm·重19.9g·中乾78·標籤宋元時期·龍如走獸·品種極罕見·初版·品相極美。

Estimate HK\$1,000-5,000



2050

China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, two dragons, 56.4*2.9mm, 38.0g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
56.4*2.9mm·重38.0g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2053

China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, two dragons, 57.8*2.9mm, 45.0g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
57.8*2.9mm·重45.0g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2051

China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, two dragons, 53.2*2.5mm, 28.0g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*, labelled as *Yuan-Ming Dynasty*. This is the same specimen that is used in Dr Burger's article on Chinese charms entitled *Coins Which are Not Money: Cultural Functions and Symbolism collected in the book Money in Asia (1200-1900): Small Currencies in Social and Political Contexts* edited by Jane Kate Leonard and Ulrich Theobald, Brill 2022.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
53.2*2.5mm·重28.0g·中乾真品·標籤元明時期。另：
該錢為布氏“是錢非錢：花錢的文化功能及意義”一文所用原物。該文收錄於《1200-1900的亞洲錢幣：社會與政治框架中的貨幣》一書·J.KLeonard與U. Theobald編輯·2022年布瑞爾出版社出版。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2054

China: Ming-Qing Dynasty (1368-1911 CE), openwork charm, two dragons, 52.4*2.6mm, 30.8g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*.

雙龍鏤空花錢·明清(公元1368-1911)時期·
52.4*2.6mm·重30.8g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2055

China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, two dragons, 58*2.6mm, 30.5g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*. *Extremely fine*.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
58*2.6mm·重30.5g·中乾真品·極美。

Estimate HK\$1,000-4,000



2052

China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, two dragons, 51.8*2.2mm, 21.3g, *Zhong Qian 80*. *Rare type*.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
51.8*2.2mm·重21.3g·中乾80·少見品種。

Estimate HK\$1,000-4,000



2056

China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, two dragons, 56.4*2.2mm, 28.7g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Extremely fine, very rare.*

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
56.4*2.2mm·重28.7g·中乾真品·極美·罕見。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2058

China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, two dragons, 53.9*2.3mm, 24.5g, *Zhong Qian Genuine, labelled as Yuan-Ming Dynasty.*

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
53.9*2.3mm·重24.5g·中乾真品·標籤元明時期。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2057

China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, two dragons, 58.9*3.3mm, 48.2g, *Zhong Qian Genuine, labelled as Yuan-Ming Dynasty. Thick and heavy, nice example.*

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
58.9*3.3mm·重48.2g·中乾真品·標籤元明時期·厚
重好品。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2059

China: Song-Yuan Dynasty (960-1368 CE), openwork charm, two dragons chasing each other in clouds 72.3*2.1mm, 33.7g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Rare.*

雙龍鏤空掛牌花錢·宋元(公元960-1368)時期·
72.3*2.1mm·重33.7g·中乾真品·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2060

China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, two dragons, 57*3.2mm, 46.1g, *Zhong Qian 82. Thick and heavy, nice example, labelled as Ming-Qing Dynasty.*

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·57*3.2mm·重46.1g·中乾82·標籤明清時期·厚重·好品。

Estimate HK\$500-4,000



2061
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, two dragons, 58.1*1.6mm, 24.6g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*, labelled as *Qing Dynasty*.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
58.1*1.6mm·重24.6g·中乾真品·標籤清朝。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2062
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, two dragons, 59.2*2.1mm, 36.7g, *Zhong Qian 82*, labelled as *Ming-Qing Dynasty*.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
59.2*2.1mm·重36.7g·中乾82·標籤明清時期。

Estimate HK\$500-4,000



Lot 2063 (1.5x)

2063
China: Ming-Qing Dynasty (1368-1911 CE), openwork charm, two dragons, 55.7*3.7mm, 57.2g, *Zhong Qian 82*. *Thick and heavy, extremely fine.*

雙龍鏤空花錢·明清(公元1368-1911)時期·55.7*3.7mm·重57.2g·中乾82·厚重·好品。

Estimate HK\$500-4,000



2064

China: Ming-Qing Dynasty (1368-1911 CE), openwork charm, two dragons, 59.4*4.1mm, 63.3g, *Zhong Qian* 85. *First issue, thick and heavy, extremely fine, extremely rare. Note: This is the same example that is used in Dr Burger's article on Chinese charms entitled Coins Which are Not Money: Cultural Functions and Symbolism collected in the book Money in Asia (1200-1900): Small Currencies in Social and Political Contexts edited by Jane Kate Leonard and Ulrich Theobald, Brill 2022.*

雙龍鏤空花錢·明清(公元1368-1911)時期·59.4*4.1mm·重63.3g·中乾85·初版·厚重·好品·極罕·另:該錢為布氏“是錢非錢:花錢的文化功能及意義”一文所用原物。該文收錄於《1200-1900的亞洲錢幣:社會與政治框架中的貨幣》一書·J.K Leonard與U. Theobald編輯·2022年布瑞爾出版社出版。

Estimate HK\$3,000-8,000



2065

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), openwork charm, two dragons, 62*3.5mm, 73.2g, *Zhong Qian* 72.

雙龍鏤空花錢·清朝(公元1644-1911)·62*3.5mm·重73.2g·中乾72。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2067

China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, two dragons, 56.1*3.6mm, 37.7g, *Zhong Qian* 82. *Extremely fine, nice patination.*

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·56.1*3.6mm·重37.7g·中乾82·品相極美·坑色美。

Estimate HK\$1,000-5,000



2066

China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, two dragons, 56.3*2.4mm, 31.6g, *Zhong Qian Genuine.*

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·56.3*2.4mm·重31.6g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2068
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons, 55.4*2.4mm, 27.7g,
Zhong Qian Genuine, labelled as *Ming-Qing Dynasty*.
Rare type.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
55.4*2.4mm·重27.7g·中乾真品·標籤明清時期·少見
品種。

Estimate HK\$1,000-4,000



2071
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons, 53.1*2.0mm, 22.2g,
Zhong Qian Genuine, labelled as *Yuan-Ming Dynasty*.
Rare type.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
53.1*2.0mm·重22.2g·中乾真品·標籤元明時期·少
見品種。

Estimate HK\$500-4,000



2069
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons, 52.8*2.3mm, 29.3g,
Zhong Qian 80.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
52.8*2.3mm·重29.3g·中乾80。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2072
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons, 56.7*2.8mm, 33.5g,
Zhong Qian 80. *Extremely fine, rare*.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
56.7*2.8mm·重33.5g·中乾80·品相極美·少見品種

Estimate HK\$500-3,000



2070
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons, 49.5*2.7mm, 31.9g,
Zhong Qian 78. *Extremely rare, nice patination*.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
49.5*2.7mm·重31.9g·中乾78·少見品種·坑色美。

Estimate HK\$1,000-5,000



2073
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons, 52.6*2.3mm, 26.2g,
Zhong Qian Genuine. *Rare type*.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
52.6*2.3mm·重26.2g·中乾真品·少見品種。

Estimate HK\$500-4,000



2074
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons, 56.5*2.9mm, 47.5g,
Zhong Qian 80. Extremely fine, rare.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
56.5*2.9mm·重47.5g·中乾80·品相極美·少見品
種。

Estimate HK\$500-4,000



2077
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons, 59.3*2.3mm, 33.4g,
Zhong Qian 82, labelled as Yuan-Ming Dynasty.
Extremely fine.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
59.3*2.3mm·重33.4g·中乾82·標籤元明時期·品相
極美。

Estimate HK\$500-4,000



2075
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons, 60.4*3.4mm, 59.5g,
Zhong Qian 80. Extremely fine, rare.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
60.4*3.4mm·重59.5g·中乾80·品相極美·少見品
種。

Estimate HK\$1,000-4,000



2078
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons, 49.4*1.7mm, 21.9g,
Zhong Qian 78. Rare.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
49.4*1.7mm·重21.9g·中乾78·少見

Estimate HK\$500-4,000



2076
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons, 55.9*2.6mm, 35.6g,
Zhong Qian 80.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
55.9*2.6mm·重35.6g·中乾80。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2079
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons, 55.6*2.3mm, 27.9g,
Zhong Qian Genuine. Rare.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
55.6*2.3mm·重27.9g·中乾真品·少見品種。

Estimate HK\$1,000-4,000



2080

China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, two dragons, 47.8*2.2mm, 21.5g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·47.8*2.2mm·重21.5g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2081

China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, two dragons, 49.5*2.3mm, 28.1g, *Zhong Qian 80. Extremely fine.*

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·49.5*2.3mm·重28.1g·中乾80·好品。

Estimate HK\$500-4,000



2082

China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, two dragons rising in foliage-like clouds towards a fire pearl, 59.3x4.1mm, 62.2g. An absolutely stunning specimen from the openwork genre, showing two dragons rising in foliage-like clouds towards a fire pearl, clouds and claws forming discrete central hole with two hanging loops flanking the fire pearl showing natural signs of wear, with elaborate hand-engraved scales on the outer rim demonstrating superb workmanship, its patina dark brownish showing golden metal underneath typical of dragon openwork charms dating from the Liao as evidenced by No 249 in *Chinese Charms: Art, Religion and Folk Belief* by Alex Fang (The Commercial Press 2008), its air of high importance similar to that of *Da yuan guo bao*, believed to have been made as an imperial commemorative coin during the Zhi da reign with two dragons on the reverse, powerful, fierce, and royal, a thick and heavy piece of large size, probably gilded at some stage, thus far unique, extremely rare and important. *This is the same example that is used in Dr Burger's article on Chinese charms entitled Coins Which are Not Money: Cultural Functions and Symbolism collected in the book Money in Asia (1200-1900): Small Currencies in Social and Political Contexts edited by Jane Kate Leonard and Ulrich Theobald, Brill 2022.*

雙異龍鏤空花錢，遼金（公元916–1234）時期，59.3x4.1mm，重62.2g。雙龍昇於繚繞祥雲，聚於火珠。雲龍神態霸氣，極富張力。龍爪及如意雲頭形成菱形穿，外緣及輪邊均鑿刻有龍鱗。錢體厚重，似曾鑿金。該錢圖案設計和鑄工異常精美，品相極佳，火珠兩側掛孔略顯掛用痕跡，磨損自然細膩。該錢包漿棕紅色，厚處堅美熟潤，薄處透顯迷人金銅色，為典型遼代鏤空龍特徵。可參見《中國花錢與傳統文化》一書第249號之鏤空單龍（方稱宇著，北京商務印書館2008年出版）。同時，此錢氣息不凡，讓人聯想起大元國寶背龍錢，具有皇家氣派。該錢迄今僅見，且初次披露，尤其珍罕。另：該錢為布氏“是錢非錢：花錢的文化功能及意義”一文所用原物。該文收錄於《1200-1900的亞洲錢幣：社會與政治框架中的貨幣》一書，J.K Leonard與U. Theobald編輯，2022年布瑞爾出版社出版。

Estimate HK\$80,000-100,000





2083
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons, 51.3*2.6mm, 35.5g,
Zhong Qian 78, labelled as Song-Yuan Dynasty.

雙降龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
51.3*2.6mm·重35.5g·中乾78·標籤宋元時期。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2086
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons, 48.7*2.6mm, 24.0g,
Zhong Qian Genuine.

雙龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
48.7*2.6mm·重24.0g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2084
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons, 56.5*2.4mm, 40.1g,
Zhong Qian Genuine. Nice example.

雙降龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
56.5*2.4mm·重40.1g·中乾真品·好品。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2087
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons, 49.6*2.3mm, 24.7g,
Zhong Qian Genuine.

雙降龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
49.6*2.3mm·重24.7g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2085
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons, 48.4*1.5mm, 16.3g,
Zhong Qian Genuine, labelled as Ming-Qing Dynasty

雙降龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
48.4*1.5mm·重16.3g·中乾真品·標籤明清時期。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2088
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two dragons, 54.8*2.6mm, 30.3g,
Zhong Qian Genuine.

雙降龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
54.8*2.6mm·重30.3g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2089

China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, two dragons, 56.8*2.3mm, 41.0g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*.

雙降龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
56.8*2.3mm·重41.0g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2092

China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, unicorn and phoenix, 54.2*2.3mm, 30.8g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Rare*.

麟鳳鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
54.2*2.3mm·重30.8g·中乾真品。少見品種。

Estimate HK\$500-3,000



2090

China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, two dragons, 54.8*2.5mm, 40.9g, *Zhong Qian 78*.

雙降龍鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
54.8*2.5mm·重40.9g·中乾78。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2093

China: Song-Yuan Dynasty (960-1368 CE), openwork charm, dragon and phoenix, 59.1*2.7mm, 34.3g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine*.

龍鳳鏤空花錢·宋元(公元960-1368)時期·
59.1*2.7mm·重34.3g·中乾82。品相極美。

Estimate HK\$1,000-2,000



2091

China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, dragon and phoenix, 54.5*1.9mm, 28.1g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Rare. Note: This is the same example that is used in Dr Burger's article on Chinese charms entitled Coins Which are Not Money: Cultural Functions and Symbolism collected in the book Money in Asia (1200-1900): Small Currencies in Social and Political Contexts edited by Jane Kate Leonard and Ulrich Theobald, Brill 2022.*

龍鳳鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
54.5*1.9mm·重28.1g·中乾真品。少見。另：該錢為布氏“是錢非錢：花錢的文化功能及意義”一文所用原物。該文收錄於《1200-1900的亞洲錢幣：社會與政治框架中的貨幣》一書·J.K Leonard與U. Theobald編輯·2022年布瑞爾出版社出版。

Estimate HK\$500-3,000



2094

China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, two lions, 43.5*1.5mm, 13.1g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Nice example, nice patination.*

雙獅鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
43.5*1.5mm·重13.1g·中乾真品。好品，好包漿。

Estimate HK\$1,000-4,000



2095
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, two lions, 42.5*1.9mm, 13.6g, *Zhong Qian Genuine, labelled as Song-Yuan Dynasty. Rare.*

雙獅鏤空花錢·宋元(公元960-1368)時期·
42.5*1.9mm·重13.6g·中乾真品·標籤宋元時期·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-3,000



2097
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, two lions, 45*2.4mm, 15.5g, *Nice example, nice patination, Zhong Qian Genuine*

雙獅鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
45*2.4mm·重15.5g·中乾真品·好品·好包漿。

Estimate HK\$1,000-4,000



Lot 2096 (x1.5)

2096
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, two lions in cloud-like foliage, 45*2.4mm, 19.9g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Extremely rare.*

雙獅瑞雲鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·45*2.4mm·重19.9g·中乾真品·罕見。

Estimate HK\$3,000-5,000



2098

China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, deer and horse, obverse inscribed 'Jia Guan Jin Lu / Jin Yu Man Tang', reverse inscribed 'Tian Xia Tai Ping / Chang Ming Fu Gui', 52*2.2mm, 27.5g, *Zhong Qian 80*, labelled as *Yuan-Ming Dynasty. Extremely fine, rare.*

鹿馬鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·52*2.2mm·重27.5g·中乾80·標籤元明時期·極美·好品·少見。

Estimate HK\$3,000-5,000



2099

China: Jin-Yuan Dynasty (1115-1368 CE), openwork charm, two deers facing each other, 64.9*3.3mm, 55.5g *Zhong Qian Genuine. This is a rarer type of the openwork category.*

雙鹿鏤空花錢·金元(公元1115-1368)時期·64.4*2.3mm·重55.5g·厚重·雙鹿為鏤空花錢中較為少見品種。

Estimate HK\$1,000-2,000



2101

China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, two phoenixes, 57.3*2.8mm, 39.0g, *Zhong Qian Genuine, labelled as Song-Yuan Dynasty. Rare.*

雙鳳鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·57.3*2.8mm·重39.0g·中乾真品·標籤宋元時期·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-3,000



2100

China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, double phoenix in cloud, 57.6*2.6mm, 35.4g, *Zhong Qian Genuine, labelled as Song-Yuan Dynasty. Extremely fine.*

雙鳳翔雲鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·57.6*2.6mm·重35.4g·中乾真品·標籤宋元時期·極美。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2102

China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, two phoenixes, 57.4*2.6mm, 27.8g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Rare.*

雙鳳鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·57.4*2.6mm·重27.8g·中乾真品·少見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2103
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two phoenixes, 55.4*2.2mm,
33.3g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Rare.*

雙鳳鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
55.4*2.2mm·重33.3g·中乾真品·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2106
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two magpies, 42.4*2.3mm, 14.2g.

雙鵲鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
42.4*2.3mm·重14.2g。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2104
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two phoenixes, 40.9*1.9mm,
10.9g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Rare.*

雙鳳鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
40.9*1.9mm·重10.9g·中乾真品·少見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-4,000



2107
China: Republican Period (1911-1949 CE),
openwork charm, two human figures and fish,
42.7*2.6mm, 18.0g.

雙人與魚鏤空花錢·民國(公元1911-1949)時期·
42.7*2.6mm·重18.0g。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2105
China: Ming-Qing Dynasty (1368-1911 CE),
openwork charm, two magpies, 41.3*2.6mm, 17.5g.

雙鵲鏤空花錢·明清(公元1368-1911)時期·
41.3*2.6mm·重17.5g。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2108
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, two fish, 47*1.9mm, 23.2g, *Zhong Qian Genuine.*

雙魚鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
47*1.9mm·重23.2g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2109
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, woman and fish, 42.4*2.3mm,
17.3g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine.*

雙魚鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
42.4*2.3mm·重17.3g·中乾82·極美。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2112
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, four flowers, 55.5*2.6mm, 38.3g,
Zhong Qian Genuine, labelled as Yuan-Ming Dynasty.

四花鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
55.5*2.6mm·重38.3g·中乾真品·標籤元明時期。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2110
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, four flowers, 59*2.0mm, 33.0g,
Zhong Qian Genuine, labelled as Yuan-Ming Dynasty.

四花鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
59*2.0mm·重33.0g·中乾真品·標籤元明時期。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2113
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, four flowers, 58.8*2.4mm, 36.2g,
Zhong Qian Genuine, Yuan-Ming Dynasty.

四花鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
58.8*2.4mm·重36.2g·中乾真品·標籤元明時期。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2111
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, four flowers, 60.9*2.1mm, 35.4g,
Zhong Qian Genuine, labelled as Yuan-Ming Dynasty.

四花鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
60.9*2.1mm·重35.4g·中乾真品·標籤元明時期。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2114
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE),
openwork charm, four flowers, 54.8*2.2mm, 31.5g,
Zhong Qian Genuine, labelled as Yuan-Ming Dynasty.

四花鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
54.8*2.2mm·重31.5g·中乾真品·標籤元明時期。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2115

China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, three flowers, 49.2*2.0mm, 21.8g, *Zhong Qian Genuine, labelled as Song-Yuan Dynasty.*

三花鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
49.2*2.0mm·重21.8g·中乾真品·標籤宋元時期。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2118

China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, flowers, 50.3*1.9mm, 17.9g, *Zhong Qian Genuine, labelled as Ming-Qing Dynasty.*

花卉鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
50.3*1.9mm·重17.9g·中乾真品·標籤明清時期。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2116

China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, three flowers, 49.6*2.4mm, 23.4g, *Zhong Qian Genuine, labelled as Ming-Qing Dynasty.*

三花鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
49.6*2.4mm·重23.4g·中乾真品·標籤明清時期。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2119

China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, lotus flower, 55.5*2.3mm, 32.2g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Rare.*

一朵蓮鏤空掛牌花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
55.5*2.3mm·重32.2g·中乾真品·少見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2117

China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, two flowers, 44*1.9mm, 14.4g, *Zhong Qian Genuine, labelled as Yuan-Ming Dynasty.*

雙花鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
44*1.9mm·重14.4·中乾真品·標籤元明時期。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2120
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, lotus flower, 55.8*2.3mm, 32.1g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*.

一朵蓮鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
55.8*2.3mm·重32.1g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2121
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (1271-1644 CE), openwork charm, two flowers, 63.7*2.5mm, 46.1g, *Zhong Qian Genuine, labelled as Yuan-Ming Dynasty*.

雙花鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
63.7*2.5mm·重46.1g·中乾真品·標籤元明時期。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



Lot 2122 (x2)

2122
China: Song-Yuan Dynasty (960-1368 CE), openwork charm, four lotus flowers, 56.4*2.6mm, 29.4g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. First issue, extremely fine, extremely rare.*

四朵蓮鏤空花錢·宋元(公元960-1368)時期·56.4*2.6mm·重29.4g·中乾真品·初版·極美·極罕。

Estimate HK\$5,000-7,000



2123
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, leaves and flower, 58.2*2.5mm, 31.2g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*, labelled as *Yuan-Ming Dynasty*.

纏枝花鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
58.2*2.5mm·重31.2·中乾真品·標籤元明時期。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2126
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, four flowers, 54.6*2.0mm, 24.8g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*, labelled as *Yuan-Ming Dynasty*.

四花鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
54.6*2.0mm·重24.8g·中乾真品·標籤元明時期。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2124
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, four flowers, 63.3*2.6mm, 47.7g.

四花鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
63.3*2.6mm·重47.7g。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2127
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, leaves and grass, 60*1.6mm, 35.3g, *Zhong Qian 80*, labelled as *Yuan-Ming Dynasty*.

草葉鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
60*1.6mm·重35.3·中乾80·標籤元明時期。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2125
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, four flowers, 56.6*2.0mm, 27.7g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*. First issue.

四花鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
56.6*2.0mm·重27.7g·中乾真品·初版。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2128
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, interlocking flowers, 60.3*2.7mm, 43.9g, *Zhong Qian 75*. Extremely fine.

纏枝花鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
60.3*2.7mm·重43.9g·中乾75·極美。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2129
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, flowers, 49.3*2.0mm, 21.0g, *Zhong Qian 80*, labelled as *Ming-Qing Dynasty*. Rare.

花卉鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
49.3*2.0mm·重21.0g·中乾80·標籤明清時期·少見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2132
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, flowers, 51.8*2.5mm, 30.8g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*.

花卉鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
51.8*2.5mm·重30.8g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2130
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, flowers, 44.6*1.2mm, 11.5g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*, labelled as *Ming-Qing Dynasty*.

花卉鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
44.6*1.2mm·重11.5g·中乾真品·標籤明清時期。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2133
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (1368-1911 CE), openwork charm, flowers, 48*1.6mm, 15.7g, *Zhong Qian 82*, labelled as *Ming-Qing Dynasty*. Extremely fine.

花卉鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
48*1.6mm·重15.7g·中乾82·標籤明清時期·品相極美。

Estimate HK\$1,000-5,000



2131
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, flowers, 49.2*1.9mm, 23.7g, *Zhong Qian 78*. Rare.

花卉鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
49.2*1.9mm·重23.7g·中乾78·少見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2134
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, flowers, 42.2*1.3mm, 12.2g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*, labelled as *Ming-Qing Dynasty*.

花卉鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
42.2*1.3mm·重12.2g·中乾真品·標籤明清時期。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2135
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, foliage, 48*2.3mm, 23.2g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*.

纏枝花卉鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
48*2.3mm·重23.2g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2136
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, interlocking flowers, 51.5*2.6mm, 28.6g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine*.

纏枝鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
51.5*2.6mm·重28.6g·中乾82·極美。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2137
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, 50.3*2.4mm, 20.1g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine, very rare*.

鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·50.3*2.4mm·重20.1g·中乾82·極美·罕見。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2138
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, two human figures and fish, 45*2.2mm, 12.6g.

雙人與魚鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
45*2.2mm·重12.6g。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2139
China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, woman and fish, 42.4*2.3mm, 22.1g, *Zhong Qian Genuine, labelled as Song-Yuan Dynasty*.

婦人魚鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·
42.4*2.3mm·重22.1g·中乾真品·標籤宋元時期。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2140

China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, man and woman among flowers, 51*2.6mm, 25.4g. *This is the same example that is used in Dr Burger's article on Chinese charms entitled Coins Which are Not Money: Cultural Functions and Symbolism collected in the book Money in Asia (1200-1900): Small Currencies in Social and Political Contexts edited by Jane Kate Leonard and Ulrich Theobald, Brill 2022.*

人物花卉鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·51*2.6mm·重25.4g。另：該錢為布氏“是錢非錢：花錢的文化功能及意義”一文所用原物。該文收錄於《1200-1900的亞洲錢幣：社會與政治框架中的貨幣》一書·J.K Leonard與U. Theobald編輯·2022年布瑞爾出版社出版。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2141

China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, pavilion and human figures, 48.2*2.0mm, 24.0g. *Edition of smaller size, rare. This is the same example that is used in Dr Burger's article on Chinese charms entitled Coins Which are Not Money: Cultural Functions and Symbolism collected in the book Money in Asia (1200-1900): Small Currencies in Social and Political Contexts edited by Jane Kate Leonard and Ulrich Theobald, Brill 2022.*

樓台人物鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·48.2*2.0mm·重24.0g。小樣·少見。另：該錢為布氏“是錢非錢：花錢的文化功能及意義”一文所用原物。該文收錄於《1200-1900的亞洲錢幣：社會與政治框架中的貨幣》一書·J.K Leonard與U. Theobald編輯·2022年布瑞爾出版社出版。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2142

China: Jin-Yuan Dynasty (1115-1368 CE), openwork charm, human figures in pavilions, 62.9*2.7mm, 37.1g. *extremely fine*

亭台樓閣琴棋書畫鏤空花錢·金元(公元1115-1368)時期·62.9*2.7mm·重37.1g。

Estimate HK\$1,000-2,000



2143

China: Jin-Yuan Dynasty (1115-1368 CE), openwork charm, magpie with peony, 73.6*2.7mm, 53.7g *very fine, scarce*

喜鵲登梅鏤空花錢·金元(公元1115-1368)時期·73.6*2.7mm·重53.7g。鏤空之少見品種。

Estimate HK\$1,000-2,000



2144

China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm, four human figures, 63.1*3.0mm, 46.4g. *This is the same example that is used in Dr Burger's article on Chinese charms entitled Coins Which are Not Money: Cultural Functions and Symbolism collected in the book Money in Asia (1200-1900): Small Currencies in Social and Political Contexts edited by Jane Kate Leonard and Ulrich Theobald, Brill 2022.*

人物故事鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·63.1*3.0mm·重46.4g。另：該錢為布氏“是錢非錢：花錢的文化功能及意義”一文所用原物。該文收錄於《1200-1900的亞洲錢幣：社會與政治框架中的貨幣》一書·J.K Leonard與U. Theobald編輯·2022年布瑞爾出版社出版。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2145

China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), openwork charm with square central hole, a human figure sitting above the central hole flanked by two further human figures on both sides and a horse underneath, 58.3x3.8mm, 45.5g. An important example from the openwork genre, depicting a human figure sitting above the central hole flanked by two other human figures on both sides and a horse underneath, the outer rim decorated with elaborate foliage patterns, all in excellent condition with pleasant red and green patination commensurate with Liao dynasty or even earlier, a heavy and thick piece, extremely rare and important. Note: The human figure sitting above the central hole is interpreted to be Prince Siddhartha, who later became Gautama Buddha. The horse underneath the central hole, according to the same interpretation, is named Kanthaka, a favourite white horse of eighteen cubits in length, who served as a royal servant of Prince Siddhartha. Only several specimens have been seen so far but they are all second to the current piece in terms of quality and condition. One other specimen, with hanging loop, was auctioned at the Autumn Sale of Xiling Yinshe in 2020, Lot 4685. This current piece is the same specimen that is used in Dr Burger's article on Chinese charms entitled *Coins Which are Not Money: Cultural Functions and Symbolism* collected in the book *Money in Asia (1200-1900): Small Currencies in Social and Political Contexts* edited by Jane Kate Leonard and Ulrich Theobald, Brill 2022.

神怪方穿鏤空花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·58.3x3.8mm·重45.5g。一神祇跌坐於穿上·手托腮作思考狀;穿左右二人似為護衛·均手持物;穿下一鞍馬·作俯首食草狀;外緣面背均刻有纏枝紋。該錢藝術水準十足·構圖層次清晰·人物表情栩栩如生。品相極佳·包漿厚實堅潤·且紅斑綠鏽·坑色美觀悅目。鑄工亦十分精美·錢體厚重·方穿規整·內廓微顯水紅銅色·穿內亦見砂斑鏽·可知其年代久遠·上可看遼宋·甚至更早。此式鏤空目前僅數見·且品相皆遜於此處之布氏舊藏·故疑為最初精鑄版·尤其珍罕難得。另一版帶掛環者·見於西泠印社2020年秋季拍賣會中國歷代錢幣專場·拍品第4685號。注:此錢為宗教題材·穿上之神祇一說為佛祖釋迦摩尼·穿下白馬乃其尚為俗世王子時期之坐騎。另:該錢為布氏“是錢非錢:花錢的文化功能及意義”一文所用原物。該文收錄於《1200-1900的亞洲錢幣:社會與政治框架中的貨幣》一書·J.K Leonard與U. Theobald編輯·2022年布瑞爾出版社出版。

Estimate HK\$40,000-70,000





2146

China: Song-Yuan Dynasty (960-1368 CE), openwork charm, vase, ruyi and flowers, 65.6*2.8mm, 30.0g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*. Extremely rare, unique so far. Note: The central motif is that of a vase with flowers. Traditionally, the vase is a representation, through a verbal pun, of *Ping an*, peace and security. Behind the vase, a sceptre can be seen, which, like the vase, also creates a verbal pun through its Chinese pronunciation, *Ruyi*, meaning “fulfilled wish”. Thus, taken as a whole, this openwork charm visually expresses the auspicious meaning of *Ping an ru yi*, even without any written words. Additionally, this is a very nice openwork piece of a highly unusual form instead of the more usual coin shape. It is designed as a pendant, like an exquisitely carved jade, that is meant to be carried about the body for easy fondling and appreciation, and thus of exceptional artistic quality. This piece here therefore marks a transcendence away and above from the practical functions found on the openwork charms dated to the Liao and the Jin dynasties. Indeed, the casting quality of the present piece is such that the decorative patterns on the central vase can be clearly seen. In this sense, the charm here is also a nice handy reminder of Ming bronze, such as the *Xuan De* incense burner, particularly noted for its superb designs, skilful workmanship, and, not the least, smooth touch of the copper alloy.

平安如意鏤空掛牌花錢·宋元(公元960–1368)時期·65.6*2.8mm·重30.0g·中乾真品·極罕·迄今僅見。另：該鏤空錢之主要題材為花瓶。在中國文化體系中·花瓶乃傳統、家喻戶曉的諧音口彩·表述對“瓶案/平安”的祈願。花瓶後另有如意一柄·二者結合·通過視覺和聲音(而非文字)·直接而具體地表述“平安如意”這一傳統的吉祥思想。此外·該鏤空錢的形狀設計極為獨特·與通常所見的錢形迥異。它是作為手把件來設計的·就像一塊雕琢精細的玉珮·用以隨身佩戴·以便隨時把玩和欣賞。也正是因為此·這枚鏤空錢超脫了遼金時期的實用功能·更側重於藝術水準與表徵。的確·該件的鑄製水準極高·連花瓶上的紋飾也清晰可見。從這個角度來看·這枚鏤空花錢也可作明代青銅器來看待·如案頭所設之宣爐·一手之間·可以感觸到明代銅器的典雅設計、高超技藝和溫潤銅質。

Estimate HK\$7,000-9,000



2147

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), openwork charm, obverse inscribed 'Chang Ming Fu Gui', reverse inscribed 'He Shou Jin Qian', 31.6*1.5mm, 6.8g, *Zhong Qian 82. Nice condition, rare.*

長命富貴鏤空花錢·背賀壽金錢·清朝(公元1644-1911)·31.6*1.5mm·重6.8g·中乾82·好品·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2148

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), lock-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming bai sui', reverse showing tiger, 39.8*1.5mm, 10.0g, *Zhong Qian 78, labelled as Republican Period. Very special and rare.*

長命百歲掛鎖形花錢·背虎肖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·39.8*1.5mm·重10.0g·中乾78·標籤民國時期·特殊·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000

Hanging plaques

掛牌花錢





2149

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), lock-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui', reverse showing dog and two pairs of scissors, 50.2*1.3mm, 9.9g, *Zhong Qian 82. Very special and rare.*

長命富貴掛鎖形花錢·背狗肖及剪刀·清朝(公元1644-1911)·50.2*1.3mm·重9.9g·中乾82·特殊·少見·

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2152

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), lock-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Tian chang di jiu', reverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui', 57.5*2.1mm, 19.6g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine.*

天長地久掛鎖形花錢·背長命富貴·清朝(公元1644-1911)·57.5*2.1mm·重19.6g·中乾82·極美·

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2150

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), lock-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Zhuang yuan ji di', reverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui', 54.2*2.2mm, 22.0g, *Zhong Qian 80.*

狀元及第掛鎖形花錢·背長命富貴·清朝(公元1644-1911)·54.2*2.2mm·重22.0g·中乾80·極美·

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2153

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), fish-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Guan sha xiao chu', reverse showing auspicious objects in vase, 58.1*1.9mm, 11.6g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine.*

官煞消除魚形花錢·清朝(公元1644-1911)·58.1*1.9mm·重11.6g·中乾82·品相極佳·

Estimate HK\$1,000-2,000



2151

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), lock-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Tian chang di jiu', reverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui', 58.3*2.5mm, 27.4g, *Zhong Qian Genuine.*

天長地久掛鎖形花錢·背長命富貴·清朝(公元1644-1911)·58.3*2.5mm·重27.4g·中乾真品·

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2154

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), fish-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Guan sha xiao chu', reverse showing auspicious objects in vase, 59.3*2.8mm, 22.0g, *Zhong Qian 78. Very nice patination, very fine.*

官煞消除魚形花錢·清朝(公元1644-1911)·59.3*2.8mm·重22.0g·中乾78·包漿老厚·品相極佳·

Estimate HK\$1,000-4,000



2155

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), fish-shaped charm with hanging loop, 33.6*16.7x5.0mm, 11.0g, *extremely fine*

魚型花錢·清朝(公元1644-1911)·33.6*16.7x5.0mm·重11.0g·

Estimate HK\$500-3,000



2156

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), fish-shaped charm with hanging loop, 51.5*20.1x1.9mm, 8.6g. *extremely fine*

魚型花錢·清朝(公元1644-1911)·
51.5*20.1x1.9mm·重8.6g·品相極美。

Estimate HK\$500-3,000



2157

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Fu', reverse inscribed 'Shou', 36.8*2.8mm, 15.6g. *Extremely rare.*

福字桃形掛牌花錢·背壽·清朝(公元1644-1911)·
36.8*2.8mm·重15.6g·極少見。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2158

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), peach-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Tian zi wan nian', reverse showing auspicious objects in vase, 58.8*2.6mm, 25.6g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine.*

天子萬年桃形花錢·背瓶安祥瑞圖·清朝(公元1644-
1911)·58.8*2.6mm·重25.6g·中乾82·品相極佳。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2159

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), peach-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Tian zi wan nian', reverse showing auspicious objects in vase, 49.6*2.4mm, 22.7g, *Zhong Qian Genuine.*

天子萬年桃形花錢·背瓶安祥瑞圖·清朝(公元1644-
1911)·49.6*2.4mm·重22.7g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2160

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), peach-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Tian zi wan nian', reverse showing auspicious designs, 46.2*2.4mm, 24.2g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine.*

天子萬年桃形花錢·背祥瑞圖·清朝(公元1644-
1911)·46.2*2.4mm·重24.2g·中乾82·品相極佳。

Estimate HK\$1,000-4,000



2161

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), hanging plaque in peach shape, obverse inscribed 'Dao guang tong bao', reverse inscribed 'Tian zi wan nian', 49.8*2.9mm, 26.1g, *Zhong Qian 82.*

道光通寶桃形掛牌花錢·背天子萬年·清朝(公元1644-
1911)·49.8*2.9mm·重26.1g·中乾82·字劃清晰·好
品。

Estimate HK\$2,000-4,000



2162

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Fu gui quan', reverse inscribed 'Shou fu shuang', 47.9*1.9mm, 11.9g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Extremely fine, extremely rare.*

富貴全桃形掛牌花錢·背壽福雙·清朝(公元1644-1911)·47.9*1.9mm·重11.9g·中乾真品·極美·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2165

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui', reverse inscribed four characters of Buddhist incantation, 47.1*2.3mm, 18.3g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine.*

長命富貴掛牌花錢·背阿彌陀佛·清朝(公元1644-1911)·47.1*2.3mm·重18.3g·中乾82·極美。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2163

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Bai zi', reverse inscribed 'Qian sun', 32.8*1.6mm, 4.6g, *Zhong Qian 85. Extremely fine, extremely rare.*

百子桃形掛牌花錢·背千孫·清朝(公元1644-1911)·32.8*1.6mm·重4.6g·中乾85·極美·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2166

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse showing Bagua signs, reverse showing 12 zodiacal signs, 60*2.4mm, 34.0g, *Zhong Qian 78.*

八卦掛牌花錢·背十二生肖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·60*2.4mm·重34.0g·中乾78。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2164

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming', reverse inscribed 'Fu gui', 32.8*1.9mm, 5.4g, *Zhong Qian 85. Extremely fine, extremely rare.*

長命桃形掛牌花錢·背富貴·清朝(公元1644-1911)·32.8*1.9mm·重5.4g·中乾85·極美·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2167

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui', reverse inscribed four characters of Buddhist incantation, 59.7*2.7mm, 38.5g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Extremely rare.*

長命富貴掛牌花錢·背阿彌陀佛·清朝(公元1644-1911)·59.7*2.7mm·重38.5g·中乾真品·極少見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2168
China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui', reverse inscribed four characters of Buddhist incantation, 49.7*1.6mm, 15.4g, *Zhong Qian 80*.

長命富貴掛牌花錢·背阿彌陀佛·清朝(公元1644-1911)·49.7*1.6mm·重15.4g·中乾80°

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2171
China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque charm, obverse inscribed Taoist incantation, reverse showing Bagua with corresponding characters, 63.5*2.1mm, 31.4g, *Zhong Qian 78*. *Very fine, rare*.

山鬼雷霆咒掛牌花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·63.5*2.1mm·重31.4g·中乾78°·上品·少見°

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2169
China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui', reverse inscribed 'Tian zi wan nian', 52.6*3.2mm, 29.5g, *Zhong Qian 75*.

長命富貴掛牌花錢·背天子萬年·清朝(公元1644-1911)·52.6*3.2mm·重29.5g·中乾75°

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2172
China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Yuan heng li zhen', reverse inscribed 'Huang jin wan liang', 60*2.9mm, 35.5g. *Rare*.

元亨利貞掛牌花錢·背黃金萬兩·清朝(公元1644-1911)·60*2.9mm·重35.5g·極少°

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2170
China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui', reverse showing flowers, 51.4*2.5mm, 20.0g, *Zhong Qian 80*. *Extremely fine*.

長命富貴掛牌花錢·背花卉·清朝(公元1644-1911)·51.4*2.5mm·重20.0g·中乾80°·極美°

Estimate HK\$500-4,000



2173
China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Chan gong zui xian', reverse inscribed 'Tian fu' and a four-line poem, 55.7*2.1mm, 21.7g. *Extremely fine, extremely rare*.

蟾宮醉仙掛牌花錢·背天府詩文·清朝(公元1644-1911)·55.7*2.1mm·重21.7g·極美·極少°

Estimate HK\$3,000-6,000



2174

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Fu gui san chun jing', 'Wen wang sheng gua', and 'Dao', reverse inscribed 'Ping an er zi jin', Bagua with corresponding characters, and Yinyang, 52.0x2.0mm, 15.8g.

道字富貴三春景文王聖卦掛牌花錢·背平安二字金陰陽八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·52.0x2.0mm·重15.8g。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2175

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Fu gui wan nian', reverse inscribed 'Chang sheng bao ming', 49.7*2.4mm, 18.4g. *Extremely fine.*

富貴萬年掛牌花錢·背長生保命·清朝(公元1644-1911)·49.7*2.4mm·重18.4·極美。

Estimate HK\$500-4,000



2176

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Tian xia tai ping', reverse inscribed 'Da ji li shi', 50.9*2.1mm, 16.1g. *Extremely fine.*

天下太平掛牌花錢·背大吉利市·清朝(公元1644-1911)·50.9*2.1mm·重16.1·極美。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2177

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Ji xing gong zhao', reverse inscribed 'Zhen zhai ping an', 35.4*1.1mm, 4.5g, *Zhong Qian 80. Rare.*

吉星拱照掛牌花錢·背鎮宅平安·清朝(公元1644-1911)·35.4*1.1mm·重4.5g·中乾80·少見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-2,000



2178

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Yi pin dang chao tian xia tai ping', reverse inscribed 'Zhuang yuan ji di zhi ri gao sheng', 54*2.3mm, 19.6g, *Zhong Qian Genuine.*

一品當朝天下太平掛牌花錢·背狀元及第指日高陞·清朝(公元1644-1911)·54*2.3mm·重19.6g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2179

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Yi pin dang chao tian xia tai ping', reverse inscribed 'Zhuang yuan ji di zhi ri gao sheng', 55.7*1.9mm, 18.6g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine.*

一品當朝天下太平掛牌花錢·背狀元及第指日高陞·清朝(公元1644-1911)·55.7*1.9mm·重18.6g·中乾82·極美。

Estimate HK\$500-4,000



2180

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque charm, obverse inscribed Taoist incantation, reverse showing human figure, Taoist spell character and Bagua, 60.8*2.0mm, 27.3g.

太上咒掛牌花錢·背老君八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·60.8*2.0mm·重27.3g。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2183

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Gui', twelve zodiac signs and corresponding characters, reverse inscribed 'Gui', Bagua signs plus corresponding characters, 72.8x2.8mm, 46.3g, *Zhong Qian 80*.

桂字十二生肖掛牌花錢·背桂字八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·72.8x2.8mm·重46.3g·中乾80。

Estimate HK\$500-800



2181

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque charm, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui yu man tang', reverse showing deer in flowers, 69*3.1mm, 45.4g, *Zhong Qian 78*.

長命富貴金玉滿堂掛牌花錢·背一路榮華·清朝(公元1644-1911)·69*3.1mm·重45.4g·中乾78。

Estimate HK\$1,000-4,000



2184

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque charm, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming bai sui', reverse inscribed 'Fu gui chang jiu', 70.2*2.7mm, 43.5g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Rare*.

長命百歲掛牌花錢·背富貴長久·清朝(公元1644-1911)·70.2*2.7mm·重43.5g·中乾真品·少見。

Estimate HK\$2,000-4,000



2182

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Gui', twelve zodiac signs and corresponding characters, reverse inscribed 'Gui', Bagua signs plus corresponding characters, 71.1x2.8mm, 49.7g, *Zhong Qian 80*.

桂字十二生肖掛牌花錢·背桂字八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·71.1x2.8mm·重49.7g·中乾80。

Estimate HK\$500-800



2185

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque charm, obverse inscribed 'Ri yue zhan gui sao xie', reverse inscribed twelve zodiac signs and corresponding characters, 75.2*3.3mm, 55.7g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Rare*.

日月斬鬼掃邪掛牌花錢·背十二生肖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·75.2*3.3mm·重55.7g·中乾真品·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2186

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque charm, obverse inscribed Taoist incantation, reverse inscribed twelve zodiacal signs with corresponding characters, 76.5*3.5mm, 72.1g, *Zhong Qian 80. Rare.*

山鬼雷靈咒掛牌花錢·背十二生肖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·76.5*3.5mm·重72.1g·中乾80·少見。

Estimate HK\$2,000-4,000



2187

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Gua' and 12 zodiacal signs, reverse showing Bagua signs, 70.3*2.4mm, 31.6g, *Zhong Qian 82.*

掛字十二生肖掛牌花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·70.3*2.4mm·重31.6g·中乾82·字劃清晰·好品。

Estimate HK\$2,000-4,000



2188

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque charm, obverse inscribed Taoist incantation, reverse showing Bagua with corresponding characters, 56.6*2.0mm, 27.1g, *Zhong Qian 62.*

山鬼雷靈咒掛牌花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·56.6*2.0mm·重27.1g·中乾62。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



Lot 2189 (x2)

2189

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Gui zhao cai jin bao', reverse inscribed 'Gui huang jin wan liang', 60.2*2.6mm, 30.5g, *Zhong Qian 85. Extremely fine, rare.*

“桂”字招財進寶掛牌花錢·背黃金萬兩·清朝(公元1644-1911)·60.2*2.6mm·重30.5g·中乾85·極美·極少。

Estimate HK\$4,000-7,000



2190

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque charm, obverse inscribed 'Fu' in 24 different scripts, reverse inscribed 'Shou' in 24 different scripts, 68.3*3.1mm, 51.0g.

二十四福壽掛牌花錢·清朝(公元1644-1911)·68.3*3.1mm·重51.0g·

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2191

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Yu tang jin ma', reverse inscribed 'Bai fu qian xiang', 55.5*1.8mm, 21.6g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine, nice specimen with traces of cinnabar.*

玉堂金馬掛牌花錢·背百福千祥·清朝(公元1644-1911)·55.5*1.8mm·重21.6g·中乾82·帶硃砂痕跡·極美·

Estimate HK\$1,500-3,000



2192

China: Ming Dynasty (1368-1644 CE), plaque charm, obverse inscribed 'Di', reverse inscribed 'Ji', 67.7*3.3mm, 47.2g, *Zhong Qian 82, labelled as Qing Dynasty. Rare.*

迪吉掛牌花錢·明朝(公元1368-1644)·67.7*3.3mm·重47.2g·中乾82·標籤清朝·罕見。

Estimate HK\$3,000-5,000



2193

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Shou bi nan shan', reverse inscribed 'Long feng cheng xiang', 66.1*3.5mm, 52.7g.

壽比南山掛牌花錢·背龍鳳呈祥·清朝(公元1644-1911)·66.1*3.5mm·重52.7g。

Estimate HK\$2,000-4,000

2194

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui', reverse inscribed 'Jin yu man tang', 50.6*2.2mm, 11.6g, *Zhong Qian Genuine, labelled as Republican Period. Extremely rare.*

長命富貴掛牌花錢·背金玉滿堂·清朝(公元1644-1911)·50.6*2.2mm·重11.6g·中乾真品·標籤民國時期·極少見。

Estimate HK\$500-3,000



2195
China: Republic Period (1911-1949 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui', reverse inscribed 'Ding cai liang wang', 47.5*1.7mm, 11.3g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Extremely rare.*

長命富貴掛牌花錢·背丁財兩旺·民國(公元1911-1949)·47.5*1.7mm·重11.3g·中乾真品·極少見。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2196
China: Republican Period (1911-1949 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Tian hou sheng mu', reverse inscribed 'Chang sheng bao ming', 50*2.0mm, 13.3g, *Zhong Qian 80. Extremely rare.*

天后聖母掛牌花錢·背長生保命·民國(公元1911-1949)·50*2.0mm·重13.3g·中乾80·該牌罕見。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2197
China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Fu shou kang ning', reverse showing Bagua signs, 50.5*2.0mm, 20.9g, *Zhong Qian 80. A rare type.*

福壽康寧掛牌花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·50.5*2.0mm·重20.9g·中乾80·此牌不多見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-2,000



2198
China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui', reverse showing Bagua, 57*2.3mm, 22.1g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine.*

長命富貴掛牌花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·57*2.3mm·重22.1g·中乾82·極美。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2199
China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque charm, obverse inscribed Taoist incantation, reverse showing Bagua with corresponding characters, 52.9*2.2mm, 22.2g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Rare.*

山鬼雷霆咒掛牌花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·52.9*2.2mm·重22.2g·中乾真品·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2200
China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse and reverse inscribed 'Fu' with lotus flower, 53.3*3.5mm, 26.0g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine.*

福字蓮花合背掛牌花錢·清朝(公元1644-1911)·53.3*3.5mm·重26.0g·中乾82·極美。

Estimate HK\$1,000-4,000



2201

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, lead, obverse inscribed 'Tian shang sheng mu', reverse showing Bagua, 41.1*1.6mm, 10.1g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Rare.*

天上聖母掛牌花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·鉛質·41.1*1.6mm·重10.1g·中乾真品·標籤民國時期·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2204

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque charm, obverse inscribed 'Tai shang lao jun chi ling', reverse showing Bagua with corresponding characters, 35*2.8mm, 16.2g.

太上老君敕令掛牌花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·35*2.8mm·重16.2g。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2202

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Bai shi wu ji', reverse Bagua, 29.4*1.7mm, 6.5g. *Hand engraved, extremely fine, extremely rare.*

百事無忌牌·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·29.4*1.7mm·重6.5g·手刻·極美·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2205

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed four characters of Buddhist incantation and Bagua, reverse inscribed six characters of Buddhist incantation, 42.7*2.2mm, 17.8g, *Zhong Qian 82. Rare.*

阿彌陀佛掛牌花錢·背六字明咒·清朝(公元1644-1911)·42.7*2.2mm·重17.8g·中乾82·少見。

Estimate HK\$2,000-4,000



2203

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui', reverse showing four rats, 27.7*1.2mm, 3.5g. *Rare.*

長命富貴掛牌花錢·背四鼠·清朝(公元1644-1911)·27.7*1.2mm·重3.5g·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2206

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'A mi tuo fo', reverse inscribed 'San guan jing', 60.1x1.9mm, 23.6g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely good, rare.*

阿彌陀佛掛牌花錢·背三官經·清朝(公元1644-1911)·60.1x1.9mm·重23.6g·中乾82·面背飾雷紋·牌體及書法均規整·品相極美·少。

Estimate HK\$2,000-4,000



2207

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'A mi tuo fo', reverse inscribed 'Jiang jun jian', 57.8x1.8mm, 19.2g, *Zhong Qian 85. Extremely good, rare.*

阿彌陀佛掛牌花錢·背將軍箭·清朝(公元1644-1911)·57.8x1.8mm·重19.2g·中乾85·面背飾雷紋·牌體及書法均規整·品相極美·少。

Estimate HK\$2,000-4,000



2208

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'A mi tuo fo', reverse inscribed 'Jiang jun jian', 62.6x2.5mm, 34.4g, *Zhong Qian 85. Extremely good, rare.*

阿彌陀佛掛牌花錢·背將軍箭·清朝(公元1644-1911)·62.6x2.5mm·重34.4g·中乾85·面背飾雷紋·牌體厚重·書法精美·品相極美·少。

Estimate HK\$2,000-4,000



2209

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse showing image of Guanyin, reverse inscribed 'Guan yin da shi chang ming fu gui', 61.7x2.1mm, 23.6g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely good, very rare.*

觀音大士長命富貴掛牌花錢·背觀音像·清朝(公元1644-1911)·高61.7x2.1mm·重23.6g·中乾82分·牌體及書法均精美·品相極美·罕見。

Estimate HK\$4,000-6,000



2210

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'A mi tuo fo', reverse inscribed with unrecognisable characters, 78.7x2.1mm, 36.6g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. In very good condition, very rare.*

阿彌陀佛掛牌花錢·背符咒·清朝(公元1644-1911)·78.7x2.1mm·重36.6g·中乾真品·面背飾雷紋·品相美·罕見·

Estimate HK\$4,000-6,000



2211

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Tian fu' and 'Yi pin dang chao', reverse inscribed 'Chan gong' and 'Zhuang yuan ji di', 86.7x2.1mm, 69.9g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Original metal attachments, scarce.*

天府一品當朝掛牌花錢·蟾宮狀元及第·清朝(公元1644-1911)·86.7x2.1mm·重69.9g·中乾真品·原配刻紋飾如意雲頭形金屬掛件·罕見·

Estimate HK\$2,000-4,000



2212

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui' and Taoist incantation, reverse inscribed 'A mi tuo fo' and Bagua signs, 101.4*3.0mm, 58.9g.

長命富貴山鬼雷霆咒掛牌花錢·背阿彌陀佛八卦圖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·101.4*3.0mm·重58.9g。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2215

China: Song-Yuan Dynasty (960-1368 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Yan nian yi shou', reverse showing two cranes, 30.9*1.1mm, 3.4g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Rare.*

延年益壽掛牌花錢·背雙鶴·宋元(公元960-1368)·30.9*1.1mm·重3.4g·中乾真品·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2213

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse and reverse inscribed 'Fu ru dong hai', reverse showing bat over sea waves, 51.3*4.6mm, 15.4g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Extremely fine, rare.*

福如東海掛牌花錢·背蝠海·清朝(公元1644-1911)·51.3*4.6mm·重15.4g·中乾真品·極美·極少。

Estimate HK\$500-6,000



2216

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, Jiangxi mint production, obverse inscribed 'Kang', reverse inscribed 'Ning', 35.1*1.8mm, 7.4g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine, extremely rare.*

贛爐康字掛牌花錢·背寧·清朝(公元1644-1911)·35.1*1.8mm·重7.4g·中乾82·極美·少見。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2214

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed Bagua signs and their corresponding characters, reverse inscribed Taoist incantation, 77.1*2.9mm, 44.8g. *Male child as hanging loop on top.*

山鬼雷霆掛牌花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·77.1*2.9mm·重44.8g·童子蹲踞掛。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2217

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, Jiangxi mint production, obverse inscribed 'Zhen', reverse inscribed 'Xiang', 35.2*1.4mm, 7.1g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine, extremely rare.*

贛爐禎字掛牌花錢·背祥·清朝(公元1644-1911)·35.2*1.4mm·重7.1g·中乾82·極美·少見。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2218
China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, Jiangxi mint production, obverse inscribed 'Nian', reverse inscribed 'Fo', 34.1*2.2mm, 8.4g, *Zhong Qian 80. Rare.*

贛爐念字掛牌花錢·背佛·清朝(公元1644-1911)·34.1*2.2mm·重8.4g·中乾80·少見。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2221
China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui', reverse showing flowers, 40.3*1.8mm, 9.7g, *Zhong Qian 78.*

長命富貴掛牌花錢·背花卉·清朝(公元1644-1911)·40.3*1.8mm·重9.7g·中乾78。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2219
China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Chang', reverse inscribed 'Ming', 34.6*1.9mm, 8.9g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine, extremely rare.*

贛爐長字掛牌花錢·背命·清朝(公元1644-1911)·34.6*1.9mm·重8.9g·中乾82·極美·少見。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2222
China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Wu zi deng ke', reverse inscribed 'Zhuang yuan ji di', 43*2.2mm, 13.9g, *Zhong Qian 85. Extremely fine, rare.*

五子登科掛牌花錢·背狀元及第·清朝(公元1644-1911)·43*2.2mm·重13.9g·中乾85·品相極美·少見。

Estimate HK\$2,000-4,000



2220
China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Shou bi nan shan', reverse inscribed 'Yi yang cheng ren', 38*1.9mm, 9.9g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine, rare.*

壽比南山掛牌花錢·背易成成人·清朝(公元1644-1911)·38*1.9mm·重9.9g·中乾82·品相極美·少見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2223
China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui', reverse inscribed four characters of Buddhist incantation, 48*1.2mm, 9.6g, *Zhong Qian 82.*

長命富貴掛牌花錢·背阿彌陀佛·清朝(公元1644-1911)·48*1.2mm·重9.6g·中乾82。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2224
China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui', reverse inscribed six characters of Buddhist incantation, 55.9*2.2mm, 24.1g, *Zhong Qian 85. Extremely fine.*

長命富貴掛牌花錢·背六字箴言·清朝(公元1644-1911)·55.9*2.2mm·重24.1g·中乾85·極美。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2227
China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm with round hole, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui', reverse decorated lucky symbols, 51.4*2.5mm, 20.0g, *Zhong Qian 80. Extremely fine.*

長命富貴圓穿掛牌花錢·背吉祥圖案·清朝(公元1644-1911)·51.4*2.5mm·重20.0g·中乾80·極美。

Estimate HK\$1,000-2,000



2225
China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed four characters of Buddhist incantation, reverse inscribed six characters of Tibetan Buddhist mantra and Taoist spell character, 56.7*1.6mm, 19.9g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine.*

阿彌陀佛掛牌花錢·背六字箴言·清朝(公元1644-1911)·56.7*1.6mm·重19.9g·中乾82·極美。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2228
China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm with round hole, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui', reverse decorated lucky symbols, 67.4*3.0mm, 44.8g.

長命富貴圓穿掛牌花錢·背雙龍·清代(公元1644-1911)·67.4*3.0mm·重44.8g。

Estimate HK\$1,000-2,000



2226
China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed four characters of Buddhist incantation, reverse inscribed six characters of Tibetan Buddhist mantra and Taoist spell character, 55.1*1.7mm, 17.1g, *Zhong Qian 85. Extremely fine.*

阿彌陀佛掛牌花錢·背六字箴言·清朝(公元1644-1911)·55.1*1.7mm·重17.1g·中乾85·極美。

Estimate HK\$3,000-5,000



2229
China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque charm, obverse inscribed Taoist incantation, reverse showing Bagua and the twelve zodiacal signs with corresponding characters, 48.9*2.9mm, 26.2g.

山鬼雷靈咒掛牌花錢·背生肖八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·48.9*2.9mm·重26.2g。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



Lot 2230 (x1.5)

2230

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui', reverse inscribed six characters of Buddhist incantation, 52*1.5mm, 63.7g, *Zhong Qian* 78. Nice with traces of cinnabar.

長命富貴掛牌花錢·背六字箴言·清朝(公元1644-1911)·52*1.5mm·重63.7g·中乾78°·硃砂痕跡·美品°

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2231

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Jiang fu bi xie', reverse showing Bagua signs, 54.5*1.7mm, 17.2g, *Zhong Qian* 82.

降福避邪掛牌花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·54.5*1.7mm·重17.2g·中乾82°

Estimate HK\$2,000-4,000

2232

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui jin yu man tang fu', reverse showing Bagua signs, 55.6*2.5mm, 29.1g, *Zhong Qian* 78.

長命富貴金玉滿堂福掛牌花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·55.6*2.5mm·重29.1g·中乾78°

Estimate HK\$1,000-2,000



2233

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse showing unicorn, reverse inscribed Bagua and corresponding characters, 56.9*1.9mm, 21.4g, *Zhong Qian 80. Extremely rare.*

麒麟掛牌花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·
56.9*1.9mm·重21.4g·中乾80·該牌罕見。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2236

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse showing unicorn, reverse inscribed Bagua and corresponding characters, 54.8*1.8mm, 20.4g, *Zhong Qian 80. Extremely rare.*

麒麟掛牌花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·
54.8*1.8mm·重20.4g·中乾80·該牌罕見。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2234

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed Taoist spell character, reverse showing Bagua, 52.5*2.5mm, 26.2g. *Extremely fine, rare.*

道符掛牌花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·
52.5*2.5mm·重26.2g·極美·極少。

Estimate HK\$3,000-6,000



2237

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui yi yang cheng ren', reverse showing man, woman and child, 47.9*1.9mm, 17.2g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Extremely rare.*

長命富貴易養成成人掛牌花錢·背人物·清朝(公元1644-1911)·
47.9*1.9mm·重17.2g·中乾真品·該牌罕見。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2235

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming bai sui shou bi nan shan', reverse showing Bagua, 48.8*2.1mm, 20.0g, *Zhong Qian 78.*

長命百歲壽比南山掛牌花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·
48.8*2.1mm·重20.0g·中乾78。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2238

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse and reverse inscribed with a sign representing 'Shou', 53.8*2.5mm, 31.0g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Extremely rare.*

團壽掛牌花錢·清朝(公元1644-1911)·
53.8*2.5mm·重31.0g·中乾真品·該牌罕見。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2239

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse showing Bagua signs, reverse showing 12 zodiacal signs, 56.3*1.7mm, 22.0g, *Zhong Qian 78*.

八卦掛牌花錢·背十二生肖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·56.3*1.7mm·重22.0g·中乾78。

Estimate HK\$2,000-4,000



2240

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse showing Bagua signs, reverse showing 12 zodiacal signs, 62.6*2.3mm, 36.2g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*.

八卦掛牌花錢·背十二生肖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·62.6*2.3mm·重36.2g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$2,000-4,000



2241

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Wu zi deng ke fu shou shuang quan', reverse showing bat, deer, god of longevity and spider, 52.9*1.6mm, 20.7g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine, rare.*

五子登科福壽雙全掛牌花錢·背蝠鹿壽喜·清朝(公元1644-1911)·52.9*1.6mm·重20.7g·中乾82。極美·極少。

Estimate HK\$500-6,000



Lot 2242 (1.5x)

2242

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, Jiangsu mint production, obverse inscribed Taoist incantation, reverse showing Bagua with corresponding characters, 56.9*1.7mm, 20.7g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*. *This plaque is beautiful, with a nice calligraphic style that is finely cast, the canopy lavish with skilfully executed cloud-like design, meticulous cold processing with fine filing marks. An exemplar piece from Jiangsu mint. Extremely rare.*

蘇爐山鬼雷霆咒掛牌花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·56.9*1.7mm·重20.7g·中乾真品·該牌極為華麗美觀·銘文書法規整清晰·寶蓋雲紋流暢·加工精細·鏗痕細膩·典型蘇爐花錢·極罕。

Estimate HK\$4,000-7,000



2243

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse showing Bagua signs, reverse showing 12 zodiacal signs, 56.2*1.7mm, 20.1g, *Zhong Qian 85. Extremely fine in mint condition, rare.*

八卦掛牌花錢·背十二生肖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·56.2*1.7mm·重20.1g·中乾85·極美·銼痕犀利·基本未流通·罕見。

Estimate HK\$4,000-6,000



2244

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque charm, obverse inscribed 'Bao ma ying de qian bei li qian long yin ju si fang cai', reverse showing Liu Hai and toad, 54.1*1.7mm, 20.4g, *Zhong Qian 80. Extremely fine.*

寶馬迎得千倍利錢龍引聚四方財掛牌花錢·背劉海戲蟾·清朝(公元1644-1911)·54.1*1.7mm·重20.4·中乾80·品相極美。

Estimate HK\$4,000-7,000



2245

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque charm, obverse inscribed 'Wang xiang wo bing' with story scene, reverse inscribed 'Meng zhong ku zhu' with story scene, 57.8*1.9mm, 22.5g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine.*

王祥卧冰挂牌花錢·背孟中哭竹·清朝(公元1644-1911)·57.8*1.9mm·重22.5·中乾82·品相極美。

Estimate HK\$4,000-7,000



2246

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque charm, obverse inscribed 'Zhu shen hui bi' with Jiang Ziya, reverse 'Qu xie jiang fu' with Zhang Tianshi, 56*2.2mm, 25.7g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine.*

姜子牙諸神迴避挂牌花錢·背張天師驅邪降福·清朝(公元1644-1911)·56*2.2mm·重25.7g·中乾82·品相極美。

Estimate HK\$2,000-8,000

2247

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque charm, obverse inscribed 'Wu zi deng ke fu lu shuang quan', reverse inscribed 'Fu xi' with the fairy god of longevity and deer, 55.6*1.7mm, 18.1g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine.*

五子登科福祿雙全挂牌花錢·背福祿壽喜·清朝(公元1644-1911)·55.6*1.7mm·重18.1g·中乾82·品相極美。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2248

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque charm, obverse inscribed 'Yi se xing hua hong shi li zhuang yuan gui qu ma ru fei', reverse showing Kuixing standing on the head of fish, 55.0*2.1mm, 24.4g, *Zhong Qian 80. Extremely fine.*

一色杏花紅十里狀元歸去馬如飛掛牌花錢·背魁星點斗·清朝(公元1644-1911)·55.0*2.1mm·重24.4·中乾80·品相極美。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2249

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse showing Bagua signs, reverse showing 12 zodiacal signs, 55.8*1.8mm, 23.0g, *Zhong Qian 80. Traces of cinnabar, pleasant specimen.*

八卦掛牌花錢·背十二生肖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·55.8*1.8mm·重23.0g·中乾80·有老硃砂痕跡·美品。

Estimate HK\$2,000-4,000



2250

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui yi yang cheng ren', reverse showing man, woman and child, 50.2*2.7mm, 28.6g, *Zhong Qian 75. Extremely rare.*

長命富貴易養成掛牌花錢·背人物·清朝(公元1644-1911)·50.2*2.7mm·重28.6g·中乾75·該牌罕見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2251

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed twelve zodiacal signs, their corresponding characters, and Yinyang sign in centre, reverse inscribed eight Bagua signs, their corresponding characters, and Yinyang sign in centre, 56.1x2.2mm, 29.3g, *Zhong Qian 85. Four metal weapon-like objects attached.*

十二生肖掛牌花錢·背八卦圖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·56.1x2.2mm·重29.3g·中乾85·懸繫掛兵器狀掛件四樣·品相極美。

Estimate HK\$1,000-1,500



2252

China: Qing Dynasty (1644–1911 CE), hanging plaque in the shape of lingzhi or reishi mushroom, obverse inscribed four characters in regular script reading 'Jin ma feng sheng', reverse inscribed four Manchu characters, 67.9x2.3mm, 21.2g, in excellent condition and scarce. Note: Manchu characters are rare on plaque-shaped charms. It is even rarer to find mutual translations between Chinese and Manchu on the same plaque. This plaque was collected by Dr Burger in the north-eastern city of Shenyang, China, the family seat of the Qing emperors. Its function remains unknown. Judging by the inscriptions, it may have to do with the military and cavalry in particular. Two or three other specimens have been seen so far, all showing strong signs of wear and damage, including the one in the collection of Hirao Sanpei. Judging from the above, this plaque is most likely to have been used as a token of identity or authority. The current specimen is the best in quality and condition. It is the same original piece which is used in Dr Burger's article on Chinese charms entitled *Coins Which are Not Money: Cultural Functions and Symbolism in Money in Asia (1200–1900): Small Currencies in Social and Political Contexts* edited by Jane Kate Leonard and Ulrich Theobald, Brill 2022.

金馬風聲掛牌花錢，背滿文，清朝（公元1644–1911），青銅質，67.9x2.2mm，重21.2g。掛牌為靈芝形，飾有如意紋。滿文為“金馬風聲”音譯。品相極美。滿文花錢甚為少見，一錢之上，滿漢文互譯，則更罕見。另：該錢牌於上世紀八十年代由布氏採自中國瀋陽，但實際功能不明。從銘文來看，似與軍旅或騎兵有關。就形狀而言，此物與元明時期的令牌有相通之處。品相方面，此牌之前僅二、三見，包括日本藏家平尾正平所藏，均有較重使用痕跡和毀損。從以上考慮，此牌疑為清早實用令牌。布氏此枚為迄今品相最佳者，初次發表於布氏“是錢非錢：花錢的文化功能及意義”一文，收錄於《1200-1900的亞洲錢幣：社會與政治框架中的貨幣》一書，J.K Leonard與U. Theobald編輯，2022年布瑞爾出版社出版。

Estimate HK\$5,000-9,000



2253

China: Ming Dynasty (1368-1644 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse decorated with pictorial representation of crane flying over mountain in sea, reverse decorated with pictorial representation of rabbit crouching amongst plants and looking up towards moon in clouds, 72.5x3.0mm, 50.6g, *Zhong Qian 80*, labelled as *Qing Dynasty*. *Exceptionally large and heavy, in good condition, extremely rare.*

鶴翔福海掛牌花錢·背瑞兔沐月·明朝(公元1368-1644)·72.5x3.0mm·重50.6g·中乾80·標籤清朝·該牌體大厚重·品相佳·罕見·注:此牌高72.5毫米·通常所見為68毫米高(如下品)·可知為大樣·故圖案尤其精美可玩·罕見。

Estimate HK\$7,000-10,000



2254

China: Ming Dynasty (1368-1644 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse decorated with pictorial representation of crane flying over mountain in sea, reverse decorated with pictorial representation of rabbit crouching amongst plants and looking up towards moon in clouds, 68.5*3.3mm, 64.4g, *Zhong Qian 80*, labelled as *Qing Dynasty*. *Exceptionally large and heavy, in good condition, extremely rare.*

鶴翔福海掛牌花錢·背瑞兔沐月·明朝(公元1368-1644)·68.5*3.3mm·重64.4g·中乾80·標籤清朝·該牌體大厚重·品相佳·罕見·注:圖案尤其精美可玩·罕見。

Estimate HK\$4,000-6,000



2255

China: Ming Dynasty (1368-1644 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Mei yue' showing crescent over peony tree, reverse inscribed 'Shuang qing' and a poem in cursive script, 71.7*3.3mm, 58.2g, *Zhong Qian 78*, labelled as *Qing Dynasty*. *Exceptionally large and heavy, in good condition, extremely rare.*

梅月雙清掛牌花錢·背“疏影橫斜水清淺·暗香浮動月黃昏”·明朝(公元1368-1644)·71.7*3.3mm·重58.2g·中乾78·標籤清朝·該牌體大厚重·品相佳·罕見。

Estimate HK\$3,000-5,000



2256

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Yao shi', reverse showing man fishing in a boat on water under the willow tree, 75.3*2.5mm, 58.7g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Exceptionally large, extremely rare.*

鑰匙掛牌花錢·背高士垂釣·清朝(公元1644-1911)·75.3*2.5mm·重58.7g·中乾真品·該牌體大·罕見。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2257

China: Ming Dynasty (1368-1644 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse showing man fishing in a boat on water under the willow tree, reverse inscribed 'Shuang qing' and a poem in cursive script, 75.9*2.3mm, 47.9g, *Zhong Qian Genuine, labelled as Ming-Qing Dynasty. Exceptionally large, extremely rare.*

高士垂釣詩文掛牌花錢·背“釣竿欲拂珊瑚樹”·明朝(公元1368-1644)·75.9*2.3mm·重47.9g·中乾真品·標籤明清時期·該牌體大·罕見。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



Lot 2258 (1.5x)

2258

China: Liao Dynasty (916-1125 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse showing celestial guardian driving away demons, plain reverse, 58.7*2.9mm, 54.2g, *Zhong Qian 82*. *Extremely rare*.

護法捉鬼掛牌花錢·鏡背·遼朝(公元916-1125)·58.7*2.9mm·重54.2g·中乾82·該牌罕見。

Estimate HK\$7,000-9,000



Lot 2259 (1.5x)

2259

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse showing seated Buddhist deity, reverse showing flowers, 63.1*4.8mm, 43.9g, *Zhong Qian* 82. *Thick and heavy, extremely fine, extremely rare.*

佛教神祇掛牌花錢·背花卉·清朝(公元1644-1911)·63.1*4.8mm·重43.9g·中乾82·厚重·極美·極罕。

Estimate HK\$5,000-7,000



Lot 2260 (1.5x)

2260

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque charm, obverse showing Liu Hai and toad, reverse bat, deer, peach and spider, 65.4*2.9mm, 36.1g, Zhong Qian 85. Extremely fine, extremely rare. Note: This specimen here represents an uncommon edition. The common edition shows a flying bat at 11 o'clock on the obverse; there are two upright branches above the head of the toad such that the toad looks like a long-eared rabbit. The present specimen, however, does not host these two details and therefore constitute an uncommon edition and suggest an earlier design, to which the two details were added later.

劉海戲蟾牛首掛牌花錢，背福祿壽喜，清朝（公元1644-1911），65.4*2.9mm，36.1g，中乾85。品相極美，罕見。另：該品為伏牛掛牌形花錢之異版。通常所見之牌，面十一點處有一飛蝠，劉海所戲之金蟾有長耳一雙，狀態如兔，而布氏所藏此處留白，畫面簡潔，可能為此式掛花之早期版。

Estimate HK\$4,000-7,000



2261
China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse and reverse showing a basket of flowers, 78*2.0mm, 20.9g, *Zhong Qian* 82, labelled as late Qing Dynasty to early Republican Period. Hand engraved on both sides, extremely rare.

花籃掛牌花錢·清朝(公元1644-1911)·78*2.0mm·重20.9g·中乾82·標籤清末民初·該牌雙面手刻·罕見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2262
China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque charm, obverse inscribed 'Jin qian' with Liu Hai, reverse inscribed 'Wu zhu' with a bat, 55.3*6.6mm, 36.8g.

劉海戲金錢掛牌花錢·背五銖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·55.3*6.6mm·重36.8g。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2263
China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm with hanging loop and copper chain, obverse inscribed Xia shang lv he chi, reverse inscribed Qiu yin huang hua jiu, 87.1*21.5x1.4mm, 33.6g. extremely fine

夏賞綠荷池掛牌花錢帶銅鏈·背秋飲黃花酒·清朝(公元1644-1911)·87.1*21.5x1.4mm·重33.6g·品相極美。

Estimate HK\$500-3,000



2264

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), silver cloisonné enamelled plaque-shaped charm with a hanging loop on top, obverse inscribed 'Tian' in clerical script in red on white in the middle surrounded by five dragons in yellow set against lazurite blue, reverse inscribed 'En' in clerical script in black on white surrounded by foliage also set against lazurite blue, both front and back supported by lotus flower in ruby red, turquoise green as well as lazurite blue and canopied by lotus leaf in turquoise green and yellow, 60.9*2.0mm, 27.5g. *Extremely fine, extremely rare, most probably important.*

Note: This is a beautiful specimen of cloisonné enamelled plaque charm in exceptionally nice condition. The inscriptions on front and back combine into 'Tian en', meaning 'heavenly favour', an expression that was used during the Qing dynasty in reference to 'imperial favour'. In the 56th Year of Kangxi (1662 CE), the governor of Hebei Zhao Hongxie, when awarded by Emperor Kangxi, submitted a memorial to the throne, "Who am I that can receive so much favour, much more than I have received from heaven and earth, father and mother. I am deeply grateful but do not know how to pay back. All I can promise is to be doubly modest, vigilant, prudent, devoted and loyal for the rest of my whole life to honourably pay back perhaps only one ten thousandth of your heavenly favour." In the 2nd Year of Yongzheng (1722 CE), the governor of Sichuan and Shaanxi Nian Gengyao crushed a revolt in Qinghai and was awarded by Emperor Yongzheng. He submitted a memorial to the throne and requested more rewards, "I humbly see that the enamel quill tube is exquisitely made with beautiful tender colours. I am submitting this memorial to respectfully thank you for your heavenly favour. I would furthermore beg for your Majesty's pity to award me with one or two newly made enamel objects to quench my covetous thoughts..." It is interesting to note that "heavenly favour" was used in both instances when addressing the emperor in relation to enamel objects, suggesting the probable importance of the present plaque.

銀質掐絲琺瑯天恩五龍掛牌花錢，清朝（公元1644-1911），牌面寶藍地，中央銘隸書白底紅字“天”，周圍五黃龍繚繞；牌背寶藍地，中央白底黑字“恩”，周圍飾花草，牌座為寶石紅蓮花及松石綠荷葉，牌額為松石綠蓮葉，60.9*2.0mm，27.5g。品相極美，罕見。注：此牌製作精細，色彩鮮豔，狀態極佳。面背二字合讀“天恩”，即上天之恩，在清代宮廷特指皇恩。例如，康熙五十六年，總督管理直隸巡撫事務趙弘燮受康熙帝封賞御制琺瑯蓋碗，上書奏謝：“臣何人，斯蒙此隆恩逾于天地父母，感激難名，莫知所報。臣惟有持盈戒滿，夙夜戰兢，慎終如初，畢生惕勵，矢犬馬血誠於生生世世，以仰報天恩於萬一耳。”雍正二年，川陝總督年羹堯平定青海之亂，得雍正帝封賞。年羹堯上書奏謝：“臣伏睹琺瑯翎管製作精緻，顏色嬌麗，不勝愛羨，謹縉折恭謝天恩。更懇聖慈，如有新製琺瑯物件，賞賜一二以滿足臣之貪念，臣無任悚惶之至。”如是可見，“天恩”一詞指“皇恩”，見於清代朝廷奏折，且與琺瑯製品有關，極有可能印證此牌之不凡與顯赫背景。

Estimate HK\$7,000-9,000



Incantation and
Bagua Charms
山鬼八卦花錢



2265

China: Jin-Yuan Dynasty (1115-1368 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, obverse inscribed 'Tai shang zhou', reverse inscribed Taoist spell character with human figure standing on tortoise and snake, 58.5*1.7mm, 26.9g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*. This piece is of a rare edition that has been seldom seen before. The Taoist deity standing on the right of the obverse is evidently Xuanwu, who is also known as Zhenwu, who is identified by the intertwined tortoise and snake underneath his feet. The rarity of the piece is evidenced by the fact that it is only 1.7mm in depth, suggesting itself as an earliest edition of the same type dating to the Song dynasty. Later copies or recasts tend to be much thicker, around 2.5mm or more. Considering its diameter of 58.5mm, it is dated here to the Jin-Yuan period.

太上咒圓穿花錢·背玄武龜蛇·金元(公元1115-1368)·58.5*1.7mm·重26.9g·中乾真品。此錢右人為玄武·也稱真武·其辨識為足下之龜蛇合體。此錢為同類之少見版·一個主要因素是其厚度僅1.7mm·而後版或後鑄的厚度通常可達2.5mm·考慮到它的直徑為58.5·我們將其斷為金元時期·但它有可能為宋版。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2266

China: Republican Period (1911-1949 CE), coin-like charm with round hole, obverse inscribed Taoist incantation, reverse showing Zhenwu with two attendants, 57.8*3.4mm, 51.1g.

太上咒花錢·背真武·民國(公元1911-1949)·57.8*3.4mm·重51.1g。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



Lot 2267 (1.3x)

2267

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square hole, Yunnan mint production, obverse inscribed Bagua signs and their corresponding characters, reverse inscribed Taoist incantation, 64.7*3.4mm, 78.0g, *Zhong Qian 82. Very large and heavy, scarce.*

雲爐山鬼雷霆咒花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·64.7*3.4mm·重78.0g·中乾82·體大厚重·稀少。

Estimate HK\$3,000-7,000



2268

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square hole, Yunnan mint production, obverse inscribed Bagua signs and their corresponding characters, reverse inscribed Taoist incantation, 69.7*2.5mm, 63.3g, *Zhong Qian* 78.

雲爐山鬼雷霆咒花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·69.7*2.5mm·重63.3g·中乾78。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2269

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square hole, obverse inscribed Leiting incantation, reverse inscribed Bagua signs and their corresponding characters, 58.4*2.7mm, 44.9g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*.

山鬼雷霆咒方穿花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·58.4*2.7mm·重44.9g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2270

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with round hole, obverse inscribed Taoist incantation, reverse inscribed Bagua signs and their corresponding characters, 58.1*2.2mm, 36.9g.

山鬼雷靈咒圓穿花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·58.1*2.2mm·重36.9g。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2271

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square hole, obverse inscribed Taoist incantation, reverse inscribed Bagua signs and their corresponding characters, 48.2*2.9mm, 37.8g, *Zhong Qian 75*.

山鬼雷靈咒重輪方穿花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·48.2*2.9mm·重37.8g·中乾75。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



Lot 2272 (x1.2)

2272

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with round hole, Jiangsu mint production, obverse inscribed 'Lei ting' incantation, reverse showing Liu Hai and toad, 60.3*2.7mm, 54.2g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Extremely fine, rare.*

蘇山雷走咒圓穿花錢·背劉海戲蟾·清朝(公元1644-1911)·60.3*2.7mm·重54.2g·中乾真品·品相極美·罕見。

Estimate HK\$5,000-7,000



2273*

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, obverse inscribed 'Ci fu ya guai', reverse inscribed Manchu characters, 44.8*2.3mm, 23.5g, *Zhong Qian 82*. *Extremely fine, very rare. Note: This is the same example that is used in Dr Burger's article on Chinese charms entitled Coins Which are Not Money: Cultural Functions and Symbolism collected in the book Money in Asia (1200-1900): Small Currencies in Social and Political Contexts edited by Jane Kate Leonard and Ulrich Theobald, Brill 2022. According to Burger, the left Taoist spell character on the obverse means "to ward off evil spirits from boats and carts" while the right one from chicken, geese and other birds. Burger also writes that the Manchu scripts on the reverse read "The heavenly official [may] grant luck" (Abka-i hafan huūturi isibumbi). This charm is also included as No 256 in the Volume of Charms of A Pictorial Catalogue of Rare Chinese Coinage by Yu Liuliang and Zhu Yongkun (Shanghai Science and Technology Press 2014). It is graded as Degree 8 out of 12 rarity degrees.*

此符壓怪圓孔花錢·背滿文·清朝(公元1644-1911)·44.8*2.3mm·重23.5g·中乾82·品相極美·少見·另:該錢為布氏“是錢非錢:花錢的文化功能及意義”一文所用原物。該文收錄於《1200-1900的亞洲錢幣:社會與政治框架中的貨幣》一書·J.K Leonard與U. Theobald編輯·2022年布瑞爾出版社出版。此錢面左右各有一道符。布氏認為左符壓車船怪·右符壓雞鴨禽類怪。此錢背有滿文·布氏釋讀為Abka-i hafan hūturi isibumbi·意即“天官賜福”。此錢亦刊載於《中國珍稀錢幣圖譜》花錢卷(余榴樑·朱永坤編著·上海科學技術出版社2014年出版)第256號·評級為珍八級。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2274

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, obverse inscribed 'Ci fu ya guai', reverse inscribed Manchu characters, 44.6*2.2mm, 22.9g, *Zhong Qian 82*. *Extremely fine in mint condition, rare. Note: This is the same example that is used in Dr Burger's article on Chinese charms entitled Coins Which are Not Money: Cultural Functions and Symbolism collected in the book Money in Asia (1200-1900): Small Currencies in Social and Political Contexts edited by Jane Kate Leonard and Ulrich Theobald, Brill 2022. According to Burger, the left Taoist spell character on the obverse means "to ward off evil spirits from boats and carts" while the right one from chicken, geese and other birds. Burger also writes that the Manchu scripts on the reverse read "The heavenly official [may] grant luck" (Abka-i hafan hu?turi isibumbi). This charm is also included as No 256 in the Volume of Charms of A Pictorial Catalogue of Rare Chinese Coinage by Yu Liuliang and Zhu Yongkun (Shanghai Science and Technology Press 2014). It is graded as Degree 8 out of 12 rarity degrees.*

此符壓怪圓孔花錢·背滿文·清朝(公元1644-1911)·44.6*2.2mm·重22.9g·中乾82·極美·罕見·另:該錢為布氏“是錢非錢:花錢的文化功能及意義”一文所用原物。該文收錄於《1200-1900的亞洲錢幣:社會與政治框架中的貨幣》一書·J.K Leonard與U. Theobald編輯·2022年布瑞爾出版社出版。此錢面左右各有一道符。布氏認為左符壓車船怪·右符壓雞鴨禽類怪。此錢背有滿文·布氏釋讀為Abka-i hafan hu?turi isibumbi·意即“天官賜福”。此錢亦刊載於《中國珍稀錢幣圖譜》花錢卷(余榴樑·朱永坤編著·上海科學技術出版社2014年出版)第256號·評級為珍八級。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2275

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, obverse inscribed 'Ci fu ya guai', reverse inscribed four Manchu characters, 43.8*2.2mm, 22.4g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Rare. Note: This is the same example that is used in Dr Burger's article on Chinese charms entitled Coins Which are Not Money: Cultural Functions and Symbolism collected in the book Money in Asia (1200-1900): Small Currencies in Social and Political Contexts edited by Jane Kate Leonard and Ulrich Theobald, Brill 2022. According to Burger, the left Taoist spell character on the obverse means "to ward off evil spirits from boats and carts" while the right one from chicken, geese and other birds. Burger also writes that the Manchu scripts on the reverse read "The heavenly official [may] grant luck" (Abka-i hafan hu?turi isibumbi). This charm is also included as No 256 in the Volume of Charms of A Pictorial Catalogue of Rare Chinese Coinage by Yu Liuliang and Zhu Yongkun (Shanghai Science and Technology Press 2014). It is graded as Degree 8 out of 12 rarity degrees.*

此符壓怪圓孔花錢·背滿文四字·清朝(公元1644-1911)·43.8*2.2mm·重22.4g·中乾真品·少見·另:該錢為布氏“是錢非錢:花錢的文化功能及意義”一文所用原物。該文收錄於《1200-1900的亞洲錢幣:社會與政治框架中的貨幣》一書·JK Leonard與U. Theobald編輯·2022年布瑞爾出版社出版。此錢面左右各有一道符·布氏認為左符壓車船怪·右符壓雞鴨禽類怪·此錢背有滿文·布氏釋讀為Abka-i hafan hu?turi isibumbi·意即“天官賜福”。此錢亦刊載於《中國珍稀錢幣圖譜》花錢卷(余榴樺·朱永坤編著·上海科學技術出版社2014年出版)第256號·評級為珍八級。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2276

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with round central hole, Jiangsu mint production, obverse inscribed Taoist incantation, reverse inscribed Bagua signs and their corresponding characters, 41.4*1.9mm, 17.9g, *Zhong Qian 78.*

蘇爐山鬼雷霆咒花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·41.4*1.9mm·重17.9g·中乾78。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2277

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with round hole, Jiangsu mint production, obverse inscribed Taoist incantation, reverse inscribed Bagua signs and their corresponding characters, 46*2.4mm, 24.0g, *Zhong Qian 82*. *Extremely fine, a beautiful example.*

蘇爐山鬼雷霆咒花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·46*2.4mm·重24.0g·中乾82·品相極美·好品。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2278

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with round hole, Jiangsu mint production, obverse inscribed Taoist incantation, reverse inscribed Bagua signs and their corresponding characters, 46.3*2.3mm, 24.0g, *Zhong Qian 80*. *Extremely fine, a beautiful example.*

蘇爐山鬼雷霆咒花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·46.3*2.3mm·重24.0g·中乾80·品相極美·好品。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000

2279

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with round hole, Jiangsu mint production, obverse inscribed Taoist incantation, reverse inscribed Bagua signs and their corresponding characters, 44.8*2.0mm, 20.0g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*. *Extremely fine, a beautiful example.*

蘇爐山鬼雷霆咒圖穿花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·44.8*2.0mm·重20.0g·中乾真品·品相極美·好品。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2280

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square hole, Jiangsu mint production, obverse inscribed Taoist incantation, reverse inscribed Bagua signs and their corresponding characters, 45.1*2.1mm, 21.7g. *Extremely fine, a beautiful example.*

蘇爐山鬼雷霆咒方穿花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·45.1*2.1mm·重21.7g·品相極美·好品·

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2281

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square hole, obverse inscribed Taoist incantation, reverse inscribed Bagua signs and their corresponding characters, 47.9*2.4mm, 29.3g, *Zhong Qian 78. Extremely fine, a beautiful example.*

山鬼雷霆咒方穿花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·47.9*2.4mm·重29.3g·中乾78·品相極美·好品·

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2282

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with round hole, Jiangsu mint production, obverse inscribed Taoist incantation, reverse inscribed Bagua signs and their corresponding characters, 49*2.8mm, 33.8g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Extremely fine, a beautiful example.*

蘇爐山鬼雷霆咒圓穿花錢·背老君八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·49*2.8mm·重33.8g·中乾真品·品相極美·好品。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2283

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square hole, Jiangsu mint production, obverse inscribed Taoist incantation, reverse inscribed Bagua signs and their corresponding characters, 50.7*3.1mm, 42.7g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Nice example, good size.*

蘇爐山鬼雷霆咒花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·50.7*3.1mm·重42.7g·中乾真品·好品·大樣。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2284

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square hole, Jiangsu mint production, obverse inscribed Taoist incantation, reverse inscribed Bagua signs and their corresponding characters, 39.5*2.2mm, 20.0g, *Zhong Qian 75.*

蘇爐山鬼雷霆咒花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·39.5*2.2mm·重20.0g·中乾75。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2285

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, obverse inscribed 'Lei ting zhou', reverse inscribed Taoist spell script with human figure and Bagua, 44.4*1.9mm, 18.1g, *Zhong Qian Genuine.*

山鬼雷霆咒圓穿花錢·背老君八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·44.4*1.9mm·重18.1g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2286

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Lei ting zhou', reverse inscribed Taoist spell script with human figure and Bagua, 44.8*2.6mm, 20.5g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Extremely fine.*

山鬼雷霆咒方穿花錢·背老君八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·44.8*2.6mm·重20.5g·中乾真品·品相極美。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2287

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, Jiangsu mint production, obverse inscribed 'Lei ting zhou', reverse inscribed Taoist spell script with human figure and Bagua, 45*2.0mm, 20.1g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine.*

蘇爐山鬼雷靈咒圓穿花錢·背老君八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·45*2.0mm·重20.1g·中乾82·品相極美。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2288

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, obverse inscribed 'Lei ting zhou', reverse inscribed Taoist spell script with human figure and Bagua, 42.8*1.7mm, 13.5g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Extremely fine.*

山鬼雷靈咒圓穿花錢·背老君八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·42.8*1.7mm·重13.5g·中乾真品·品相極美。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2290

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, obverse inscribed 'Tai shang zhou', reverse inscribed Taoist spell script with human figure, tortoise, snake and Bagua, 44.5*2.2mm, 20.0g, *Zhong Qian Genuine.*

山鬼太上咒圓穿花錢·背老君龜蛇八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·44.5*2.2mm·重20.0g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2289

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with round hole, obverse inscribed Taoist incantation, reverse inscribed Bagua signs and their corresponding characters, 48.37*2.6mm, 32.0g, *Zhong Qian Genuine.*

山鬼斬妖咒圓穿花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·48.37*2.6mm·重32.0g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



Lot 2291 (1.3)

2291

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square hole, Yunnan mint production, obverse inscribed Taoist incantation, reverse inscribed Bagua signs and their corresponding characters, 53.9*2.1mm, 28.1g.

雲爐山鬼雷霆咒方穿花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·53.9*2.1mm·重28.1g。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2292

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square hole, Yunnan mint production, obverse inscribed Taoist incantation, reverse inscribed Bagua signs and their corresponding characters, 39.1*3.1mm, 26.0g.

雲爐山鬼雷霆咒方穿花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·39.1*3.1mm·重26.0g·好品。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2293

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square hole, Yunnan mint production, obverse inscribed Taoist incantation, reverse inscribed Bagua signs and their corresponding characters, 37.8*1.5mm, 11.8g.

雲爐山鬼雷霆咒方穿花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·37.8*1.5mm·重11.8g·好品。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2294

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with round hole, Yunnan mint production, obverse inscribed Taoist incantation, reverse inscribed Bagua signs and their corresponding characters, 49.6*2.0mm, 23.1g.

雲爐山鬼雷霆咒花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·49.6*2.0mm·重23.1g。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2297

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, obverse inscribed 'Tai shang zhou', reverse inscribed Taoist spell script with human figure and Bagua, 41.6*2.1mm, 20.1g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*.

太上咒圓穿花錢·背老君八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·41.6*2.1mm·重20.1g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2295

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, Yunnan mint production, obverse inscribed 'Tai shang zhou', reverse inscribed Taoist spell script with human figure and Bagua, 47.5*1.7mm, 22.9g. *Extremely fine, nice broad rim. Outer rim decorated with patterns.*

雲爐太上咒圓穿花錢·背老君八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·47.5*1.7mm·重22.9g·外輪飾回紋。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2298

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, Jiangsu mint production, obverse inscribed 'Tai shang zhou', reverse inscribed Taoist spell script with human figure and Bagua, 44.9*1.9mm, 18.0g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine.*

蘇爐太上咒圓穿花錢·背老君八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·44.9*1.9mm·重18.0g·中乾82·品相極美。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2296

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), octagonal-shaped charm with round central hole, obverse inscribed 'Lei ting zhou', reverse inscribed Taoist spell script with human figure and Bagua, 40.3*1.0mm, 6.1g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*.

八邊形山鬼雷霆咒圓穿花錢·背老君八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·40.3*1.0mm·重6.1g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2299

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Lei ting zhou', reverse inscribed 'Lei fu' in seal script, 47.4*3.2mm, 36.8g, *Zhong Qian* 75. Note: This type is previously published as Fig. 10.15 in *The Language and Iconography of Chinese Charms* by Alex C. Fang and François Thierry (Springer 2016), also as Fig. 179 in *Amulettes et talismans de la Chine ancienne* by François Thierry (CNRS Editions 2021)

雷霆咒方穿花錢·背山鬼雷符·清朝(公元1644-1911)·47.4*3.2mm·重36.8g·中乾75。另：此錢見載於方稱宇·蒂埃里編著《中國花錢之語言與造像》(德國斯普林格出版社2016年)第10.15號圖·及蒂埃里編著《中國古代花錢》(法國CNRS出版社2021年)第179號圖。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2300

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), octagonal-shaped charm with round central hole, Jiangsu mint production, obverse inscribed 'Lei ting zhou', reverse showing Bagua and corresponding characters, 42.8*1.9mm, 16.6g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*. Very rare, nice patination.

蘇爐八邊形山鬼雷靈咒圓穿花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·42.8*1.9mm·重16.6g·中乾真品·包漿熟潤·少見好品。

Estimate HK\$3,000-7,000



Lot 2301 (x1.5)

2301

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with diamond central hole, Jiangsu mint production, obverse inscribed Tai shang lao jun, reverse inscribed Chi ling with Bagua, 41.7*1.9mm, 18.4g, *Zhong Qian 82*. *Extremely fine, nice broad rim.*

蘇爐雷靈咒決穿花錢·背八卦敕令·清朝(公元1644-1911)·41.7*1.9mm·重18.4g·中乾82·極美·闊緣好品。

Estimate HK\$3,000-7,000



2302

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, Guangdong mint production, obverse inscribed 'Lei ting zhou', reverse inscribed 'Tian hou zuo zhen', 45.2*2.1mm, 23.6g.

粵爐山鬼雷霆咒方穿花錢·背天后座鎮·清朝(公元1644-1911)·45.2*2.1mm·重23.6g。

Estimate HK\$500-3,000



2303

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Lei ting zhou', reverse showing man with sword and unicorn, 47.9*2.7mm, 32.4g.

山鬼雷霆咒方穿花錢·背老君麒麟·清朝(公元1644-1911)·47.9*2.7mm·重32.4g。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2304

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square hole, obverse inscribed 'Zhan yao fu xie', reverse inscribed 'Chi ling', 31.8*1.5mm, 6.7g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*.

斬妖伏邪方穿花錢·背敕令·清朝(公元1644-1911)·31.8*1.5mm·重6.7g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



Lot 2305 (x2.5)

2305

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, obverse inscribed 'Zhan xie zhi gui', reverse inscribed 'Chi ling', 28.8*1.0mm, 4.8g, *Zhong Qian 82*. Hand engraved with traces of cinnabar, extremely fine.

斬邪治鬼圓孔花錢·背敕令·清朝(公元1644-1911)·28.8*1.0mm·重4.8g·中乾82·手雕·有硃砂痕跡·品相極美。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2306

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, Sichuan mint production, obverse inscribed Chinese Buddhist mantra 'Namo amituofo', reverse inscribed Tibetan Buddhist incantation 'Om Mani Padme Hum', 45.8*2.9mm, 30.5g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine.*

川爐南無阿彌陀佛方孔花錢·背六字箴言·清朝(公元1644-1911)·45.8*2.9mm·重30.5g·中乾82·品相極美。

Estimate HK\$3,000-7,000



2307

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Bu yi', reverse inscribed 'Ming zhou', 25.5*1.5mm, 4.9g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine, extremely rare.*

卜易方孔花錢·背明咒·清朝(公元1644-1911)·25.5*1.5mm·重4.9g·中乾82·品相極美·極少見。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2308

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed with six characters of Buddhist incantation, reverse inscribed 'Ming zhou', 26.6*1.3mm, 4.8g, *Zhong Qian 82. Rare.*

佛教六字箴言方穿花錢·背明咒·清朝(公元1644-1911)·26.6*1.3mm·重4.8g·中乾82·少見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2309

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Bu yi', reverse showing Bagua, 25.5*1.7mm, 5.8g, *Zhong Qian 85. Extremely fine.*

卜易方孔花錢·背八卦圖·清代(公元1644-1911)·25.5*1.7mm·重5.8g·中乾85·品相極美·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2310*

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, Guangdong mint production, obverse inscribed 'Bu yi', reverse showing Bagua, 24.1x1.6mm, 4.8g, *Zhong Qian 80. Highly unusual for dragon and phoenix on obverse, in excellent condition.*

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2311

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square hole, Guangdong mint production, obverse inscribed 'Bu yi ba gua', reverse showing Bagua, 20.8*1.4mm, 2.6g, *Zhong Qian 80. Extremely fine, with traces of cinnabar, very rare.*

粵爐卜易八卦方穿花錢·背八卦圖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·20.8*1.4mm·重2.6g·中乾80·品相極美·有硃砂痕跡·罕見。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2312

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Wu yue wu ri wu shi', reverse inscribed six characters of Buddhist incantation, 26.7*1.3mm, 4.6g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine, extremely rare.*

五月五日午時方孔花錢·背六字明咒·清朝(公元1644-1911)·26.7*1.3mm·重4.6g·中乾82·品相極美·極少見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2315

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, Guangdong mint production, obverse inscribed 'Wu wu' in seal script, reverse showing Bagua, 21.4*2.7mm, 6.8g, *Zhong Qian 80. Extremely fine, reverse painted with cinnabar, extremely rare.*

粵爐五五方孔花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·21.4*2.7mm·重6.8g·中乾80·極美·背塗硃砂·極少見。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2313

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, Guizhou mint production, obverse inscribed 'Liu zi zhen yan', reverse inscribed six characters of Buddhist incantation, 26.3*1.4mm, 5.2g, *Zhong Qian 82. Gilded, beautiful, extremely fine, extremely rare.*

貴爐六字真言方孔花錢·背六字明咒·清朝(公元1644-1911)·26.3*1.4mm·重5.2g·中乾82·此品鍍金·燦爛美觀·品相極美·極少見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2316

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Tian di chi ling', reverse showing Bagua with corresponding characters, 27.7*1.7mm, 7.0g.

天地敕令方穿花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·27.7*1.7mm·重7.0g。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2314

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse and reverse showing Bagua, 24.8*1.4mm, 4.6g, *Zhong Qian 80. Extremely fine, very rare.*

八卦合背方孔花錢·清朝(公元1644-1911)·24.8*1.4mm·重4.6g·中乾80·極美·少見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2317

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, obverse inscribed 'Xuan tian shang di', reverse showing Bagua with corresponding characters, 48.9*2.1mm, 25.8g.

玄天上帝圓孔花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·48.9*2.1mm·重25.8g。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2318

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, Guangdong mint production, obverse inscribed 'Yuan tian shang di', reverse showing Bagua with corresponding characters, 39*1.9mm, 13.2g, *Zhong Qian 85. Extremely fine, very rare.*

粵爐元天上帝方孔花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·39*1.9mm·重13.2g·中乾85·品相極美·少見。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2319

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, Guangdong mint production, obverse inscribed 'Yuan tian shang di', reverse showing Bagua with corresponding characters, 33*1.6mm, 7.6g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Extremely fine, very rare.*

粵爐元天上帝方孔花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·33*1.6mm·重7.6g·中乾真品·品相極美·少見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2320

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, Guangdong mint production, obverse inscribed 'Da feng zu shi' in seal script, reverse showing Bagua, 34.8*1.7mm, 9.4g, *Zhong Qian 80. Extremely fine, extremely rare.*

Note: Da Feng is the Buddhist title of Lin Ling-e (1039-1127), a native of Wenzhou in Zhejiang. He escaped to Swatow during the Jingkang Rebellion at the end of the Northern Song. He became a well-known and respected Buddhist monk there for his charitable deeds and is widely known as Zu shi, the Patriarch. A temple dedicated to him can still be found to this day in Jieyang, Guangdong Province.

粵爐大峰祖師方孔花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·34.8*1.7mm·重9.4g·中乾80·極美·另:大峰祖師(1039-1127)俗姓林名靈噩·字通叟·法號大峰·祖籍浙江温州·北宋靖康之亂時入廣東潮陽·因其善德被尊為大峰祖師·祖師公·其廟位於廣東揭陽。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2321

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square hole, Guangdong mint production, obverse inscribed six characters of Buddhist incantation, reverse showing Bagua, 24.6*1.4mm, 4.5g, *Zhong Qian 80. Extremely fine, rare.*

粵爐六字箴言方穿花錢·背八卦圖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·24.6*1.4mm·重4.5g·中乾80·品相極美·罕見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2322

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with round central hole, obverse inscribed six characters of Buddhist incantation, reverse showing Bagua, 32*1.7mm, 8.3g, *Zhong Qian 80. Extremely fine, very rare.*

六字箴言圓穿花錢·背八卦圖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·32*1.7mm·重8.3g·中乾80·品相極美·罕見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2325

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, Guangdong mint production, obverse inscribed 'Zhan xie zhi yao', reverse showing Bagua, 25.1*3.0mm, 9.6g. *Extremely fine, very rare.*

粵爐斬邪治妖方孔花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·25.1*3.0mm·重9.6g·品相極美·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2323

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), octagonal-shaped charm, Guangdong mint production, obverse inscribed 'Zhan xie zhi yao' reverse showing Bagua, 35.9*2.9mm, 22.5g.

粵爐斬邪治妖八邊花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·35.9*2.9mm·重22.5g·品相極美·少見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2326

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), octagonal-shaped charm, lead, obverse inscribed 'Qu xie zhi bing' and 'Hu' in seal script, reverse showing Bagua, 41*2.1mm, 20.7g, *Zhong Qian Genuine, labelled as Republican Period.*

八邊形護字驅邪治病花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·41*2.1mm·重20.7g·標籤民國時期·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2324

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, Guangdong mint production, obverse inscribed 'Zhan xie zhi gui', reverse showing Bagua, 20.1*2.1mm, 4.7g, *Zhong Qian 80. Extremely fine, very rare.*

粵爐斬邪治鬼方孔花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·20.1*2.1mm·重4.7g·中乾80·品相極美·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2327

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Tian xia tai ping', reverse showing Bagua, 22.7*0.9mm, 2.4g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Very rare.*

天下太平方孔花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·22.7*0.9mm·重2.4g·中乾真品·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2328

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square hole, Guangdong mint production, obverse inscribed 'Zhao cai jin bao', reverse inscribed Bagua signs, 44.5*2.3mm, 26.2g.

粵爐招財進寶背八卦花錢·清朝(公元1644-1911)·44.5*2.3mm·重26.2g。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2329

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui', reverse showing Bagua, 33*2.0mm, 10.3g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Extremely fine, extremely rare.*

長命富貴方孔花錢·背八卦·清代,(公元1644-1911)·33*2.0mm·重10.3g·中乾真品·品相極美·極少見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



Lot 2330 (x3)

2330

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, Guangdong mint production, obverse inscribed Jia zhai ping an, reverse showing Bagua, 21.7*2.3mm, 6.2g.

粵爐家宅平安方孔花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·21.7*2.3mm·重6.2g°

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2331

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui', reverse showing Bagua, 30.2*1.6mm, 7.4g.

長命富貴方孔花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·30.2*1.6mm·重7.4g·

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2332

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse decorated with eight Taoist objects representing the Eight Immortals, reverse decorated with Bagua, 51.6x1.7mm, 27.7g. *Unusual, in excellent condition. Note: This piece is previously published as No 057 in Wan qian ji by Chen Hongxi (Taizhong 1987).*

暗八仙方孔花錢·背八卦圖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·51.6x1.7mm·重27.7g·面飾道器八種·象徵八仙·亦稱暗八仙·首見·品相上佳·另:此錢為陳鴻禧著《玩錢集》(臺中1987)第057號·

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



Lot 2333 (x1.5)

2333

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square hole, lead alloy, obverse inscribed 'Wu tong zhi bao', reverse inscribed Bagua signs, 51*2.6mm, 38.2g. *Note: 'Wu tong' is a Buddhist term referring to the Five Psychic Powers: the psychic power of the heavenly eye, the psychic power of the heavenly ear, the psychic power with regard to past lives, the psychic power with regard to the minds, and the spiritually based psychic powers. Its co-occurrence with the Bagua on the reverse is typical of Chinese folk belief found on charms but, at the same time, we note that Wu tong is also a Taoist term that refers to five similar psychic powers.*

五通之寶八卦花錢，鉛錫合金，清朝（公元1644—1911），51*2.6mm，重38.2g。極少。另：佛道均言五通。佛家五通指：天眼通：又名天眼智證通或天眼智通，謂超越肉眼的所有障礙，可見常人所不能見者；天耳通：又名天耳智證通或天耳智通，謂超越肉耳的所有障礙，可聽聞常人所不能聽到的音聲；他心通：又名他心智證通、他心智通或知他心通，謂可洞悉他人之心念；宿命通：又名宿住隨念智證通、宿住智通或識宿命通，謂能知曉自他過去之事；身如意通：又名神境智證通、神境通、神足通、如意通、神通或身通，謂可點石成金、變火成水、飛行自在、變現自在的能力。道家五通指：道通：指證悟中道之理後能起大用，於無心中應物、化萬有，猶如影像、水月、空華之無定體；神通：指靜心觀照萬物，記持宿命，種種分別均隨定力；依通：指依憑法術、自在為事，如神仙之有靈異術；報通：指由果報而有的通力，如能預知鬼神事，變化諸天形，了知中陰有情託生之處，並能隱變神龍；妖通：指老狐狸、木石等精靈可依附人神。《宗鏡錄》卷十五云：“何為五種通？一曰道通，二曰神通，三曰依通，四曰報通，五曰妖通。妖通者，狐狸老變木石精化，附傍人神，聰慧奇異，此謂妖通。何謂報通？鬼神逆知，諸天變化，中陰了生，神龍隱變，此謂報通。何謂依通？約法而知，緣身而用，乘符往來，藥餌靈變，此謂依通。何謂神通？靜心照物，宿命記持，種種分別皆隨定力，此謂神通。何謂道通？無心應物，緣化萬有，水月空華，影像無主，此謂道通。”

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2334

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square hole, Yunnan mint production, obverse showing dragon and phoenix, reverse inscribed Bagua signs and their corresponding characters, 54.1*2.6mm, 36.6g, *Zhong Qian 80*.

雲爐龍鳳背八卦花錢·清朝(公元1644-1911)·54.1*2.6mm·重36.6g·中乾80°

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2337

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square hole, obverse inscribed 'Zhen zhai', reverse showing Taoist representations of the Five Sacred Mountains, 29.6*1.3mm, 6.1g, *Zhong Qian 78*. *Extremely rare*.

鎮宅方穿花錢·背五岳真形圖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·29.6*1.3mm·重6.1g·中乾78°極罕見°

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2335

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse showing dragon and phoenix, reverse showing Bagua, 27.3*1.9mm, 7.0g, *Zhong Qian 78*. *Very fine, rare*.

龍鳳方穿花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·27.3*1.9mm·重7.0g·中乾78°上美·少見°

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2338

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square hole, obverse inscribed four characters of unknown script, reverse inscribed four characters of unknown script, 41.6*2.1mm, 17.5g. *Extremely rare*.

不明四字咒語方穿花錢·背不明四字咒語·清朝(公元1644-1911)·41.6*2.1mm·重17.5g·極罕見°

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2336

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse showing dragon and phoenix, reverse showing Bagua, 25.8*1.6mm, 5.6g, *Zhong Qian 75*. *Very rare*.

龍鳳方孔花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·25.8*1.6mm·重5.6g·中乾75°少見°

Estimate HK\$500-2,000

**Zodiacal charms
/ horse charms
/ chess charms /
drinking charms**

生肖遊戲花錢





Lot 2339 (x1.8)

2339

China: Liao Dynasty (916-1125 CE), coin-like charm with round central hole, white metal, obverse decorated with four male children in flowing tussles, reverse showing twelve zodiacal signs, 44.4x5.6mm, 51.5g. *High relief in excellent condition, unseen before, very fine.*

圓穿四童嬰戲花錢·背十二生肖·遼朝(公元916-1125)·白銅質·44.4x5.6mm·重51.5g。該錢高浮雕·圖形生動·極富張力·錢體厚重·品相熟美·迄今首見·為花錢之稀罕品種。

Estimate HK\$5,000-9,000





Lot 2340 (1.3x)

2340

China: Liao-Song Dynasty (916-1279 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse showing the twelve zodiacal animals, reverse inscribed three Taoist spell characters, 58.1*3.2mm, 50.4g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*, labelled as *Song Dynasty*. Broad rim, rare.

十二生肖方穿花錢·背符篆·遼宋(公元916-1279)時期·58.1*3.2mm·重50.4g·中乾真品·標籤宋朝·闊緣·少見。

Estimate HK\$3,000-7,000



2341

China: Jin Dynasty (1115-1234 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse showing fairy god, attendant, tortoise and crane, reverse showing 12 zodiacal signs, 72.4*3.5mm, 74.2g, *Zhong Qian 80*, labelled as *Song Dynasty*. *Large size and rare.*

仙童龜鶴方穿花錢·背十二生肖·金朝(公元1115-1234)時期·72.4*3.5mm·重74.2g·中乾80·標籤宋朝·錢徑逾72毫米·少見。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2342

China: Song-Yuan Dynasty (960-1368 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, obverse showing twelve zodiacal signs with corresponding characters, reverse showing tortoise, snake, stars and sword, 34.3*1.6mm, 9.3g, *Zhong Qian 78, labelled as Yuan-Ming Dynasty. Extremely fine, rare.*

十二生肖圓穿花錢·背龜蛇星劍·宋元(公元960-1368)時期·34.3*1.6mm·重9.3g·中乾78·標籤元明時期·極美·少見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2345

China: Song-Yuan Dynasty (960-1368 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse showing twelve zodiacal signs with corresponding characters, reverse showing celestial guardian god with attendant, crane and tortoise, 35.8*2.6mm, 18.4g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Extremely fine, pleasant patina, rare.*

十二生肖方穿花錢·背星官童子·宋元(公元960-1368)時期·35.8*2.6mm·重18.4g·中乾真品·品相極美·硃砂坑色·少見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2343

China: Song Dynasty (960-1279 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, obverse showing twelve zodiacal signs with corresponding characters, reverse showing tortoise, snake, stars and sword, 33.8*1.5mm, 9.0g, *Zhong Qian 78. Rare.*

十二生肖圓穿花錢·背龜蛇星劍·宋朝(公元960-1279)時期·33.8*1.5mm·重9.0g·中乾78·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2346

China: Song-Yuan Dynasty (960-1368 CE), coin-like charm with round central hole, obverse inscribed 'Jia guan jin lu' with crouching deer, reverse decorated with 12 zodiacal signs, 55.6*1.7mm, 30.7g. *The deer is an auspicious animal. Additionally, its pronunciation 'lu' is a verbal pun of 'official salary'. The image of a monkey can be seen underneath the central hole on the obverse; its pronunciation is 'hou', which is also a verbal pun with 'marquis', expressing the wish to be promoted to a high official rank.*

加官進祿背生肖花錢·宋元(公元960-1368)時期·55.6*1.7mm·重30.7g·鹿為瑞獸·吉祥之徵·其發音於“祿”同·故又為吉祥之徵·面穿下另有猴·諧音“侯”·表封侯之意。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2344

China: Song-Yuan Dynasty (960-1368 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, obverse showing twelve zodiacal signs with corresponding characters, reverse showing celestial guardian god with attendant, crane and tortoise, 33.8*1.5mm, 4.7g, *Zhong Qian 80. Extremely fine, pleasant patination, rare.*

十二生肖圓穿花錢·背星官童子·宋元(公元960-1368)時期·33.8*1.5mm·重4.7g·中乾80·品相極美·坑色上佳·少見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2347

China: Song-Yuan Dynasty (960-1368 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse showing celestial guardian god with tortoise, reverse decorated with 12 zodiacal signs, 45.6*1.6mm, 17.0g, *Zhong Qian Genuine, labelled as Song Dynasty.*

本命星官背生肖花錢·宋元(公元960-1368)時期·45.6*1.6mm·重17.0g·中乾真品·標籤宋朝·

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2348

China: Song-Yuan Dynasty (960-1368 CE), coin-like charm with round central hole, obverse showing celestial guardian god under pine tree accompanied by attendant with tortoise and crane, reverse decorated with 12 zodiacal signs and corresponding characters, 55.4*2.0mm, 28.9g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Nice patination.*

本命星官背生肖花錢·宋元(公元960-1368)時期·55.4*2.0mm·重28.9g·中乾真品·坑色美·

Estimate HK\$3,000-7,000



2349

China: Republican Period (1911-1949 CE), coin-like charm with round central hole, obverse showing celestial guardian god with Bagua and incense burner, reverse decorated with 12 zodiacal signs, 47.9*2.0mm, 23.8g. *Note: This piece is previously published as No 310 in Wan qian ji by Chen Hongxi (Taizhong 1987).*

老君八卦背生肖圓穿花錢·民國(公元1911-1949)·47.9*2.0mm·重23.8g·另:此錢為陳鴻禧著《玩錢集》(臺中1987)第310號·

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2350

China: Song-Yuan Dynasty (960-1368 CE), coin-like charm with round central hole, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui', reverse showing 12 zodiacal signs and corresponding characters, 41.2*1.3mm, 9.7g, *Zhong Qian Genuine, labelled as Qing Dynasty. Nice patination.*

長命富貴背生肖花錢·宋元(公元960-1368)時期·41.2*1.3mm·重9.7g·中乾真品·標籤清朝·坑色美。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2352

China: Yuan-Ming Dynasty (1280-1644 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Ben ming yuan shen' with two human figures, crane tortoise and incense burner, reverse showing 12 zodiacal signs, 69.5*3.7mm, 84.4g. *Rare.*

本命元神方穿花錢·背十二生肖·元明(公元1280-1644)時期·69.5*3.7mm·重84.4g·少。

Estimate HK\$3,000-5,000



2351

China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, obverse inscribed with 12 zodiacal signs and corresponding characters, reverse showing fairy god with attendant, tortoise and crane, 58.5*2.7mm, 46.2g, *Zhong Qian Genuine, labelled as Qing Dynasty. Extremely rare with hanging loop. Charms dating from the Song period often have adapted variations with hanging loops. Such variations are often found in regions governed by the Liao and the Jin. Judging from this understanding, the current piece is dated to Liao-Jin period.*

十二生肖圓穿花錢·背星官龜鶴·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·58.5*2.7mm·重46.2g·中乾真品·標籤清朝。此錢有掛環者極少。宋代花錢時見帶掛環之變體·多發現於遼地或金地。基於這一考慮·此處之品有可能為遼錢或金錢·而無掛環者或為宋錢。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2353

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse showing twelve zodiacal signs with corresponding characters, reverse showing Bagua, 27.5*1.5mm, 6.2g. *Extremely fine, rare. Note: The Jiangsu mint is noted for its productions of larger zodiacal charms of a similar design in extricate quality. This example here is much smaller but also of a high quality that is rarely seen elsewhere.*

十二生肖方穿花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·27.5*1.5mm·重6.2g·極美·少見。另:蘇爐生肖錢鑄製極其精美·但多為50mm左右之大錢。此品為小錢·不可同等視之·亦不失絲毫之精美。

Estimate HK\$500-3,000



2354
China: Ming-Qing Dynasty (1368-1911 CE), coin-like charm with round central hole, obverse decorated with seven zodiacal signs, reverse with Sun and Moon, 65.2*2.1mm, 39.1g. *Rare. Note: This piece is similar in style to ancient coinage found in areas of the Sui Ethnic Minority (??) in Guizhou.*

七生肖圓穿花錢·背日月·明清(公元1368-1911)時期·65.2*2.1mm·重39.1g·似為貴州水族花錢風格·少見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2355
China: Ming-Qing Dynasty (1368-1911 CE), coin-like charm with round central hole, obverse decorated with 12 zodiacal signs, reverse with two chasing dragons, 68.8*3.0mm, 60.0g, Zhong Qian Genuine. *Rare. Note: This piece is similar in style to ancient coinage found in areas of the Sui Ethnic Minority in Guizhou.*

十二生肖圓穿花錢·背雙逐龍·明清(公元1368-1911)時期·68.8*3.0mm·重60.0g·中乾真品·似為貴州水族花錢風格·錢體厚重壓手·少見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2356
China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, Guizhou mint production, obverse decorated with 12 zodiacal signs and Bagua signs, reverse with unicorn and phoenix, 58.2*2.0mm, 35.4g, Zhong Qian 82. *Very good condition, rare.*

貴爐生肖方穿花錢·背麟鳳朝陽·清朝(公元1644-1911)·58.2*2.0mm·重35.4g·中乾82·品相上佳·少見。

Estimate HK\$3,000-7,000



2357

China: Yuan-Ming Dynasty (1271-1644 CE), coin-like charm with round central hole, Guizhou mint production, obverse decorated with 12 zodiacal signs, reverse showing two chasing dragons, 62.5*2.7mm, 49.7g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*. Note: This piece is previously published as No 334 in *Wan qian ji* by Chen Hongxi (Taizhong 1987).

貴爐生肖圓穿花錢·背雙逐龍·元明(公元1271-1644)時期·62.5*2.7mm·重49.7g·中乾真品·另:此錢為陳鴻禧著《玩錢集》(臺中1987)第334號。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2358

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with round central hole, obverse decorated with 12 zodiacal signs, reverse with Bagua signs, 46.4*1.5mm, 18.1g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*. Bold signs and calligraphy, rare.

貴爐十二生肖圓穿花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·46.4*1.5mm·重18.1g·中乾真品·圖案文字硬朗·少見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



Lot 2359 (x2)

2359

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with round central hole, obverse decorated with 12 zodiacal signs, reverse with Bagua signs, 41.2*1.7mm, 16.4g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*. Very good condition, unusual rim, rare.

十二生肖圓穿花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·41.2*1.7mm·重16.4g·中乾真品·品相上佳·內花緣少見。

Estimate HK\$3,000-7,000



Lot 2360 (1.5x)

2360

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with round central hole, obverse decorated with 12 zodiacal signs, reverse with Bagua signs, 41.2*1.7mm, 16.4g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*.

蘇爐十二生肖圓穿花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·41.2*1.7mm·重16.4g·中乾真品·

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



Lot 2361 (x2)

2361

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with round central hole, obverse decorated with 12 zodiacal signs, reverse with Bagua signs, 41.5*1.8mm, 17.4g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine with clear filing marks, rare.*

蘇爐十二生肖圓穿花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·41.5*1.8mm·重17.4g·中乾82。銼痕犀利·極美·少見。

Estimate HK\$3,000-7,000



2362

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with round central hole, obverse decorated with 12 zodiacal signs, reverse with Bagua signs, 51.8*3.1mm, 42.9g, *Zhong Qian 82*. *Thick and heavy piece with cinnabar traces, rare.*

十二生肖圓穿花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·51.8*3.1mm·重42.9g·中乾82·直徑逾51毫米·大樣版·錢體厚重·老硃砂絢麗耀目·少見。

Estimate HK\$3,000-7,000



2365

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with round central hole, obverse decorated with 12 zodiacal signs, reverse with Bagua signs, 46.4*2.1mm, 16.4g, *Zhong Qian 82*. *A very pleasing variation of this type, rare.*

十二生肖圓穿花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·46.4*2.1mm·重16.4g·中乾82·此版肖形生動·極富張力·卦形亦美·少見版。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2363

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with round central hole, obverse decorated with 12 zodiacal signs, reverse with Bagua signs, 43.6*2.2mm, 22.6, *Zhong Qian 80*.

十二生肖圓穿花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·43.6*2.2mm·重22.6g·中乾80。

Estimate HK\$500-3,000



2366

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with round central hole, obverse decorated with 12 zodiacal signs, reverse with Bagua signs, 46*2.2mm, 24.6g, *Zhong Qian 85*. *A very pleasing variation of this type, beautiful example, very rare.*

十二生肖圓穿花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·46.0*2.2mm·重24.6g·中乾85·此版肖形·文字均工整·品相華麗·極美版·極難得。

Estimate HK\$3,000-7,000



2364

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with round central hole, obverse decorated with 12 zodiacal signs, reverse with Bagua signs, 49*2.8mm, 36.2, *Zhong Qian 80*. *A very interesting version of this type, rare.*

十二生肖圓穿花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·49*2.8mm·重36.2g·中乾80·整體圓潤飽滿·版別錢·少。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2367

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with round central hole, obverse decorated with 12 zodiacal signs, reverse with Bagua signs, 47.8*2.7mm, 28.2g, *Zhong Qian 82*. *A very pleasing variation of this type, beautiful example, very rare.*

十二生肖圓穿花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·47.8*2.7mm·重28.2g·中乾82·此版肖形·文字均中規中矩·風格凝重·好版。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2368

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with round central hole, obverse decorated with 12 zodiacal signs, reverse with Bagua signs, 48*1.7mm, 23.4g, *Zhong Qian* 82. *A highly uncommon edition of this type, extremely fine, very rare.*

十二生肖圓穿花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·48*1.7mm·重23.4g·中乾82·稀見版·品相極美·少見。

Estimate HK\$3,000-7,000



2371

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with round central hole, obverse decorated with 12 zodiacal signs, reverse decorated with Bagua signs, 43*2.1mm, 19.5g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*.

十二地支背八卦圓穿花錢·清朝(公元1644-1911)·43*2.1mm·重19.5g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2369

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with round central hole, obverse inscribed 'Fu shou kang ning' with dragon and tiger, reverse decorated with 12 zodiacal signs and Bagua signs, 50.5*2.3mm, 29.6g, *Zhong Qian* 80. *Note: This piece is previously published as No 337 in Wan qian ji by Chen Hongxi (Taizhong 1987).*

福壽康寧龍虎圓穿花錢·背生肖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·50.5*2.3mm·重29.6g·中乾80·另:此錢為陳鴻禧著《玩錢集》(臺中1987)第337號。

Estimate HK\$500-3,000



2372

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse decorated with 12 zodiacal signs, reverse decorated with dragon and phoenix, 47.6*3.0mm, 41.6g, *Zhong Qian* 72.

十二地支背龍鳳方穿花錢·清朝(公元1644-1911)·47.6*3.0mm·重41.6g·中乾72。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2370

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, Guizhou mint production, obverse inscribed 'Jin yu man tang' and ten heavenly stems, reverse inscribed twelve earthly branches, 51.9*3.3mm, 40.9g, *Zhong Qian* 80. *Rare.*

貴爐金玉滿堂天干方穿花錢·背地支·清朝(公元1644-1911)·51.9*3.3mm·重40.9g·中乾80·少見品種。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2373

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, obverse inscribed the twelve characters of the earth branches, reverse showing the five poisonous animals, 28.7*1.4mm, 5.3g, *Zhong Qian* 78. *Very fine, very rare with twelve earth branches on a one-cash-size charm.*

十二地支方穿花錢·背五毒·清朝(公元1644-1911)·28.7*1.4mm·重5.3g·中乾78·上美·折一型花錢上鑄十二地支極少。

Estimate HK\$500-3,000



2374

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, obverse inscribed with 12 zodiacal signs and corresponding characters, reverse showing Fu Xi and horse arising from river, 46.1*2.4mm, 27.7g, *Zhong Qian 80*.

十二生肖圓穿花錢·背伏羲河馬圖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·46.1*2.4mm·重27.7g·中乾80°

Estimate HK\$500-3,000



2375

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with round central hole, obverse showing dragon and phoenix, reverse inscribed with 12 zodiacal signs and their corresponding characters, 47.7*1.7mm, 19.7g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*.

龍鳳圓穿花錢·背生肖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·47.7*1.7mm·重19.7g·中乾真品°

Estimate HK\$500-3,000



2376

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse showing dragon and phoenix with Bagua in the centre, reverse inscribed with 12 zodiacal signs and their corresponding characters, 45.7*2.3mm, 25.6g. *Note: This piece is previously published as No 370 in Wan qian ji by Chen Hongxi (Taizhong 1987).*

龍鳳方穿花錢·背生肖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·45.7*2.3mm·重25.6g°另:此錢為陳鴻禧著《玩錢集》(臺中1987)第370號°

Estimate HK\$500-3,000



2377

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse decorated with 12 zodiacal signs and Bagua signs, reverse showing dragon and phoenix over sea waves, 47.7*1.7mm, 19.7g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*.

十二生肖背龍鳳方穿花錢·清朝(公元1644-1911)·47.7*1.7mm·重19.7g·中乾真品°

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



Lot 2378 (1.3x)

2378

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, Guizhou mint production, obverse decorated with 12 zodiacal signs and Bagua signs, reverse showing dragon and phoenix over sea waves, 56.1*2.1mm, 34.6g, *Zhong Qian 82. A beautiful exemplar example from the Guizhou mint, very rare.*

貴爐十二生肖背龍鳳方穿花錢·清朝(公元1644-1911)·56.1*2.1mm·重34.6g·中乾82·此錢工整美觀·為貴爐錢中少見佳品。

Estimate HK\$3,000-7,000



2379

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 12 zodiacal signs and corresponding characters with Bagua signs, reverse showing dragon and phoenix, 56*3.6mm, 55.4g, *Zhong Qian 82*. *Extremely fine, very rare.*

十二生肖八卦方穿花錢·背龍鳳·清朝(公元1644-1911)·56*3.6mm·重55.4g·中乾82·品相極美·極少。

Estimate HK\$3,000-7,000



2380

China: Song-Yuan Dynasty (960-1368 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, obverse inscribed 'Ren' showing ox, reverse plain, 13.6*1.3mm, 1.2g. *Extremely fine.*

壬牛圓穿生肖花錢·素背·宋元(公元960-1368)時期·13.6*1.3mm·重1.2g·極美。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2381

China: Jin-Yuan Dynasty (1115-1368 CE), a complete set of 12 coin-shaped charms with square central hole, obverse showing zodiacal sign with corresponding character, reverse showing Taoist spell character, c. 15.9*1.9mm, 2.4g. *Extremely fine, rare as a full set.*

單肖背符篆方穿花錢一套十二枚·金元(公元1115-1368)時期·約15.9*1.9mm·重2.4g·品相極美·全套少見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2382

China: Song-Yuan Dynasty (960-1368 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Tian xia tai pin', reverse inscribed 'You' with rooster, 17*1.8mm, 3.2g. *Extremely fine with nice calligraphy, very rare.*

天下太平方穿花錢·背酉雞·宋元(公元960-1368)時期·17*1.8mm·重3.2g·品相極美·書法有特點·罕見。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2384

China: Yuan-Ming Dynasty (1271-1368 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse showing celestial guardian god with tortoise and crane, reverse inscribed 'Ben ming xing guan' showing the celestial guardian god with rooster and attendant, 54.2*2.1mm, 32.1g, *Zhong Qian 80, labelled as Ming-Qing Dynasty. Extremely fine, rare.*

星官龜鶴方穿花錢·背本命星官雞肖·元明(公元1271-1368)時期·54.2*2.1mm·重32.1g·中乾80·標籤明清時期·少見好品。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2383

China: Song-Yuan Dynasty (960-1368 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Tian xia tai ping' in seal script, reverse showing human figures, 23.3*2.2mm, 3.8g. *Extremely fine, high relief, very rare. Note: This is the same example that is used in Dr Burger's article on Chinese charms entitled Coins Which are Not Money: Cultural Functions and Symbolism collected in the book Money in Asia (1200-1900): Small Currencies in Social and Political Contexts edited by Jane Kate Leonard and Ulrich Theobald, Brill 2022.*

天下太平方穿花錢·背人物·宋元(公元960-1368)時期·23.3*2.2mm·重3.8g·品相極美·高浮雕·罕見。
另：該錢為布氏“是錢非錢：花錢的文化功能及意義”一文所用原物。該文收錄於《1200-1900的亞洲錢幣：社會與政治框架中的貨幣》一書·J.K Leonard與U. Theobald編輯·2022年布瑞爾出版社出版。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2385

China: Ming-Qing Dynasty (1368-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Xu' with dog, reverse inscribed with Taoist spell character, 21.8*1.4mm, 4.0g.

戌狗方穿花錢·背符·明清(公元1368-1911)時期·21.8*1.4mm·重4.0g。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2386

China: Song-Yuan Dynasty (960-1368 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, obverse inscribed 'Si sheng', reverse showing celestial guardian god with tortoise and snake, 23.5*1.2mm, 3.3g, *Zhong Qian Genuine.*

巳生圓穿花錢·背星官龜蛇·宋元(公元960-1368)時期·23.5*1.2mm·重3.3g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2387

China: Song Dynasty (960-1279 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Ben ming xing guan' and showing horse, reverse inscribed four Taoist spell characters, 50.6*3.1mm, 33.7g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Larger-size edition, very rare.*

本命星官馬肖方穿花錢·背符篆·宋朝(公元960-1279)時期·50.6*3.1mm·重33.7g·中乾真品·大樣·極少。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2390

China: Republican Period (1911-1949 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, obverse inscribed 'Ben ming xing guan' with two human figures, reverse showing four Taoist spell characters, 50.1*2.5mm, 33.0g. *Extremely fine, very rare. Note: This piece is previously published as No 773 in Wan qian ji by Chen Hongxi (Taizhong 1987).*

本命星官方穿花錢·背道符·民國(公元1911-1949)·50.1*2.5mm·重33.0g·品相極美·少見·另:此錢為陳鴻禧著《玩錢集》(臺中1987)第773號。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2388

China: Song-Yuan Dynasty (960-1368 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed with 'Ben ming xing guan', reverse showing celestial guardian god with goat, 28.9*1.6mm, 5.7g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Rare.*

本命星官方穿花錢·背星官羊肖·宋元(公元960-1368)時期·28.9*1.6mm·重5.7g·中乾真品·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2391

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square hole, Guizhou mint production, obverse inscribed 10 heavenly stems, 12 earthly branches, and 5 bats, reverse inscribed Bagua and constellations, 66.0*3.9mm, 83.3g.

貴爐五蝠天干地支方穿花錢·背八卦星宿·清朝(公元1644-1911)·66.0*3.9mm·重83.3g。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2389

China: Song-Yuan Dynasty (960-1368 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Chang shou fu gui' in cursive script, reverse showing horse, celestial guardian god and attendant, 35.2*2.4mm, 14.4g. *Extremely fine, grass script, very rare.*

長壽富貴方穿花錢·背星官馬·宋元(公元960-1368)時期·35.2*2.4mm·重14.4g·品相極美·錢文草書·罕見。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2392

China: Song-Yuan Dynasty (960-1368 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse showing celestial guardian god with attendant, reverse showing the Black Warrior with attendant, 56.2*2.4mm, 40.9g, *Zhong Qian Genuine, labelled as Song Dynasty.*

星官龜鶴方穿花錢·背真武·宋元(公元960-1368)時期·56.2*2.4mm·重40.9g·中乾真品·標籤宋朝。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2393

China: Song-Yuan Dynasty (960-1368 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, obverse inscribed 'Xiang hua' and showing two Taoist deities, reverse inscribed three Taoist spell characters, 48.2*2.2mm, 27.1g.

香花二郎真君圓穿花錢·背符篆·宋元(公元960-1368)時期·48.2*2.2mm·重27.1g。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2394

China: Republican Period (1911-1949 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Huang di wan sui', reverse showing human figure, crane, tortoise and snake, 65.8*3.2mm, 68.0g. *Rare*.

皇帝萬歲方穿花錢·背神人龜鶴·民國(公元1911-1949)·65.8*3.2mm·重68.0g·稀見。

Estimate HK\$500-3,000



2395

China: Ming Dynasty (1368-1644 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse showing constellations and the galaxy, plane reverse, 79.1*3.7mm, 99.4g. *Thick and heavy, very rare. Note: It is not common to see charms with a plain reverse. Those with a plain reverse tend to be of exceptional quality.*

星宿方穿花錢·素背·明朝(公元1368-1644)·79.1*3.7mm·重99.4g·體大厚重·少見·另:素背花錢甚為少見·所見素背者多為精品。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2396

China: Song-Yuan Dynasty (960-1368 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Ben ming yuan shen' in seal script, reverse showing celestial guardian god with crane and tortoise, 45.4*2.8mm, 30.4g.

本命元神方穿花錢·背星官龜鶴·宋元(公元960-1368)時期·45.4*2.8mm·重30.4g。

Estimate HK\$3,000-7,000



2397

China: Yuan-Ming Dynasty (1271-1644 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, obverse inscribed 'Ben ming yuan sheng' in seal script, reverse plain, 47.1*3.3mm, 33.7g. *Extremely fine, extremely rare.*

九疊篆本命元神方穿花錢·素背·元明(公元1271-1644)時期·47.1*3.3mm·重33.7g·極美·罕見。

Estimate HK\$3,000-5,000



2398

China: Ming Dynasty (1368-1644 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, obverse inscribed four Taoist characters that may read 'Fu shou kang ning', reverse showing a fairy god with attendant and crane, 77.8*2.6mm, 85.3g. *Good size, extremely fine, extremely rare.*

福壽康寧方穿花錢·背人物·明朝(公元1368-1644)·77.8*2.6mm·重85.3g·體大·極美·極罕。

Estimate HK\$3,000-7,000



2399

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse showing the story scene of Zhou Chu slaying the dragon, reverse showing the Tian Zhen story scene, 48.3*3.4mm, 33.5g, *Zhong Qian 82, labelled as Republican period. Extremely fine, very rare.*

周處斬蛟方穿花錢·背田真哭荊·清朝(公元1644-1911)·48.3*3.4mm·重33.5g·中乾82·標籤民國時期·品相極美·極少。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2400

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Han xian xiang zi', reverse showing fairy god with flute, 32.9*2.2mm, 9.6g. *Rare for square hole on this type.*

韓仙湘子方穿花錢·背人物·清朝(公元1644-1911)·32.9*2.2mm·重9.6g。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2401

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Li xian tie guai', reverse showing fairy god with gourd, 32.2*1.8mm, 10.0g, *Zhong Qian 78. Rare for square hole on this type.*

李仙鐵拐方穿花錢·背人物葫蘆·清朝(公元1644-1911)·32.2*1.8mm·重10.0g·中乾78。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2402

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Han xian zhong li', reverse showing fairy god with fan, 33.2*1.9mm, 10.8g. *Rare for square hole on this type.*

漢仙鍾離方穿花錢·背人物·清朝(公元1644-1911)·33.2*1.9mm·重10.8g。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2403

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Zhang xian guo lao', reverse showing fairy god on donkey, 34.2*2.2mm, 11.4g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Rare for square hole on this type.*

張仙果老方穿花錢·背人物騎驢·清朝(公元1644-1911)·34.2*2.2mm·重11.4g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2404

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Lu xian dong bin', reverse showing fairy god with sword, 32.9*1.7mm, 9.5g. *Rare for square hole on this type.*

呂仙洞賓方穿花錢·背人物·清朝(公元1644-1911)·32.9*1.7mm·重9.5g。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2405

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Lan xian cai he', reverse showing fairy god with bucket of flower, 32.5*2.2mm, 9.3g. *Rare for square hole on this type.*

藍仙采和方穿花錢·背人物·清朝(公元1644-1911)·32.5*2.2mm·重9.3g。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2408

China: Republican Period (1911-1949 CE), obverse inscribed 'Yun jian' in seal script, reverse showing the emblems of the Eight Immortals, 56.5*4.1mm, 45.8g.

雲間結緣花錢·背暗八仙·民國(公元1911-1949)·56.5*4.1mm·重45.8g。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2406

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'He shi xian gu', reverse showing fairy goddess with lotus flower, 32.9*2.2mm, 12.8g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Rare for square hole on this type.*

何氏仙姑方穿花錢·背人物荷花·清朝(公元1644-1911)·32.9*2.2mm·重12.8g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2409

China: Song-Yuan Dynasty (960-1368 CE), begonia-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse and reverse decorated with flying cranes and clouds, 23.7*2.1mm, 5.9g, *Zhong Qian 72, labelled as Ming-Qing Dynasty. Reddish patination.*

海棠形雲鶴方穿花錢·宋元(公元960-1368)時期·23.7*2.1mm·重5.9g·中乾72·標籤明清時期·硃砂斑坑色。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2407

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Cao xian guo jiu', reverse showing fairy god with musical instrument, 34.1*2.2mm, 11.8g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Rare for square hole on this type.*

曹仙國舅方穿花錢·背人物樂器·清朝(公元1644-1911)·34.1*2.2mm·重11.8g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2410

China: Song-Yuan Dynasty (960-1368 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse dragon, reverse plain, 31.1*2.4mm, 12.1g, *Zhong Qian 78.*

單龍方穿花錢·素背·宋元(公元960-1368)時期·31.1*2.4mm·重12.1g·中乾78。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2411
China: Song-Yuan Dynasty (960-1368 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, obverse dragon, reverse plain, 31.8*2.3mm, 10.0g, *Zhong Qian 75*.

單龍圓穿花錢·素背·宋元(公元960-1368)時期·
31.8*2.3mm·重10.0g·中乾75。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2413
China: Song Dynasty (960-1279 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse showing galloping horse, reverse plain, 23.6*1.2mm, 3.2g, *Zhong Qian 80*. *Extremely fine, extremely rare.*

奔馬方穿花錢·素背·宋朝(公元960-1279)時期·
23.6*1.2mm·重3.2g·中乾80·極美·極罕。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2412
China: Song-Yuan Dynasty (960-1368 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, obverse dragon, reverse plain, 29.5*1.6mm, 6.6g, *Zhong Qian 78*, labelled as *Ming-Qing Dynasty*. *Extremely rare.*

龍鳳圓穿花錢·鏡背·宋元(公元960-1368)時期·
29.5*1.6mm·重6.6g·中乾78·標籤明清時期·極罕。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2414
China: Song-Yuan Dynasty (960-1368 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse showing horse, reverse plain, 24.2*0.9mm, 2.7g. *Extremely rare.*

立馬方穿花錢·鏡背·宋元(公元960-1368)時期·
24.2*0.9mm·重2.7g·極美·極罕。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



Lot 2415 (x2)

2415

China: Song-Yuan Dynasty (960-1368 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Ju lu xiong feng', reverse showing horse, 32.1*4.0mm, 20.1g. *Very fine, very thick, not recorded in catalogues, extremely rare.*

鉅鹿雄風方穿馬錢·背馬·宋元(公元960-1368)時期·32.1*4.0mm·重20.1g·好品·厚重·脫譜·極罕。

Estimate HK\$3,000-7,000



2416

China: Song-Yuan Dynasty (960-1368 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Qi ji qing ju', reverse showing man on horse, 26.9*1.7mm, 6.2g. *Very fine.*

齊騎青駒方穿馬錢·背人馬·宋元(公元960-1368)時期·26.9*1.7mm·重6.2g·好品。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2417

China: Song-Yuan Dynasty (960-1368 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Yan jiang le yi', reverse showing man on horse, 32.1*2.5mm, 11.5g. *Very fine.*

燕將樂毅方穿馬錢·背人馬·宋元(公元960-1368)時期·32.1*2.5mm·重11.5g·好品。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2418

China: Song-Yuan Dynasty (960-1368 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Wo wa zhi ma', reverse showing horse, 29.7*1.8mm, 7.1g, *Zhong Qian Genuine, labelled as Neighbouring countries. Very Fine.*

渥洼之馬方穿馬錢·背馬·宋元(公元960-1368)時期·29.7*1.8mm·重7.1g·中乾真品·標籤鄰國·好品。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2421

China: Song Dynasty (960-1279 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Shan zi' with horse, reverse plain, 35.5*1.7mm, 7.9g, *Zhong Qian 78. Extremely fine, large size.*

山子方穿馬錢·素背·宋朝(公元960-1279)時期·35.5*1.7mm·重7.9g·中乾78·極美·體大。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2419

China: Song-Yuan Dynasty (960-1368 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Bai yi', reverse showing horse, 33.9*2.7mm, 11.9g, *Zhong Qian 82, labelled as Neighbouring countries. Very fine.*

白義方穿馬錢·背馬·宋元(公元960-1368)時期·33.9*2.7mm·重11.9g·中乾82·標籤鄰國·好品。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2422

China: Song-Yuan Dynasty (960-1368 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse and reverse inscribed 'Lu er' with horse, 27.3*2.1mm, 7.7g. *Very Fine.*

綠耳合背方穿馬錢·宋元(公元960-1368)時期·27.3*2.1mm·重7.7g·好品。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2420

China: Song-Yuan Dynasty (960-1368 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Shan zi', reverse showing horse, 23.7*1.1mm, 3.0g. *Very Fine.*

山子方穿馬錢·背馬·宋元(公元960-1368)時期·23.7*1.1mm·重3.0g·好品。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2423

China: Song-Yuan Dynasty (960-1368 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Chi tu', reverse showing horse, 26.4*1.4mm, 4.9g, *Zhong Qian 82, labelled as Ming-Qing Dynasty. Very fine.*

赤兔方穿馬錢·背馬·宋元(公元960-1368)時期·26.4*1.4mm·重4.9g·中乾82·標籤明清·好品。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2424
China: Ming-Qing Dynasty (1368-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Tang jiang qian li', reverse showing horse, 27.3*1.6mm, 5.4g, *Zhong Qian 85*, labelled as *Neighbouring countries*. Very fine.

唐將千里方穿馬錢·背馬·明清(公元1368-1911)時期·27.3*1.6mm·重5.4g·中乾85·標籤鄰國·好品。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2427
China: Song-Yuan Dynasty (960-1368 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Fei huang' with horse, reverse plain, 32.9*2.4mm, 13.3g, *Zhong Qian 80*, labelled as *Qing Dynasty*. Extremely fine, large size.

飛黃方穿馬錢·素背·宋元(公元960-1368)時期·32.9*2.4mm·重13.3g·中乾80·標籤清朝·極美·體大。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2425
China: Yuan-Ming Dynasty (1271-1644 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Chi qu qian li', reverse showing horse, 25.4*2.4mm, 6.9g, *Zhong Qian 78*, labelled as *Qing Dynasty*. Very fine, not recorded in catalogues, very rare.

馳驅千里方穿馬錢·背馬·元明(公元1271-1644)時期·25.4*2.4mm·重6.9g·中乾78·標籤明清·好品·脫譜品·極罕。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2428
China: Yuan-Ming Dynasty (1271-1644 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Su shuang' with horse, reverse plain, 32.6*2.2mm, 10.3g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*, labelled as *Neighbouring countries*. Rare.

驢驢方穿馬錢·素背·元明(公元1271-1644)時期·32.6*2.2mm·重10.3g·中乾真品·標籤鄰國·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2426
China: Song-Yuan Dynasty (960-1368 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse and reverse inscribed 'Zhui feng' with horse, 27.1*1.4mm, 4.6g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*, labelled as *Neighbouring countries*.

追風合背方穿馬錢·宋元(公元960-1368)時期·27.1*1.4mm·重4.6g·中乾真品·標籤鄰國。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2429
China: Song Dynasty (960-1279 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, obverse inscribed 'Su shuang' with horse, reverse plain, 27*1.2mm, 3.9g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*. Rare.

驢驢圓穿馬錢·素背·宋朝(公元960-1279)·27*1.2mm·重3.9g·中乾真品·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2430
China: Song Dynasty (960-1279 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Hua liu' showing horse, reverse plain, 27.7*1.6mm, 6.9g, *Zhong Qian 80. Extremely fine.*

驢騾方穿馬錢·素背·宋朝(公元960-1279)·
27.7*1.6mm·重6.9g·中乾80·極美。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2432
China: Song Dynasty (960-1279 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse and reverse inscribed 'Long ju' showing horse, 29.9*1.4mm, 6.0g, *Zhong Qian Genuine.*

龍駒合背方穿馬錢·宋朝(公元960-1279)·
29.9*1.4mm·重6.0g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2431
China: Song-Yuan Dynasty (960-1368 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse and reverse inscribed 'Hua liu' showing horse, 31.7*1.9mm, 8.6g.

驢騾合背方穿馬錢·宋元(公元960-1368)時期·
31.7*1.9mm·重8.6g。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2433
China: Republican Period (1911-1949 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse and reverse inscribed 'Long ju' showing horse, 27.7*1.7mm, 7.0g, *Zhong Qian 80, labelled as Neighbouring countries.*

龍駒合背方穿馬錢·民國(公元1911-1949)·
27.7*1.7mm·重7.0g·中乾80·標籤鄰國。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



Lot 2434 (x2)

2434

China: Song-Yuan Dynasty (960-1368 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole and hanging loop, obverse and reverse inscribed 'Long ju' showing horse, 30.3*2.2mm, 8.1g. *Extremely rare.*

帶掛龍駒合背方穿馬錢·宋元(公元960-1368)時期·30.3*2.2mm·重8.1g·極少。

Estimate HK\$500-3,000



2435

China: Song Dynasty (960-1279 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Yun zhong' showing horse, reverse plain, 26.3*1.4mm, 4.7g, *Zhong Qian Genuine.*

雲中方穿馬錢·素背·宋朝(公元960-1279)·26.3*1.4mm·重4.7g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2437

China: Ming-Qing Dynasty (1368-11911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Nie ying', reverse plain, 29.2*2.1mm, 8.1g, *Zhong Qian 82, labelled as Republican period. Extremely fine.*

躡影方穿馬錢·素背·明清(公元1368-1911)時期·29.2*2.1mm·重8.1g·中乾82·標籤民國時期·極美。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2436

China: Song-Yuan Dynasty (960-1368 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Ba long zhi jun', reverse inscribed 'Hua liu' showing horse, 32.6*2.5mm, 13.1g, *Zhong Qian 80, labelled as Ming-Qing Dynasty. Extremely fine.*

八龍之駿方穿馬錢·背驂騮·宋元(公元960-1368)時期·32.6*2.5mm·重13.1g·中乾80·標籤明清·極美。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2438

China: Yuan-Ming Dynasty (1271-1644 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Qu huang', reverse showing horse, 28.7*2.1mm, 7.1g, *Zhong Qian Genuine, labelled as Qing Dynasty. Extremely fine.*

渠黃方穿馬錢·背馬·元明(公元1271-1644)時期·28.7*2.1mm·重7.1g·中乾真品·標籤清朝·極美。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2439

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Tong que chen fu', reverse plain, 31*1.9mm, 9.6g, *Zhong Qian 78. Very fine.*

銅雀晨鼻方穿馬錢·素背·清朝(公元1644-1911)·
31*1.9mm·重9.6g·中乾78°上美。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2442

China: Song-Yuan Dynasty (960-1368 CE), coin-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Shuang cheng' showing fairy god, reverse inscribed a poem, 33.2*2.7mm, 15.1g.

雙成滿穿花錢·背詩文·宋元(公元960-1368)時期·
33.2*2.7mm·重15.1g。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2440

China: Song-Yuan Dynasty (960-1368 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse showing calligraphing scholar, reverse inscribed 'Shi xian' and a poem, 37.3*2.2mm, 14.8g. *Very fine.*

詩仙詩牌·背詩文·宋元(公元960-1368)時期·
37.3*2.2mm·重14.8g·好品。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2443

China: Song Dynasty (960-1279 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse showing fairy god, reverse inscribed 'Man qian' and a poem, 35.6*1.9mm, 10.0g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Very fine.*

曼倩詩牌·背詩文·宋朝(公元960-1279)·
35.6*1.9mm·重10.0g·中乾真品·好品。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2441

China: Song-Yuan Dynasty (960-1368 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse showing fairy god, reverse inscribed a poem, 30.6*1.7mm, 8.0g, *Zhong Qian 72, labelled as Song Dynasty. Rare for square hole on this type.*

拔宅仙方穿花錢·背詩文·宋元(公元960-1368)時期·
30.6*1.7mm·重8.0g·中乾72·標籤宋朝·詩牌方穿者
少見。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2444

China: Song-Yuan (960-1368 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, obverse showing human figure on horse, reverse showing unidentified patterns or characters, 44.7*3.1mm, 26.22. *Rare.*

人馬圓穿花錢·背不明圖案或文字·宋元(公元960-
1368)時期·44.7*3.1mm·重26.22°少見。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2445
China: Song Dynasty (960-1279 CE), coin-shaped chess charm, obverse inscribed 'Jiang', reverse showing human figure in armour holding sword, 24.2*2.5mm, 7.3g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Very fine, rare.*

將字棋錢·背盔甲持劍人物·宋朝(公元960-1279)·
24.2*2.5mm·重7.3g·中乾真品·極美品·少見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2448
China: Song Dynasty (960-1279 CE), coin-shaped chess charm, obverse inscribed 'Ma', reverse showing galloping horse, 26.2*2.1mm, 6.9g, *Zhong Qian 78. Very fine.*

馬字棋錢·背奔馬·宋朝(公元960-1279)·
26.2*2.1mm·重6.9g·中乾78·上美品。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2446
China: Song Dynasty (960-1279 CE), coin-shaped chess charm, obverse and reverse inscribed 'Jiang', 31.2*3.3mm, 16.0g.

將字棋錢·宋朝(公元960-1279)·31.2*3.3mm·重
16.0g。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2449
China: Song Dynasty (960-1279 CE), coin-shaped chess charm, obverse inscribed 'Zu', reverse inscribed 'Zu', 31.9*2.8mm, 13.0g, *Zhong Qian 82. Very fine, large size with traces of cinnabar.*

卒字合背棋錢·宋朝(公元960-1279)·31.9*2.8mm·
重13.0g·中乾82·極美品·體大·帶硃砂痕跡。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2447
China: Song Dynasty (960-1279 CE), coin-shaped chess charm, obverse inscribed 'Jiang', 31.7*2.1mm, 10.5g.

將字棋錢·宋朝(公元960-1279)·31.7*2.1mm·重
10.5g。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2450
China: Song Dynasty (960-1279 CE), coin-shaped chess charm, obverse and reverse inscribed 'Xiang', 28.4*2.6mm, 10.0g, *Zhong Qian 80. Very fine, incised carving character, extremely rare.*

象字合背棋錢·宋朝(公元960-1279)·28.4*2.6mm·
重10.0g·中乾80·極美品·象字陰刻·極少見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000

Charms with reign titles and/or coin inscriptions

錢文花錢





2451

China: Han Dynasty (206BC - 220AD), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Wu zhu' in seal script, reverse inscribed 'Jun yi ji li' in seal script, 25.5*2.1mm, 4.1g. *Extremely rare. Note: This is the same specimen that is used in Dr Burger's article on Chinese charms entitled Coins Which are Not Money: Cultural Functions and Symbolism collected in the book Money in Asia (1200-1900): Small Currencies in Social and Political Contexts edited by Jane Kate Leonard and Ulrich Theobald, Brill 2022.*

五銖方穿錢文花錢·背篆書君宜吉利·漢朝(公元前206-公元220)·25.5*2.1mm·重4.1g·極罕·另:該錢為布氏“是錢非錢:花錢的文化功能及意義”一文所用原物。該文收錄於《1200-1900的亞洲錢幣:社會與政治框架中的貨幣》一書·J.K Leonard與U. Theobald編輯·2022年布瑞爾出版社出版。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2452

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Wu zhu', reverse showing celestial guardian and unicorn, 50.7*3.0mm, 21.6g.

五銖方穿錢文花錢·背封神公·清朝(1644-1911)·50.7*3.0mm·重21.6g。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2453

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), large coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse 'Ping wu shi qian', reverse inscribed 'Wu zhu' and 'Ji' in seal script, 149*7.5mm, 564g. *Previously a relatively unknown type in terms of function, but now recognised as a talisman for businesses and pawn shops.*

平五十十大型方孔花錢·背五銖·記·清朝(公元1644-1911)·149*7.5mm·重564g·用於商舖或抵押店·近年熱門版別。

Estimate HK\$2,000-4,000



2454

China: Republican Period (1911-1949 CE), coin-like charm in the shape of Spade Money, obverse inscribed 'Tian feng yuan nian', reverse inscribed 'Huo bu', 109.4*3.9mm, 134.4g.

天鳳元年錢文花錢·背貨布·民國(公元1911-1949)·109.4*3.9mm·重134.4g。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2455

China: Republican Period (1911-1949 CE), coin-like charm in the shape of Spade Money, obverse inscribed 'Huo bu' in seal script with stars, reverse showing two human figures with tortoise and crane, 50.3*1.9mm, 13.8g.

貨布錢文花錢·背人物龜鶴·民國(公元1911-1949)·50.3*1.9mm·重13.8g。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2456

China: Song-Yuan Dynasty (960-1368 CE), coin-like charm, obverse inscribed 'Huo quan' in seal script with stars, reverse inscribed 'Da wang san li', 18.2*1.7mm, 2.4g. *Extremely fine.*

貨泉錢文花錢·背大王三利·宋元(公元960-1368)時期·18.2*1.7mm·重2.4g·極美。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2459

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm, obverse inscribed 'Da quan wu shi' in seal script with stars, reverse showing tortoise, crane, stars and sword, 16.9*1.7mm, 2.3g, *Zhong Qian 80, labelled as Neighbouring countries. Extremely fine.*

大泉五十錢文花錢·背龜鶴星劍·清朝(公元1644-1911)·16.9*1.7mm·重2.3g·中乾80·標籤鄰國·極美。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2457

China: Song-Yuan Dynasty (960-1368 CE), coin-like charm, obverse inscribed 'Da quan wu shi' in seal script with stars, reverse showing stars and sword, 18.2*1.7mm, 2.2g. *Extremely fine.*

大泉五十錢文花錢·背星劍·宋元(公元960-1368)時期·18.2*1.7mm·重2.2g·極美。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2460

China: Ming-Qing Dynasty (1368-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Wu xing da bu', reverse showing Sun, Moon and stars, 25.7*2.4mm, 6.7g, *Zhong Qian 80, labelled as Neighbouring countries. Extremely fine.*

五行大布方穿錢文花錢·背日月七星·明清(公元1368-1911)時期·25.7*2.4mm·重6.7g·中乾80·標籤鄰國·品相極美。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2458

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm, obverse inscribed 'Da quan wu shi' in seal script with stars, reverse showing tortoise, crane, stars and sword, 25.6*1.8mm, 5.5g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine.*

大泉五十錢文花錢·背龜鶴星劍·清朝(公元1644-1911)·25.6*1.8mm·重5.5g·中乾82·極美。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2461

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Yong tong wan guo' in seal script, reverse inscribed 'Jiang jun' with human figure and weapon, 34*2.5mm, 14.9g, *Zhong Qian 80, labelled as Neighbouring countries. Extremely fine.*

永通萬國方穿錢文花錢·背將軍·清朝(公元1644-1911)·34*2.5mm·重14.9g·中乾80·標籤鄰國·品相極美。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2462
China: Song Dynasty (960-1279 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, obverse inscribed 'Kai yuan tong bao' in seal script, reverse showing four clouds, 24.5*1.4mm, 4.4g.

開元通寶方穿花錢·背四祥雲·宋朝(公元960-1279)·24.5*1.4mm·重4.4g°

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2463
China: Republican Period (1911-1949 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Kai yuan tong bao', reverse inscribed bat, tortoise, magpie and fish, 41.4*2.6mm, 22.4g.

開元通寶方穿錢文花錢·背蝠龜雀魚·民國(公元1911-1949)·41.4*2.6mm·重22.4g°

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2464
Neighbouring Country: coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Zhou yuan tong bao', reverse showing man holding sword next to dragon, 36.6*3.7mm, 25.7g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*.

周元通寶方穿錢文花錢·背周處斬蛟圖·鄰國·36.6*3.7mm·重25.7g·中乾真品°

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2465
China: Yuan-Ming Dynasty (1271-1644 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Zhou yuan tong bao', reverse showing standing man bowing to seated Buddhist monk, 30.6*2.2mm, 9.7g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine, extremely rare.*

周元通寶方穿錢文花錢·背禮佛圖·元明(公元1271-1644)時期·30.6*2.2mm·重9.7g·中乾82·品相極美·罕見°

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2466
China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Zhou yuan tong bao', reverse showing dragon and phoenix, 52.9*2.9mm, 40.0g, *Zhong Qian 80, labelled as Neighbouring countries. Decorated rim, rare.*

周元通寶方穿錢文花錢·背龍鳳·清朝(公元1644-1911)·52.9*2.9mm·重40.0g·中乾80·標籤鄰國·花緣·少見°

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2467
Neighbouring Country: coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Zhou yuan tong bao', reverse showing arhat, 36.6*3.7mm, 4.8g.

周元通寶方穿錢文花錢·背羅漢·鄰國·36.6*3.7mm·重4.8g°

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2468
China: Yuan-Ming Dynasty (1271-1644 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Zhou yuan tong bao', reverse showing dragon and man holding sword, 26.1*3.1mm, 6.9g.

周元通寶方穿錢文花錢·背周處斬蛟·元明(公元1271-1644)時期·26.1*3.1mm·重6.9g。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2470
China: Song-Jin Dynasty (960-1234 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Zhou yuan tong bao', reverse showing dragon and phoenix, 22.9*2.2mm, 6.2g, *Zhong Qian 75, labelled as Neighbouring countries.*

周元通寶方穿錢文花錢·背龍鳳·宋金(公元960-1234)時期·22.9*2.2mm·重6.2g·中乾75·標籤鄰國。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2469
China: Yuan-Ming Dynasty (1271-1644 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Zhou yuan tong bao', reverse showing dragon and man holding sword, 25.9*3.0mm, 5.9g. *Note: This is the same specimen that is used in Dr Burger's article on Chinese charms entitled Coins Which are Not Money: Cultural Functions and Symbolism collected in the book Money in Asia (1200-1900): Small Currencies in Social and Political Contexts edited by Jane Kate Leonard and Ulrich Theobald, Brill 2022.*

周元通寶方穿錢文花錢·背周處斬蛟·元明(公元1271-1644)時期·25.9*3.0mm·重5.9g。另:該錢為布氏“是錢非錢:花錢的文化功能及意義”一文所用原物。該文收錄於《1200-1900的亞洲錢幣:社會與政治框架中的貨幣》一書·J.K Leonard與U. Theobald編輯·2022年布瑞爾出版社出版。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2471
Neighbouring country: coin-like charm with round square hole, obverse inscribed 'Da han tong bao', reverse showing seated figure, 47.8*3.8mm, 39.2g.

大漢通寶方穿錢文花錢·背羅漢·鄰國·47.8*3.8mm·重39.2g。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2472
China: Song Dynasty (960-1279 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, obverse inscribed 'Tai ping tong bao', reverse showing tortoise, snake, stars and sword, 24.5*1.4mm, 3.3g.

太平通寶方穿花錢·背龜蛇星劍·宋朝(公元960-1279)·24.5*1.4mm·重3.3g。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2473

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with circular hole, obverse inscribed 'Tai ping tong bao', reverse inscribed 'Ping an ji li', 17.1*1.0mm, 1.3g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*.

太平通寶圓穿花錢·背“平安吉利”·清朝(公元1644-1911)·17.1*1.0mm·重1.3g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2476

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), bronze coin / charm with square central hole, obverse 'Tai ping tong bao', crescent on reverse, 23.4*0.5mm, 3.8g.

青銅製太平通寶方孔花錢 / 流通貨幣·背月·清朝(公元1644-1911)·23.4*0.5mm·重3.8g。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2474

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, obverse inscribed 'Tai ping tong bao', reverse inscribed 'Yi ben wan li', 24.7*1.2mm, 3.7g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*.

太平通寶方穿花錢·背“一本萬利”·清朝(公元1644-1911)·24.7*1.2mm·重3.7g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2477

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin / charm with square central hole, obverse and reverse both inscribed 'Tai ping tong bao', 24.2*0.7mm, 4.5g.

太平通寶合背方孔花錢 / 流通貨幣·清朝(公元1644-1911)·24.2*0.7mm·重4.5g。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2475

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin / charm made of lead or tin with square central hole, obverse 'Tai ping tian guo', reverse inscribed 'Sheng bao', 24.9*0.7mm, 5.0g.

錫鉛製太平天國方孔花錢 / 流通貨幣·背聖寶·清朝(公元1644-1911)·24.9*0.7mm·重5.0g。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2478

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, Zhejiang mint production, obverse inscribed 'Tai ping tong bao', reverse inscribed 'Zhao cai li shi', 39.8*2.3mm, 20.0g.

浙爐太平通寶方穿花錢·背“招財利市”·清朝(公元1644-1911)·39.8*2.3mm·重20.0g。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2479

China: Song-Yuan Dynasty (960-1386 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, obverse inscribed 'Huang song tong bao', reverse showing pavilion, dragon and phoenix, 23.8*1.3mm, 3.0g.

皇宋通寶方穿花錢·背樓閣龍鳳·宋元(公元960-1386)時期·23.8*1.3mm·重3.0g°

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2482

China: Song-Yuan Dynasty (960-1386 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, obverse inscribed 'Xi ning yuan bao' in cursive script, reverse showing rooster, 25.1*1.0mm, 2.7g.

熙寧通寶方穿花錢·背雞·宋元(公元960-1386)時期·25.1*1.0mm·重2.7g°

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2480

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, obverse inscribed 'Yuan you tong bao' in cursive script, reverse showing lotus flowers, 30*1.9mm, 7.0g.

元祐通寶方穿花錢·背荷花·清朝(公元1644-1911)·30*1.9mm·重7.0g°

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2483

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, obverse inscribed 'Yuan feng tong bao' in cursive script, reverse showing dragon and phoenix, 28.8*2.0mm, 7.7g.

草書元豐通寶方穿花錢·背龍鳳·清朝(公元1644-1911)·28.8*2.0mm·重7.7g°

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2481

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, obverse inscribed 'Yuan you tong bao' in cursive script, reverse showing lotus flowers, 29.9*1.9mm, 7.2g.

元祐通寶方穿花錢·背荷花·清朝(公元1644-1911)·29.9*1.9mm·重7.2g°

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2484

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, obverse inscribed 'Xi ning zhong bao', reverse showing seated human figure, cloud, waves and an unidentified object, 32.4*1.8mm, 8.3g.

熙寧通寶方穿花錢·背仙人·祥雲·水波及不明物件·清朝(公元1644-1911)·32.4*1.8mm·重8.3g°

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



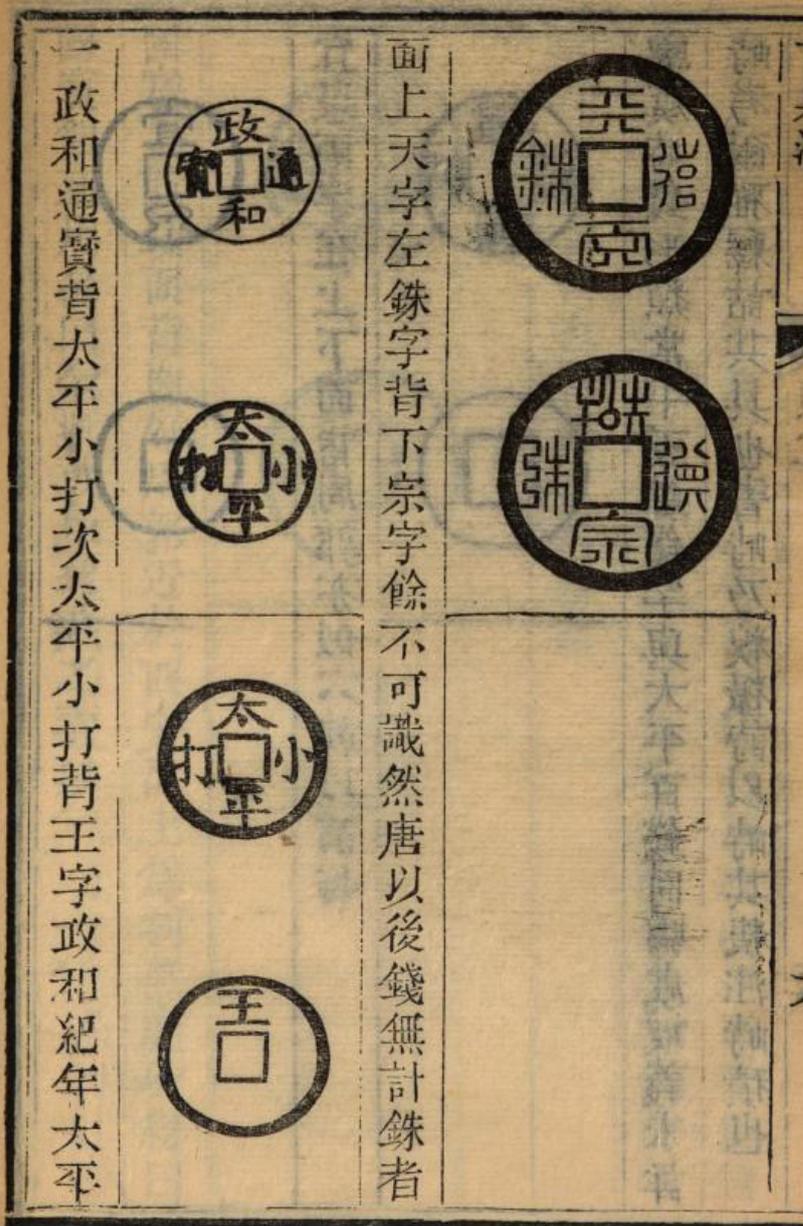
Lot 2485 (x3)

2485

China: Song Dynasty (960-1279 CE), coin-shaped charm with circular hole, obverse inscribed 'Zheng he tong bao', reverse inscribed 'Tai ping xiao da', 22.3*1.4mm, 4.5g, *Zhong Qian* 65, labelled as Yuan Dynasty. Note: This charm is extremely rare, with only three known specimens so far, including this one. While its exact use or function remains unknown, this charm is one of the most noted in Chinese coinage. It is first recorded and published in *Gu quan hui* authored by Li Zuoxian and first published in the third year of Tong Zhi Reign (1864 CE). In Volume II of *Book Zhen*, Li includes the rubbing of the same type inscribed *Zheng he tong bao* on the obverse and *Tai ping xiao da* on the reverse. The same page includes a variation inscribed *Tai ping xiao da* on the obverse and *Wang* on the reverse. See Figure blow. The next known specimen of the same charm was in the collection of Zhang Shuxun, the biggest collector of Chinese coins in Shanghai during the Republican Period. Zhang left Shanghai for the United States in 1948 and took his favourite coins with him, including *Tai ping xiao da*. After his death, his wife sold the coins in 1950 to J.T. Tai, who sold them on to Arthur Sackler. The pieces remained in the custody of J. T. Tai & Company Foundation, Inc. until 2015 when Arthur Sackler's daughter, Elizabeth Sackler took claim. These coins, including the *Tai ping xiao da*, are now in her collection. See article written by Zhou Bian entitled "The Whereabouts of the coins in the collection of Zhang Shuxun, pp 29-34, in *The Journal of East Asian Numismatics, Special Taiwan Edition, Volume 3, 2022*.

政和通寶圓穿花錢·背太平小打·宋朝(公元960-1279)·22.3*1.4mm·重4.5g·中乾65·標籤元朝·此錢極罕·迄今僅見三枚·包括布氏這枚·儘管實際用途不明·但為中國錢幣之珍罕品種·清代錢幣學家李佐賢著有《古泉匯》一書·同治三年(公元1864)出版·該書之貞集卷二刊載此錢拓片一枚·面文“政和通寶”·背文“太平小打”·同頁另有“太平小打”背“王”錢一枚·見上圖·此為其一·民國時期·上海錢幣大收藏家張叔馴亦藏有一枚·為其心愛之物·張1938年移居國外·1946年專程返滬·精選藏品約二千枚攜往美國·太平小打即為其一·張去世後·該錢由其遺孀徐戀倩女士於1950年售予大古董商戴福保·戴之後將其轉售美國著名收藏家亞瑟·薩克勒(Arthur Sackler)·但這批一直由紐約戴福保基金會(J. T. Tai & Company Foundation, Inc.)保管至2015年12月·現由亞瑟·薩克勒的女兒伊莉莎白·薩克勒(Elizabeth Sackler)持有並收藏·有關詳情·參見周邊“張叔馴攜美古錢的經歷與歸宿”一文·發表於《東亞泉志》二零二二年第三期台灣特別版第29-34頁·這枚太平小打的彩色照片收錄其中·

Estimate HK\$10,000-30,000





2486

Neighbouring countries: coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Da guan tong bao', reverse inscribed 'Ji tian' decorated with human figure pulling a horse, 23.7*2.5mm, 7.1g, *Zhong Qian 80*.

大觀通寶方孔花錢·背吉田拽馬·鄰國·23.7*2.5mm·重7.1g·中乾80°

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2489

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Tai he Zhong bao' in seal script, reverse showing two swords, 43.3*3.7mm, 25.3g.

泰和重寶方穿錢文花錢·背雙劍·清朝(公元1644-1911)·43.3*3.7mm·重25.3g°

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2487

China: Yuan-Ming Dynasty (1280-1644 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Da guan tong bao', reverse showing galloping horse, 23*1.8mm, 4.8g. *Very rare*.

大觀通寶方穿花錢·背馬·元明(公元1280-1644)時期·23*1.8mm·重4.8g·少見°

Estimate HK\$500-3,000



2490

China: Republican Period (1911-1949 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse 'Da yuan tong bao', reverse in unknown script, 64.6*2.3mm, 50.3g.

大元通寶方孔花錢·背不明文·民國(公元1911-1949)·64.6*2.3mm·重50.3g°

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2488

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Zhao xin na bao', reverse inscribed 'Shi shang', 26.5*1.4mm, 4.5g.

招信納寶方穿花錢·背使押·清朝(公元1644-1911)·26.5*1.4mm·重4.5g°

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2491

China: Republican Period (1911-1949 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse Zhi zheng zhi bao, reverse inscribed Ji, Quan chao and Wu qian, 28.3*2.9mm, 87.8g.

至正之寶方孔花錢·背吉·權鈔·伍錢·民國(公元1911-1949)·28.3*2.9mm·重87.8g°

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2492

China: Republican Period (1911-1949 CE), coin-like charm with round central hole, obverse inscribed 'Zhi zheng zhi bao', reverse inscribed ten characters in seal script, 42.2*2.3mm, 21.3g. *Note: This piece is previously published as No 818 in Wan qian ji by Chen Hongxi (Taizhong 1987).*

至正通寶圓穿錢文花錢·背篆書吉語·民國(公元1911-1949)·42.2*2.3mm·重21.3g。另:此錢為陳鴻禧著《玩錢集》(臺中1987)第818號。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2493

China: Republican Period (1911-1949 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Zhi zheng tong bao', reverse inscribed 'Da fu', 35.8*2.1mm, 13.5g. *Note: This piece is previously published as No 818 in Wan qian ji by Chen Hongxi (Taizhong 1987).*

至正通寶方穿錢文花錢·背大福·民國(公元1911-1949)·35.8*2.1mm·重13.5g。另:此錢為陳鴻禧著《玩錢集》(臺中1987)第818號。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2494

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Zhi zheng tong bao', reverse showing horse, 22.6*1.5mm, 3.8g. *Extremely fine, very rare.*

至正通寶方穿花錢·背馬·清朝(公元1644-1911)·22.6*1.5mm·重3.8g。品相極美·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2495

China: Republican Period (1911-1949 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Hong wu tong bao', reverse showing Buddha and cattle, 80*3.8mm, 103.9g.

洪武通寶方穿錢文花錢·背佛祖家畜·民國(公元1911-1949)·80*3.8mm·重103.9g。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2496

China: Republican Period (1911-1949 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Hong wu tong bao', reverse showing boy on ox, 37.1*3.3mm, 16.5g.

洪武通寶方穿錢文花錢·背童子牧牛·民國(公元1911-1949)·37.1*3.3mm·重16.5g。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2497

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, Fujian mint production, obverse inscribed 'Zheng de tong bao', reverse showing dragon and phoenix, both descending towards the waves below with fire pearl in between, 50.0x2.2mm, 28.7g, *Zhong Qian 82. Exceptionally large (compared with more common specimens of about 46mm in size), exquisitely executed dragon and phoenix, with gilding traces, in excellent condition, extremely scarce.*

閩爐正德通寶方穿錢文花錢·背龍鳳海珠·清朝(公元1644-1911)·50.0x2.2mm·重28.7g·中乾評分82。該品為大型初版·而通常所見為46mm許·圖案極富張力·有鎏金痕跡·品相極美·極少見。

Estimate HK\$500-3,000



2498

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Zheng de tong bao', reverse showing dragon and phoenix, 44.5*1.8mm, 20.0g, *Zhong Qian 82. Excellent condition, scarce.*

正德通寶方穿錢文花錢·背龍鳳·清朝(公元1644-1911)·44.5*1.8mm·重20.0g·中乾評分82·品相極美·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-3,000



2500

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with round central hole, obverse inscribed 'Zheng de tong bao', reverse showing dragon and phoenix, 44.8*1.8mm, 18.6g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Excellent condition, nice calligraphy, scarce.*

正德通寶圓穿錢文花錢·背龍鳳·清朝(公元1644-1911)·44.8*1.8mm·重18.6g·中乾真品·品相極美·書法俊挺·少見版。

Estimate HK\$1,000-4,000



2499

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Zheng de tong bao', reverse showing dragon and phoenix, 42.5*1.2mm, 9.0g, *Zhong Qian 82. Excellent condition, beautiful design, scarce.*

正德通寶方穿錢文花錢·背龍鳳·清朝(公元1644-1911)·42.5*1.2mm·重9.0g·中乾82·品相極美·龍鳳生動·少見版。

Estimate HK\$2,000-4,000



2501

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, Guangxi Mint production, obverse inscribed 'Zheng de tong bao', reverse showing dragon and phoenix, 53.1x1.7mm, 28.3g, *Zhong Qian 82. Excellent condition, scarce.*

桂爐正德通寶方穿錢文花錢·背龍鳳·清朝(公元1644-1911)·53.1x1.7mm·重28.3g·中乾評分82·品相極美·少見。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2502

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, Guangxi Mint production, obverse inscribed 'Zheng de tong bao', reverse showing dragon and phoenix, 53.7*2.8mm, 40.4g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Exceptionally large and heavy, excellent condition, scarce.*

桂爐正德通寶方穿錢文花錢·背龍鳳·清朝(公元1644-1911)·53.7*2.8mm·重40.4g·中乾真品·厚重大版·樣錢風範·品相極美·少見。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2503

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Zheng de tong bao', reverse showing dragon and phoenix, 43.8*2.3mm, 23.1g, *Zhong Qian Genuine.*

正德通寶方穿錢文花錢·背龍鳳·清朝(公元1644-1911)·43.8*2.3mm·重23.1g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



Lot 2504 (x2)

2504

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Zheng de tong bao', reverse showing dragon and phoenix, 43.8*2.4mm, 28.9g, *Zhong Qian 85. Extremely fine, scarce.*

正德通寶方穿錢文花錢·背龍鳳·清朝(公元1644-1911)·43.8*2.4mm·重28.9g·中乾85·品相極美·少見版。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2505

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Zheng de tong bao', reverse showing dragon and phoenix, 44.8*2.2mm, 23.9g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Extremely fine, scarce.*

正德通寶方穿錢文花錢·背龍鳳·清朝(公元1644-1911)·44.8*2.2mm·重23.9g·中乾真品·品相極美·少見版·

Estimate HK\$2,000-4,000



2506

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Zheng de tong bao', reverse showing double dragons, 53.1*2.9mm, 38.5g.

正德通寶方穿錢文花錢·背雙龍·清朝(公元1644-1911)·53.1*2.9mm·重38.5g·

Estimate HK\$1,000-4,000



2507

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Zheng de tong bao', reverse showing double dragons, 53.4*3.1mm, 41.9g, *Zhong Qian 78.*

正德通寶方穿錢文花錢·背雙龍·清朝(公元1644-1911)·53.4*3.1mm·重41.9g·中乾78·

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2508

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Zheng de tong bao', reverse showing double dragons, 56.5*3.8mm, 60.1g, *Zhong Qian 80. Extremely fine, thick and heavy, scarce.*

正德通寶方穿錢文花錢·背雙龍·清朝(公元1644-1911)·56.5*3.8mm·重60.1g·中乾80·厚重好版·

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2509

China: Republican Period (1911-1949 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Zheng de tong bao', reverse showing double dragons, 48*2.8mm, 35.3g, *Zhong Qian 80*.

正德通寶方穿錢文花錢·背雙龍·民國(公元1911-1949)·48*2.8mm·重35.3g·中乾80°

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2510

China: Republican Period (1911-1949 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Zheng de tong bao', reverse inscribed 'Zheng de qian fu wan nian' with double dragons, 47.8*2.8mm, 32.6g.

正德通寶方穿錢文花錢·背正德錢富萬年雙龍·民國(公元1911-1949)·47.8*2.8mm·重32.6g°

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2511

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Zheng de tong bao', reverse showing double dragons, 39.1*3.0mm, 24.9g, *Zhong Qian 82*. Scarce.

正德通寶方穿錢文花錢·背雙龍·清朝(公元1644-1911)·39.1*3.0mm·重24.9g·中乾82°雙龍·少見版°

Estimate HK\$2,000-6,000



2512

China: Republican Period (1911-1949 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Zheng de tong bao', reverse inscribed 'Fu shou' with flowers, 45.4*2.3mm, 25.4g. *Note: This piece is previously published as No 703 in Wan qian ji by Chen Hongxi (Taizhong 1987).*

正德通寶方穿錢文花錢·背福壽·民國(公元1911-1949)·45.4*2.3mm·重25.4g°另:此錢為陳鴻禧著《玩錢集》(臺中1987)第703號°

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



Lot 2513 (x1.5)

2513

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Zheng de tong bao', reverse inscribed 'Fu shou' with flowers, 44.9*2.6mm, 25.0g.

正德通寶方穿錢文花錢·背福壽·清朝(公元1644-1911)·44.9*2.6mm·重25.0g。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2514

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Zheng de tong bao', reverse showing two dragons with Sun and Moon, 38.4*1.9mm, 14.6g.

正德通寶方穿錢文花錢·背日月雙龍·清朝(公元1644-1911)·38.4*1.9mm·重14.6g。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2515

China: Republican Period (1911-1949 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Zheng de tong bao', reverse showing two dragons, 32.7*2.0mm, 10.0g.

正德通寶方穿錢文花錢·背雙龍·民國(公元1911-1949)·32.7*2.0mm·重10.0g。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2516
China: Republican Period (1911-1949 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Zheng de tong bao', reverse showing two dragons, 31.1*2.0mm, 10.5g.

正德通寶方穿錢文花錢·背雙龍·民國(公元1911-1949)·31.1*2.0mm·重10.5g°

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2519
China: Republican Period (1911-1949 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Zheng de tong bao', reverse inscribed 'Sheng shou wu jiang', 40.5*2.5mm, 22.2g.

正德通寶方穿錢文花錢·背聖壽無疆·民國(公元1911-1949)·40.5*2.5mm·重22.2g°

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2517
China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Zheng de tong bao', reverse showing two dragons, 30.7*2.4mm, 13.3g, *Zhong Qian 78*

正德通寶方穿錢文花錢·背雙龍·清朝(公元1644-1911)·30.7*2.4mm·重13.3g·中乾78°

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2520
China: Republican Period (1911-1949 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Zheng de tong bao', reverse inscribed 'Sheng zhi', 40.5*2.4mm, 22.0g.

正德通寶方穿錢文花錢·背聖旨·民國(公元1911-1949)·40.5*2.4mm·重22.0g°

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2518
China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Zheng de tong bao', reverse showing dragon and phoenix, 33.4*1.5mm, 7.9g.

正德通寶方穿錢文花錢·背龍鳳·清朝(公元1644-1911)·33.4*1.5mm·重7.9g°

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2521
China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Zheng de tong bao', reverse showing Bagua, 34.9*2.6mm, 14.9g.

正德通寶方穿錢文花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·34.9*2.6mm·重14.9g°

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2522

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Zheng de tong bao', reverse showing dragon and phoenix, 26.1*2.2mm, 7.0g.

正德通寶方穿錢文花錢·背龍鳳·清朝(公元1644-1911)·26.1*2.2mm·重7.0g。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2524

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Zheng de tong bao', reverse showing dragon and phoenix, 32.2*1.8mm, 8.4g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine.*

正德通寶方穿錢文花錢·背龍鳳·清朝(公元1644-1911)·32.2*1.8mm·重8.4g·中乾82·品相極美。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2523

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Zheng de tong bao' in Song script, reverse showing dragon and phoenix, 28.5*1.4mm, 5.2g, *Zhong Qian 80.*

宋體正德通寶方穿錢文花錢·背龍鳳·清朝(公元1644-1911)·28.5*1.4mm·重5.2g·中乾80。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2525

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Zheng de tong bao', reverse showing dragon and phoenix, 29.5*1.7mm, 6.6g.

正德通寶方穿錢文花錢·背龍鳳·清朝(公元1644-1911)·29.5*1.7mm·重6.6g。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



Lot 2526 (x2)

2526

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with diamond central hole, obverse inscribed 'Zheng de tong bao', reverse inscribed 'Tai ping', 34.4*1.7mm, 11.1g, *Zhong Qian* 82. Hand engraved, extremely fine, extremely rare. Note: This piece is previously published as No 698 in *Wan qian ji* by Chen Hongxi (Taizhong 1987).

正德通寶決穿錢文花錢·背太平·清朝(公元1644-1911)·34.4*1.7mm·重11.1g·中乾82·手雕·品相極美·極罕·另:此錢為陳鴻禧著《玩錢集》(臺中1987)第698號。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2527

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Zheng de tong bao', reverse inscribed 'Da fu', 31.6*3.1mm, 15.8g.

正德通寶方穿錢文花錢·背大福·清朝(公元1644-1911)·31.6*3.1mm·重15.8g。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2530

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Jia qing tong bao', reverse inscribed 'Tian xia tai ping', 35*1.9mm, 12.8g.

嘉慶通寶方穿花錢·背天下太平·清朝(公元1644-1911)·35*1.9mm·重12.8g。

Estimate HK\$500-3,000



2528

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Jian wen tong bao', reverse showing dragon and phoenix, 26.6*1.8mm, 7.1g. *Extremely fine.*

建文通寶方穿錢文花錢·背龍鳳·清朝(公元1644-1911)·26.6*1.8mm·重7.1g。品相極美。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2531

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, obverse inscribed 'Jia qing tong bao', reverse inscribed two Manchu characters, peanut pod underneath, 34.8*7.0mm, 17.8g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Fine.*

嘉慶通寶方穿花錢·背滿文·花生底托·清朝(公元1644-1911)·34.8*7.0mm·重17.8g·中乾真品·美品。

Estimate HK\$1,000-2,000



2529

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Qian long tong bao', reverse inscribed 'Tian xia tai ping', 35.8*2.1mm, 14.5g. *Edition of smaller size.*

乾隆通寶方穿花錢·背天下太平·清朝(公元1644-1911)·35.8*2.1mm·重14.5g。小樣。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



Lot 2532 (x1.5)

2532

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Dao Guang tong bao', reverse showing Bagua, 37.4*2.7mm, 17.7g.

道光通寶方穿花錢·背八卦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·37.4*2.7mm·重17.7g。

Estimate HK\$500-3,000



2533

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Xian feng tong bao', reverse inscribed 'Bai lu shi he', 36.6x2.8mm, 20.6g. *Probably a mother coin, in excellent condition, extremely rare. Note: This is the same specimen that is used in Dr Burger's article on Chinese charms entitled Coins Which are Not Money: Cultural Functions and Symbolism collected in the book Money in Asia (1200-1900): Small Currencies in Social and Political Contexts edited by Jane Kate Leonard and Ulrich Theobald, Brill 2022.*

方穿咸豐通寶錢文花錢·背“百祿是荷”·母錢樣·清朝(公元1644-1911)·36.6x2.8mm·重20.6g·品相極美·極少見。另：該錢為布氏“是錢非錢：花錢的文化功能及意義”一文所用原物。該文收錄於《1200-1900的亞洲錢幣：社會與政治框架中的貨幣》一書·J.K Leonard與U. Theobald編輯·2022年布瑞爾出版社出版。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2534

China: Republican Period (1911-1949 CE), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Xuan hua da bao', reverse inscribed 'Dang bai min guo', 48.4*4.0mm, 42.6g, *Zhong Qian 82. Excellent condition. Extremely rare.*

宣化大寶方穿花錢·背“當百民國”·民國(公元1911-1949)·48.4*4.0mm·重42.6g·中乾82·品相極美·極少見。

Estimate HK\$500-3,000



Lot 2535 (x3)

2535

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed four unknown characters, reverse inscribed 'Wu yue wu ri wu shi', 27.7*2.1mm, 8.5g. *Extremely fine, rare. Note: Chinese numismatist Sun Zhonghui once appraised this coin as "a coin with all characters on obverse containing the component of Ku, identical to the invented characters used by members of Heaven and Earth Society, hence described by Ma Dingxiang as membership token of the secret society with unknown characters, except that the reverse inscriptions are different, only two specimens said to exist, therefore extremely rare and precious". The specimen in the Burger collection is in perhaps the finest condition.*

四異字方穿花錢·背五月五日午時·清朝(公元1644-1911)·27.7*2.1mm·重8.5g·極美品·少見。另：中國錢幣學家馬定祥、馬傳德父子著《太平天國錢幣》(上海人民出版社1983)將其定為天地會信號錢：“此錢質為黃銅，製作粗糙，重5.2克。正面“劇劇劇劇”四字，都很奇特而難識，當是天地會組織內部作為暗號使用的特種文字。天地會就曾以“贏黠劣”這樣的文字來作隱晦之代號，意指“青氣為天，黑氣為地，山乃為合”，而且這類異字在天地會的詩歌中亦所常見。例如：《巡風防奸詩歌》：“仁兄旭燿燿燿，兄弟彪燿燿燿”等句。前者當是日月恩光照的意思；後者的“彪燿燿燿”名為五虎大將，亦有見於天地會組織的旗幟上的，又稱五房合同。當是一種各省會堂的隱語暗號。並有天地會詩二句：“起手行藏皆有號，未知變化合同”可證。”中國錢幣鑑定家孫仲匯曾如是評此錢：“面文四字均有庫部，與天地會暗語中的生造字雷同，故《太平天國錢幣》定為待釋的天地會錢幣，惟書中所收面文同此，背文為吉星拱照，並云該錢迄今共發現兩枚，彌足珍貴。”此處布氏藏品為所見品相最美者。

Estimate HK\$7,000-9,000



2536

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Tai ping tian guo' in seal script, reverse inscribed two Manchu characters, 20.4*1.6mm, 2.8g. *Rare.*

太平天國方穿錢·背滿文·清朝(公元1644-1911)·20.4*1.6mm·重2.8g·少見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2537

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Tai ping tong bao' in seal script, reverse showing dragon and phoenix, 33.0*1.9mm, 11.1g. *Extremely fine, rare.*

太平通寶方穿花錢·背龍鳳·清朝(公元1644-1911)·33.0*1.9mm·重11.1g·極美品·少見。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2538

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Shui lu ping an' in seal script, reverse showing stars, weapons and trigram, 27.3*2.7mm, 10.6g. *Extremely fine, rare. Note: Chinese numismatist Ma Dingxiang wrote an article and described this coin as a membership token of the Boxers.*

篆書水陸平安方穿花錢·背刀戟卦象·清朝(公元1644-1911)·27.3*2.7mm·重10.6g·極美品·少見。注：中國錢幣學家馬定祥先生曾著文·考證此錢為義和團信號錢。

Estimate HK\$3,000-5,000



2539

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with diamond central hole, obverse inscribed 'Ti tian xing dao', reverse inscribed 'Geng zi bao qing mie yang', 38.9*2.9mm, 22.8g.

替天行道決穿花錢·背庚子保清滅洋·清朝(公元1644-1911)·38.9*2.9mm·重22.8g。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000

Lucky Expression Charms

吉語花錢





2540

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse showing flowers, reverse showing flowers, 37.8*0.9mm, 12.0g. *Rare.*

花卉方穿花錢·背花卉·清朝(公元1644-1911)·
37.8*0.9mm·重12.0g·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2543

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, Jiangsu mint production, obverse showing dragon, reverse showing phoenix in flowers, 44.9*1.8mm, 18.9g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine, rare.*

蘇爐龍鳳圓穿花錢·清朝(公元1644-1911)·
44.9*1.8mm·重18.9g·中乾82·品相極美·少見。

Estimate HK\$3,000-7,000



2541

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse showing flowers, reverse showing flowers, 22.6*1.3mm, 6.2g. *Rare.*

花卉方穿花錢·背花卉·清朝(公元1644-1911)·
22.6*1.3mm·重6.2g·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2544

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, Jiangsu mint production, obverse showing bat, deer, peach, and spider, reverse showing five stylised bats, 46.8*2.1mm, 22.6g, *Zhong Qian 80. Extremely fine, extremely rare, characteristic of Jiangsu mint production that is fine and artistic.*

蘇爐福祿壽喜圓穿花錢·背五蝠·清朝(公元1644-
1911)·46.8*2.1mm·重22.6g·中乾80·品相極美·
極罕·典型蘇爐精細典雅工藝。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2542

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse showing human figure and incense table under moon, reverse showing five playing children, 36.9*1.7mm, 16.0g. *Rare.*

人物拜月方穿花錢·背嬰戲·清朝(公元1644-1911)·
36.9*1.7mm·重16.0g·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2545

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round hole, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui jin yu man tang' decorated with assorted treasures, reverse showing deer and crane in flowers, 43.4*2.5mm, 22.8g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine.*

長命富貴金玉滿堂圓穿花錢·背鶴鹿同春·清朝(公元
1644-1911)·43.4*2.5mm·重22.8g·中乾82·品相
極美。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2546

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round hole, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui jin yu man tang' decorated with eight treasures, reverse showing deer among flowers with bat, 55.9*3.1mm, 55.3g, *Zhong Qian 82. Broad rim with filing marks. Extremely fine.*

長命富貴金玉滿堂圓穿花錢·背鶴鹿同春·清朝(公元1644-1911)·55.9*3.1mm·重55.3g·中乾82·闊緣帶剝痕·品相極美·

Estimate HK\$3,000-7,000



2547

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round hole, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui jin yu man tang' decorated with assorted treasures, reverse showing deer and crane in flowers, 47.4*2.3mm, 26.9g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Extremely fine, very rare edition.*

長命富貴金玉滿堂圓穿花錢·背鶴鹿同春·清朝(公元1644-1911)·47.4*2.3mm·重26.9g·中乾真品·品相極美·少見版·

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2548

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round hole, Jiangsu mint production, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui jin yu man tang' decorated with assorted treasures, reverse showing deer and crane in flowers, 45.6*2.0mm, 21.4g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Extremely fine example.*

蘇爐長命富貴金玉滿堂圓穿花錢·背鶴鹿同春·清朝(公元1644-1911)·45.6*2.0mm·重21.4g·中乾真品·品相極美·

Estimate HK\$3,000-7,000



2549

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round hole, Jiangsu mint production, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui jin yu man tang' decorated with eight treasures, reverse showing Liu Hai playing with three-legged toad, 45.2*1.9mm, 19.6g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*.

蘇爐長命富貴金玉滿堂圓穿花錢·背劉海戲蟾·清朝(公元1644-1911)·45.2*1.9mm·重19.6g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2552

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), octagonal-shaped charm with round central hole, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui jin yu man tang', reverse inscribed 'Tian chang di jiu di jiu tian chang', 46.6*2.8mm, 27.8g, *Zhong Qian Geginine*. *Extremely fine, rare*.

長命富貴金玉滿堂圓穿花錢·背天長地久地久天長·清朝(公元1644-1911)·46.6*2.8mm·重27.8·中乾真品·極美品·罕見。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2550

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round hole, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui jin yu man tang' decorated with eight treasures, reverse showing Liu Hai playing with three-legged toad, 45.4*2.8mm, 28.2g, *Zhong Qian 80*. *Very nice specime, very rare type*.

長命富貴金玉滿堂圓穿花錢·背劉海戲蟾·清朝(公元1644-1911)·45.4*2.8mm·重28.2g·中乾80·少見品種·好品。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2553

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, Guangdong mint production, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui', reverse inscribed 'Jin yu man tang', 23.8*1.7mm, 4.7g, *Zhong Qian 85*. *Powerful calligraphic strokes. Very rare*.

粵爐長命富貴方穿花錢·背“金玉滿堂”·清朝(公元1644-1911)·23.8*1.7mm·重4.7g·中乾85·書法筆觸有力度·罕見。

Estimate HK\$500-3,000



2551

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round hole, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui jin yu man tang', reverse inscribed 'Wu zi deng ke zhuang yuan ji di' decorated with bats, 45.1*2.4mm, 28.1g, *Zhong Qian 80*. *Very fine*.

長命富貴金玉滿堂圓穿花錢·背“五子登科狀元及第”·清朝(公元1644-1911)·45.1*2.4mm·重28.1g·中乾80·上美。

Estimate HK\$1,000-2,000



2554

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui', reverse inscribed 'Jin yu man tang', 25.2*1.1mm, 3.2g, *Zhong Qian 80*.

長命富貴方孔花錢·背“金玉滿堂”·清朝(公元1644-1911)·25.2*1.1mm·重3.2g·中乾80。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2555

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui', reverse inscribed 'Jin yu man tang', 22.3*1.8mm, 4.4g, *Zhong Qian* 75.

長命富貴方孔花錢·背“金玉滿堂”·清朝(公元1644-1911)·22.3*1.8mm·重4.4g·中乾75。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2556

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui', reverse inscribed 'Jin yu man tang', 65.1*2.8mm, 56.5g, *Zhong Qian* 82. *Very rare.*

長命富貴方穿花錢·背“金玉滿堂”·清朝(公元1644-1911)·65.1*2.8mm·重56.5g·中乾82·罕見。

Estimate HK\$3,000-5,000



Lot 2557 (1.5x)

2557

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, Jiangsu mint production, obverse inscribed with 'Chang ming fu gui', reverse inscribed 'Jin yu man tang', 50.7*2.1mm, 24.4g, *Zhong Qian* 82. *Extremely fine.*

蘇爐長命富貴方穿花錢·背“金玉滿堂”·清朝(公元1644-1911)·50.7*2.1mm·重24.4g·中乾82·品相極美。

Estimate HK\$3,000-5,000



2558

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, Guangdong mint production, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui', reverse inscribed 'Tian xia tai ping', 23.7*1.6mm, 4.5g, *Zhong Qian 78*. *Rare combination of inscriptions.*

粵爐長命富貴方穿花錢·背“天下太平”·清朝(公元1644-1911)·23.7*1.6mm·重4.5g·中乾78。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2559

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, Guangdong mint production, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui', reverse inscribed 'Tian xia tai ping', 21.2*2.0mm, 4.4g, *Zhong Qian 82*. *Extremely fine.*

粵爐長命富貴方穿花錢·背“天下太平”·清朝(公元1644-1911)·21.2*2.0mm·重4.4g·中乾82。品相上佳。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2560

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, Guangdong mint production, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui', reverse inscribed 'Tian xia tai ping', 21.6*2.1mm, 4.6g, *Zhong Qian 85*. *Fishroe ground on both sides, extremely fine, a beautiful piece.*

粵爐長命富貴方穿花錢·背“天下太平”·清朝(公元1644-1911)·21.6*2.1mm·重4.6g·中乾85。此品通體魚子地·亮麗悅目·品相極美·罕見。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2561

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, Guangdong mint production, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui', reverse inscribed 'Huang jin wan liang', 20.8*2.1mm, 4.4g, *Zhong Qian 82*. *This piece appears to be hand engraved with the style and technique commonly found on precious metals. Evidently, it is in the same set with the following two lots. Excellent condition, extremely rare.*

粵爐長命富貴方穿花錢·背“黃金萬兩”·清朝(公元1644-1911)·20.8*2.1mm·重4.4g·中乾82。此錢有手工雕琢痕跡·金銀工藝風格·堪與以下二品配對·品相極美·存世極罕。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2562

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, Guangdong mint production, obverse inscribed 'Zi wei gong zaho', reverse inscribed 'Zhen zhai ping an', 20.6*2.4mm, 4.8g, *Zhong Qian 80*. *This piece appears to be hand engraved with the style and technique commonly found on precious metals. Evidently, it is in the same set with the two lots before and after. Excellent condition, extremely rare.*

粵爐紫微拱照方穿花錢·背“鎮宅平安”·清朝(公元1644-1911)·20.6*2.4mm·重4.8g·中乾80。此錢有手工雕琢痕跡·金銀工藝風格·堪與前後二品配對·品相極美·存世極罕。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2563

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, Guangdong mint production, obverse inscribed 'Ji xing gong zhao', reverse inscribed 'Chu ru ping an', 20.4*2.4mm, 5.1g, *Zhong Qian 82*. *Rare. This piece appears to be hand engraved with the style and technique commonly found on precious metals. Evidently, it is in the same set with the two lots before. Excellent condition, extremely rare.*

粵爐吉星拱照方穿花錢·背“出入平安”·清朝(公元1644-1911)·20.4*2.4mm·重5.1g·中乾82·此錢有手工雕琢痕跡·金銀工藝風格·堪與前二品配對·品相極美·存世極罕。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2564

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, Guangdong mint production, obverse inscribed 'Ying shou de xin', reverse inscribed 'Shuang li jing shen', 23.6*2.1mm, 5.7g, *Zhong Qian 80*. *This piece appears to be hand engraved. Highly unusual inscriptions, gilded, excellent condition, extremely rare.*

粵爐應手得心方穿花錢·背“爽利精神”·清朝(公元1644-1911)·23.6*2.1mm·重5.7g·中乾80·此錢似為手雕·鎏金·錢文極其少見·品相極美·極罕。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2565

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, Guangdong mint production, obverse inscribed 'Zhan xie zhi gui', reverse inscribed 'Yu zhai ping an', 22.4*2.5mm, 5.7g, *Zhong Qian 80*.

粵爐斬邪治鬼方穿花錢·背“寓宅平安”·清朝(公元1644-1911)·22.4*2.5mm·重5.7g·中乾80。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2566

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, Guangdong mint production, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui', reverse inscribed 'Fu zi tian shen', 20.4*3.0mm, 6.4g, *Zhong Qian 75*. *Nice patina, thick. Rare.*

粵爐長命富貴方穿花錢·背“福自天申”·清朝(公元1644-1911)·20.4*3.0mm·重6.4g·中乾75·包漿熟舊·體厚·少。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2567

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm, Guangdong mint production, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui', reverse inscribed 'Fu zi tian shen', 21.2*2.8mm, 6.6g, *Zhong Qian 68*.

粵爐長命富貴方孔花錢·背“福自天申”·清朝(公元1644-1911)·21.2*2.8mm·重6.6g·中乾68。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2568

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui', reverse inscribed 'Jin qian man di', 22*1.4mm, 3.4g, *Zhong Qian 82. Four protruding lines. Rare.*

長命富貴方穿花錢·背金錢滿地·清朝(公元1644-1911)·22*1.4mm·重3.4g·中乾82·面四出·少。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2571

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui', reverse 'Tian xia tai ping', 40*2.2mm, 17.1g, *Zhong Qian Genuine.*

長命富貴方穿花錢·背天下太平·清朝(公元1644-1911)·40*2.2mm·重17.1g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2569

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui', reverse inscribed 'Jin qian man di', 25.2*2.2mm, 7.4g, *Zhong Qian 82. Rare.*

長命富貴方穿花錢·背金錢滿地·清朝(公元1644-1911)·25.2*2.2mm·重7.4g·中乾82·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-3,000



2572

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm, Guizhou mint production, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui', reverse showing the five poisonous animals, 29.2*1.6mm, 6.7g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Broad rim, close to the Changping type, rare.*

貴爐長命富貴方孔花錢·背五毒·清朝(公元1644-1911)·29.2*1.6mm·重6.7g·中乾真品·闊緣·幾近常平式·極少見。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2570

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui', reverse inscribed 'Chu ru heng tong', 18.4*2.0mm, 3.0g, *Zhong Qian 78. Very fine, with bold and unconstrained calligraphy most similar to that found on a 'Qian long tong bao' charm inscribed 'Wan shou wu jiang' on the reverse, very rare.*

長命富貴方穿花錢·背出入亨通·清朝(公元1644-1911)·18.4*2.0mm·重3.0g·中乾78·上美品·書體率意·與乾隆通寶背萬壽無疆錢近似·極少。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



Lot 2573 (x2)

2573

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, Guizhou mint production, obverse inscribed 'Yu nan cheng xiang', reverse showing five poisonous animals, 28.3*1.4mm, 5.5g, *Zhong Qian 80*. Broad rim, close to the *Changping* type, extremely rare. Note: This example is special in that while the reverse shows the five poisonous animals, like many others, it additionally shows a human figure holding a sword to the right of the central hole. This is thus far a unique design of the same motif and therefore of high retention and reference value.

貴爐遇難呈祥方穿花錢·背五毒·清朝(公元1644-1911)·28.3*1.4mm·重5.5g·中乾80·闊緣·幾近常平式·極少見。另:五毒題材在花錢中甚為多見·但此品除五毒外·在穿右另有一執劍人形·以示驅毒之意·如此圖案設計目前僅見·極具參考資料價值。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2574

China: Republican Period (1911-1949 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Chang shou' in seal script with two Taoist spell characters, reverse showing tortoise, snake, and stars, 50.2*1.9mm, 21.2g. *Extremely fine, very rare.*

長壽符篆方孔花錢·背龜蛇七星·民國(公元1911-1949)·50.2*1.9mm·重21.2g·品相極美·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-3,000



2575

China: Republican Period (1911-1949 CE), coin-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Chang shou' with two Taoist characters, reverse showing stars, moon, tortoise and snake, 51.8*2.9mm, 38.9g. *Very fine.*

長壽符篆方孔花錢·背星月龜蛇·民國(公元1911-1949)·51.8*2.9mm·重38.9g·上佳好品。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000

2576
No lot



2577
China: Song-Yuan Dynasty (960-1368 CE), coin-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui', reverse inscribed 'Qi shou' with tortoise and crane, 34.3*1.7mm, 7.5g, *Zhong Qian 78. Very fine.*
長命富貴方孔花錢·背龜鶴齊壽圖·宋元(公元960-1368)時期·34.3*1.7mm·重7.5g·中乾78·上佳好品。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2578
China: Song-Yuan (960-1368 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui', reverse showing crane, tortoise, horse and deer, 31.8*1.8mm, 9.4g. *Fine.*
長命富貴方穿花錢·背長命富貴飛鳥花卉·宋元(公元960-1368)時期·31.8*1.8mm·重9.4g·美品。

Estimate HK\$1,000-2,000



2579
China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed with 'Chang ming fu gui', reverse showing dragon and phoenix, 40.8*2.7mm, 23.4g, *Zhong Qian 78. Rare.*
長命富貴方穿花錢·背龍鳳·清朝(公元1644-1911)·40.8*2.7mm·重23.4g·中乾78·少見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2580
China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, Guizhou mint production, obverse inscribed with 'Chang ming fu gui', reverse showing dragon and pavilion, 51.5*2.0mm, 27.2g, *Zhong Qian 80. Extremely fine, rare.*

貴爐長命富貴方穿花錢·背龍鳳·清朝(公元1644-1911)·51.5*2.0mm·重27.2g·中乾80·品相極美·少見。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2581
China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Jin yu man tang', reverse inscribed 'Qi cai zi lu', 30.4*2.3mm, 10.6g. *Zhong Qian 85. Extremely fine, extremely rare with traces of cinnabar.*

金玉滿堂方穿花錢·背妻財子祿·清朝(公元1644-1911)·30.4*2.3mm·重10.6g·中乾85·極美·極罕·帶硃砂痕跡。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2582
China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Jin yu man tang', reverse inscribed 'Wan dai fu gui' showing bat, deer and peach, 46.2*1.7mm, 21.0g, *Zhong Qian 80. Rare.*

金玉滿堂方孔花錢·背萬代富貴·清朝(公元1644-1911)·46.2*1.7mm·重21.0g·中乾80·少。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2583

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Jin yu man tang', reverse showing assorted treasures, 30*1.5mm, 6.4g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Nice calligraphy, rare design of assorted treasures, attractive patina, rare.*

金玉滿堂方穿花錢·背雜寶·清朝(公元1644-1911)·30*1.5mm·重6.4g·中乾真品·書法規整·多寶四樣少見·包裝亦佳·難得。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2586

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, Guizhou mint production, obverse inscribed with 'Fu ru dong hai', reverse inscribed 'Shou bi nan shan', 40*2.8mm, 21.1g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Rare.*

貴爐福如東海方穿花錢·背壽比南山·清朝(公元1644-1911)·40*2.8mm·重21.1g·中乾真品·少見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2584

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm, Guangdong mint production, 49.4x2.9mm, 30.0g, obverse inscribed 'Fu ru dong hai', reverse inscribed 'Shou bi nan shan', *Zhong Qian Genuine. Extremely fine, extremely rare, pleasant patination.*

粵爐福如東海方孔吉語花錢·背壽比南山·清朝(公元1644-1911)·徑49.4mm·厚2.9mm·重30.0g·中乾真品·該錢書法凝重·包裝美觀·品相極美·罕見。

Estimate HK\$3,000-7,000



2587

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, Guizhou mint production, obverse inscribed 'Shou bi nan shan', reverse inscribed 'Shou bi nan shan', 27.3*1.7mm, 5.5g, *Zhong Qian Genuine.*

貴爐福如東海方孔花錢·背壽比南山·清朝(公元1644-1911)·27.3*1.7mm·重5.5g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2585

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Fu ru dong hai', reverse inscribed 'Shou bi nan shan', 23.6*1.8mm, 4.8g. *Machine milled, possibly issued by the Canton mint, extremely fine, extremely rare.*

福如東海方孔花錢·背壽比南山·清朝(公元1644-1911)·23.6*1.8mm·重4.8g·機製·可能為廣東造幣廠製作·品相極美·極罕。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2588

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, Guizhou mint production, obverse inscribed 'Fu ru dong hai', reverse inscribed 'Shou bi nan shan', 32.1*1.7mm, 8.3g, *Zhong Qian 82.*

貴爐福如東海方孔花錢·背壽比南山·清朝(公元1644-1911)·32.1*1.7mm·重8.3g·中乾82。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2589

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, Guangdong mint production, obverse inscribed 'Fu ru dong hai', reverse inscribed 'Xi jiu dong cheng', 22.9*1.9mm, 5.1g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*.

粵爐福如東海方穿花錢·背“西就東成”·清朝(公元1644-1911)·22.9*1.9mm·重5.1g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2590

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm without central hole, a Guizhou mint production, obverse inscribed 'Fu ru dong hai shou bi nan shan', reverse inscribed 'Yue' showing bat, deer and peach, 49.5*2.3mm, 34.1g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*. *Note: This piece is of an exceptional quality, which applies to both the coin body itself as well as the inscriptions and the pictorial representations on the back, most superbly executed. It uses the characters Shou and Yue in the central position, representing an unusual design. Of particular interest is the encircled character 'Yue' on the reverse, an intriguing treatment with unidentified meaning. It is possible that this piece may have been custom made to commemorate a special birthday celebration. Overall, this piece represents an extremely rare and nice example produced by the Guizhou mint.*

貴爐福如東海壽比南山花錢·背“月”福祿壽·清朝(公元1644-1911)·49.5*2.3mm·重34.1g·中乾真品。此錢鑄製極精·錢文及圖案清晰美觀·以“壽”、“月”二字為穿且滿·匠心獨具。另：此錢背之“月”字甚為奇特·意義有待探討。此品有可能為特別定鑄的賀壽錢。綜合來看·該錢為貴爐之極少見精品。

Estimate HK\$3,000-7,000



2591

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed with 'Fu ru dong hai shou bi nan shan', reverse showing bat and deer, 45.2*2.3mm, 27.6g, *Zhong Qian 75. Rare*.

福如東海壽比南山方穿花錢·背蝠鹿桃·清朝(公元1644-1911)·45.2*2.3mm·重27.6g·中乾75·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2592

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed with 'Fu ru dong hai', reverse inscribed 'Lian zhong san yuan', 50.6*3.2mm, 43.7g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine, extremely rare.*

福如東海方穿花錢·背連中三元·清朝(公元1644-1911)·50.6*3.2mm·重43.7g·中乾82·品相極美·極少見。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2595

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, obverse inscribed 'Shou bi nan shan' in seal script, reverse showing dragon and phoenix, 55.1*3.3mm, 54.1g. *Extremely fine, rare.*

篆書壽比南山方穿花錢·背龍鳳·清朝(公元1644-1911)·55.1*3.3mm·重54.1g·極美·少見。

Estimate HK\$2,000-4,000



2593

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Fu ru dong hai', reverse showing bat, deer and crane, 29.4*2.0mm, 7.7g, *Zhong Qian 75.*

福如東海方孔花錢·背鶴鹿圖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·29.4*2.0mm·重7.7g·中乾75。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2596

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Shou bi nan shan', reverse showing bat, deer and crane, 29.4*1.6mm, 6.3g, *Zhong Qian 80.*

貴爐福如東海方孔花錢·背蝠海圖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·29.4*1.6mm·重6.3g·中乾80·闊緣美品·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2594

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Shou bi nan shan', reverse showing bat, deer and crane, 29.4*1.6mm, 6.3g, *Zhong Qian Genuine.*

壽比南山方孔花錢·背鶴鹿圖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·29.4*1.6mm·重6.3g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2597

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, Guizhou mint production, obverse inscribed 'Fu ru dong hai', reverse showing bat and sea waves, 29*1.4mm, 5.5g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine in almost mint condition. Extremely rare.*

貴爐福如東海方孔花錢·背蝠海圖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·29*1.4mm·重5.5g·中乾82·全品相·極美·罕見好品。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2598

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, Guizhou mint production, obverse inscribed 'Shou bi nan shan', reverse showing pavilion in sea, 37.4*2.2mm, 15.3g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine.*

貴爐壽比南山方孔花錢·背海屋添籌圖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·37.4*2.2mm·重15.3g·中乾82·品相極美。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2599

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, Guizhou mint production, obverse inscribed with 'Shou bi nan shan', reverse showing pavilion and sea, 39.8*1.9mm, 14.5g, *Zhong Qian 78. Larger-size edition of the type (see previous lot), rare.*

貴爐壽比南山方穿花錢·背海屋添籌圖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·39.8*1.9mm·重14.5g·中乾78·該版大樣·直徑達39.8mm·普通品多為37.5mm(見上品)·外緣旋紋清晰可見·圖案精美·罕見。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2600

China: Yuan-Ming (1271-1644 CE), coin-shaped charm with holes on top, obverse inscribed unknown character in seal script, reverse plain, 36.9*1.3mm, 11.2g. *Extremely rare.*

不明錢文圓孔花錢·鏡背·元明(公元1271-1644)時期·36.9*1.3mm·重11.2g·極罕見。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2601

China: Yuan-Ming (1271-1644 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed unknown character in seal script with horse, reverse inscribed two unknown characters, 31.1*2.2mm, 11.8g. *Extremely rare.*

不明錢文方孔花錢·背不明錢文·元明(公元1271-1644)時期·31.1*2.2mm·重11.8g·極罕見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



Lot 2602 (x2)

2602

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, silver, obverse inscribed 'Shou bi nan shan' in seal script, reverse showing dragon and phoenix, 32.2*1.4mm, 54.8g. *Extremely fine, extremely rare.*

壽比南山方孔花錢·背龍鳳·清朝(公元1644-1911)·銀質·32.2*1.4mm·重54.8g·品相極美·極罕見。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2603

China: Song-Yuan Dynasty (960-1368 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Gui he qi shou' in seal script, reverse plain, 63.4*3.7mm, 59.7. *Good size. Rare.*

龜鶴齊壽方孔花錢·素背·宋元(公元960-1368)時期·63.4*3.7mm·重59.7g·體大·少見。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2604

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Fu shou kang ning', reverse showing two dragons, 53.8*5.8mm, 88.1g. *A thick and heavy piece, extremely rare.*

福壽康寧方孔花錢·背雙龍·清朝(公元1644-1911)·53.8*5.8mm·重88.1g·厚重品·少見。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2607

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed with 'Tai ping fu gui', reverse showing dragon and phoenix, 44.7*2.1mm, 20.0g, *Zhong Qian 80. Rare.*

福祿壽喜方穿花錢·背龍鳳·清朝(公元1644-1911)·44.7*2.1mm·重20.0g·中乾80·少見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2605

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Fu shou kang ning' in seal script, reverse inscribed 'Bai zi qian sun', 32.8*1.9mm, 10.6g, *Zhong Qian 85. Extremely fine.*

福壽康寧方穿花錢·背百子千孫·清朝(公元1644-1911)·32.8*1.9mm·重10.6g·中乾85·極美。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2608

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round hole, Jiangsu mint production, obverse inscribed 'Fu shou shuang quan wu zi deng ke', reverse showing fairy god of longevity and deer, 40.6*1.7mm, 15.3g, *Zhong Qian Genuine.*

蘇爐福壽雙全五子登科圓穿花錢·背福鹿壽蟾·清朝(公元1644-1911)·40.6*1.7mm·重15.3g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2606

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, obverse inscribed 'Fu lu shou xi', reverse inscribed 'Ji qing ping an', 37.5*2.3mm, 17.0g, *Zhong Qian 80. Rare, nice patina.*

福祿壽喜方穿花錢·背“吉慶平安”·清朝(公元1644-1911)·37.5*2.3mm·重17.0g·中乾80·少見好品·包漿潤美。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2609

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, Jiangsu mint production, obverse inscribed 'Xi sheng gui zi fu shou shuang quan', reverse showing fairy god of longevity and deer, 44.4*2.1mm, 21.8g, *Zhong Qian 82.*

蘇爐喜生貴子福壽雙全方穿花錢·背福祿壽喜·清朝(公元1644-1911)·44.4*2.1mm·重21.8g·中乾82。

Estimate HK\$2,000-6,000



2610

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, Zhejiang mint production, obverse inscribed with 'Fu lu shou xi', reverse showing bat, deer, crane and magpie, 40*2.7mm, 24.8g, *Zhong Qian 80. Rare.*

浙爐福祿壽喜方穿花錢·背福祿壽喜圖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·40*2.7mm·重24.8g·中乾80·少見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2613

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, obverse inscribed 'Fu shou shuang quan', reverse inscribed 'Tai ping ru yi', 42.9*2.7mm, 26.2g, *Zhong Qian 82.*

福壽雙全方穿花錢·背“太平如意”·清朝(公元1644-1911)·42.9*2.7mm·重26.2g·中乾82。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2611

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, Zhejiang mint production, obverse inscribed 'Fu lu shou xi', reverse showing bat, deer, crane and magpie, 38.7*2.4mm, 19.5g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Rare.*

浙爐福祿壽喜方孔花錢·背蝠鹿鶴鵲·清朝(公元1644-1911)·38.7*2.4mm·重19.5g·中乾真品·少見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2614

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round hole, obverse inscribed with 24 characters of 'Fu' in different scripts, reverse inscribed with 24 characters of 'Shou' in different scripts, 44.2*1.8mm, 16.2g, *Zhong Qian Genuine.*

二十四福壽圖穿花錢·背吉祥圖案·清朝(公元1644-1911)·44.2*1.8mm·重16.2g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2612

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, Guizhou mint production, obverse inscribed with 'Shou shan fu hai', reverse showing dragon and phoenix, 51.4*2.9mm, 41.8g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine.*

貴爐壽山福海方穿花錢·背龍鳳·清朝(公元1644-1911)·51.4*2.9mm·重41.8g·中乾82·品相極美·好版。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2615

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round hole, obverse inscribed with 24 characters of 'Fu' in different scripts, reverse inscribed with 24 characters of 'Shou' in different scripts, 48.7*2.1mm, 25.1g, *Zhong Qian Genuine.*

二十四福壽圖穿花錢·背吉祥圖案·清朝(公元1644-1911)·48.7*2.1mm·重25.1g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2616

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, obverse inscribed 18 characters of 'Fu' in seal script decorated with four protruding lines, reverse inscribed 18 characters of 'Shou' in seal script, 41.1*1.4mm, 13.9g, *Zhong Qian 80*.

十八福壽圓孔花錢·清朝(公元1644-1911)·41.1*1.4mm·重13.9g·中乾80。

Estimate HK\$1,000-2,000



2617

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, Zhejiang mint production, obverse inscribed 'Fu shou shuang quan' in seal script, reverse inscribed 'Ji xiang ru yi' in seal script, 45.4*2.3mm, 25.7g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Rare*.

浙爐篆書福壽雙全方孔花錢·背吉祥如意·清朝(公元1644-1911)·45.4*2.3mm·重25.7g·中乾真品·少見。

Estimate HK\$3,000-7,000



2618

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, Hunan mint production, obverse inscribed 'Lao an shao huai', reverse inscribed 'Fu shou chang chun', 46.7*3.2mm, 38.9g, *Zhong Qian 82*.

湘爐老安少懷方孔花錢·背福壽長春·清朝(公元1644-1911)·46.7*3.2mm·重38.9g·中乾82。

Estimate HK\$3,000-7,000



2619

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Fu shou shuang quan', reverse inscribed 'Ping an ji qing', 40*2.5mm, 22.4g, *Zhong Qian 78*.

福壽雙全方孔花錢·背平安吉慶·清朝(公元1644-1911)·40*2.5mm·重22.4g·中乾78°

Estimate HK\$1,000-2,000



2622

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, Guizhou mint production, obverse inscribed with 'Bai fu lu shou', reverse showing dragon and phoenix, 54.2*2.8mm, 40.0g, *Zhong Qian 85. Extremely fine*.

貴爐福壽雙全方穿花錢·背龍鳳·清朝(公元1644-1911)·54.2*2.8mm·重40.0g·中乾85°·品相極美°

Estimate HK\$3,000-7,000



2620

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Fu shou shuang quan', reverse showing assorted treasures, 27.6*2.1mm, 8.8g, *Zhong Qian 75. Rare*.

福壽雙全方穿花錢·背雜寶·清朝(公元1644-1911)·27.6*2.1mm·重8.8g·中乾75°·少見°

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2623

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse and reverse both inscribed 'Chang ming bai sui', 31.6*2.1mm, 11.0g, *Zhong Qian 80. Extremely fine*.

長命百歲合背方孔花錢·清朝(公元1644-1911)·31.6*2.1mm·重11.0g·中乾80°·品相極美°

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2621

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, Guizhou mint production, obverse inscribed 'Fu shou shuang quan', reverse showing dragon and phoenix, 33.7*2.2mm, 12.5g, *Zhong Qian 78. Rare*.

貴爐福壽雙全方穿花錢·背龍鳳·清朝(公元1644-1911)·33.7*2.2mm·重12.5g·中乾78°·少見°

Estimate HK\$1,000-4,000



Lot 2624 (1.3x)

2624

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, Jiangsu mint production, obverse inscribed with 'Fu shou shuang quan', reverse showing bat and peaches, 53.2*2.9mm, 40.0g. *Extremely fine, thick and heavy.*

蘇爐福壽雙全方穿花錢·背福壽圖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·53.2*2.9mm·重40.0g·品相極美·厚重好版。

Estimate HK\$5,000-9,000



2625

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, Guangdong mint production, obverse inscribed 'Bai zi qian sun', reverse inscribed 'Fu lu shou quan', 22.2*1.8mm, 4.4g, *Zhong Qian 82.*

粵爐百子千孫方穿花錢·背“福祿壽全”·清朝(公元1644-1911)·22.2*1.8mm·重4.4g·中乾82。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2626

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, Guangdong mint production, obverse inscribed 'Bai fu bai shou', reverse inscribed 'Bai zi qian sun', 23.1*1.4mm, 3.1g, *Zhong Qian Genuine.*

粵爐百福百壽方穿花錢·背“百子千孫”·清朝(公元1644-1911)·23.1*1.4mm·重3.1g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2627

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Bai fu bai shou', reverse inscribed 'Chang ming bai sui', 32.2*2.1mm, 9.7g, *Zhong Qian 85. Extremely fine.*

百福百壽方穿花錢·背長命百歲·清朝(公元1644-1911)·32.2*2.1mm·重9.7g·中乾85·品相極佳。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2630

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, Guangdong mint production, obverse and reverse inscribed 'Shou' in six different scripts. 48.5*2.2mm, 28.1g, *Zhong Qian 78. In excellent condition.*

粵爐六壽合背圓孔花錢·清朝(公元1644-1911)·48.5*2.2mm·重28.1g·中乾78·極美品·少。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2628

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, obverse inscribed 'Ji xiang ru yi', reverse inscribed 'Bai shou', 27.2*1.7mm, 5.1g, *Zhong Qian 78. Inscription in Song script. Rare.*

吉祥如意方穿花錢·背“百壽”·清朝(公元1644-1911)·27.2*1.7mm·重5.1g·中乾78·錢文宋體字·少。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2631

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Tian guan ci fu', reverse inscribed 'Wan shou wu jiang', 29.7*2.0mm, 7.9g, *Zhong Qian 70. Rare.*

天官賜福方穿花錢·背萬壽無疆·清朝(公元1644-1911)·29.7*2.0mm·重7.9g·中乾70·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2629

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, Guangdong mint production, obverse inscribed 'Shou xing fu lu' in seal script, reverse showing four human figures, 23.2*2.1mm, 5.9g, *Zhong Qian 78. Extremely rare.*

粵爐篆書壽星福祿方穿花錢·背四老圖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·23.2*2.1mm·重5.9g·中乾78·極罕見。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2632

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Duo fu duo shou', reverse inscribed 'Yi jia yi shi', 24.4*2.7mm, 5.2g, *Zhong Qian Genuine.*

多福多壽方穿花錢·背宜家宜室·清朝(公元1644-1911)·24.4*2.7mm·重5.2g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2633

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, obverse inscribed four characters of 'Xi' in seal script decorated with four protruding lines, reverse inscribed nine characters of 'Shou' in seal script, 46*2.7mm, 29.3g. *In excellent condition.*

四喜九壽圓孔花錢·清朝(公元1644-1911)·46*2.7mm·重29.3g·面四出·極美·少。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



Lot 2634 (1.5x)

2634

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, Zhejiang mint production, obverse inscribed 'Hong tu yan xi', reverse inscribed 'Zi qi dong lai', 39.1*2.0mm, 16.3g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Rare.*

浙爐鴻圖燕喜方孔花錢·背紫氣東來·清朝(公元1644-1911)·39.1*2.0mm·重16.3g·中乾真品·少見。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2635

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Xi bao san yuan', reverse inscribed 'Lian sheng wu ji', 35.3*1.7mm, 9.9g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*.

喜報三元方穿花錢·背連昇五級·清朝(公元1644-1911)·35.3*1.7mm·重9.9g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2637

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round hole, obverse inscribed 'Yi pin dang chao lian ke ji di' decorated with auspicious symbols, reverse showing deer in flowers, 45.8*2.6mm, 30.0g, *Zhong Qian 72*.

蘇爐一品當朝連科及第圖穿花錢·背一路榮華·清朝(公元1644-1911)·45.8*2.6mm·重30.0g·中乾72。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2636

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round hole, obverse inscribed 'Lian zhong san yuan zao sheng gui zi' decorated with auspicious symbols, reverse showing the two fairy gods of He He, 45.4*2.1mm, 21.9g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine example*.

蘇爐連中三元早生貴子圖穿花錢·背和合二仙·清朝(公元1644-1911)·45.4*2.1mm·重21.9g·中乾82。品相極美。

Estimate HK\$2,000-4,000



2638

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round hole, obverse inscribed 'Lian zhong san yuan wen xing gao zhao', reverse showing auspicious symbols, 45.1*1.7mm, 17.4g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*.

連中三元文星高照圖穿花錢·背吉祥圖案·清朝(公元1644-1911)·45.1*1.7mm·重17.4g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



Lot 2639 (x1.5)

2639

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, Jiangsu mint production, obverse inscribed 'Zhuang yuan ji di yi pin dang chao', reverse inscribed 'Fu' on the reverse above the central hole with pictorial representation underneath of two coins for wealth, peach for longevity, and finger citron for luck, 45.0x2.1mm, 20.0g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. In excellent condition and very rare.*

蘇爐狀元及第一品當朝圓孔花錢·背福壽·清朝(公元1644-1911)·45.0x2.1mm·重20.0g·中乾真品·品相俊美·少見·

Estimate HK\$3,000-7,000



2640

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round hole, obverse inscribed 'Wu zi deng ke zhuang yuan ji di', reverse showing five children reaching for helmet, 46.1*2.0mm, 22.4g, *Zhong Qian Genuine.*

五子登科狀元及第圖穿花錢·背五子奪盔·清朝(公元1644-1911)·46.1*2.0mm·重22.4g·中乾真品·

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2641

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, Jiangsu mint production, obverse inscribed 'Ming deng jin bang wei lie san tai', reverse showing five male children, 45.4x1.6mm, 17.1g. *In excellent condition.*

蘇爐名登金榜位列三台圓孔花錢·背五子登科·清朝(公元1644-1911)·45.4x1.6mm·重17.1g·極美品·少·

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2642

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, obverse inscribed 'San yuan ji di', reverse showing unicorn, 49.3*2.2mm, 26.9g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*.

三元及第圓孔花錢·背麒麟·清朝(公元1644-1911)·49.3*2.2mm·重26.9g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2644

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, obverse inscribed 'San yuan ji di', reverse showing assorted treasures, 24.6*1.4mm, 4.3g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*. *Rare*.

三元及第圓穿花錢·背雜寶·清朝(公元1644-1911)·24.6*1.4mm·重4.3g·中乾真品·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2643

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, Peking mint production, obverse inscribed 'Wu zi deng ke', reverse inscribed 'Ji xiang', 49.2*3.4mm, 43.6g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*. *Rare*. *Note: This piece is stylistically most similar to another type inscribed 'Fu shou shuang quan' on the obverse and 'Kang ning' on the reverse (No 72 in Chinese Charms: Art, Religion, and Folk Belief by Alex C. Fang, The Commercial Press 2008), 'Long feng cheng xiang' charm with 'Fu shou' inscriptions on reverse (Lot 15193, Poly Autumn Sale 2023), and 'Zhi ri gao sheng' with 'Ru yi' inscriptions on reverse (Lot 8417, Guardian Spring Sale 2017), which are believed to have been issued by the imperial palace.*

京爐五子登科方孔花錢·背吉祥·清朝(公元1644-1911)·49.2*3.4mm·重43.6g·中乾真品·少見。另：此錢之錢體形制與書體風格極為大氣·與數枚已知宮錢極為近似·包括富貴雙全背康寧錢(方稱宇著《中國花錢與傳統文化》第72號·2008年商務印書館出版)·龍鳳呈祥背福壽錢(北京保利2023年秋季拍賣會第15193號)·指日高昇背如意錢(北京嘉德2017年春季拍賣會第8417號)。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2645

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Lian zhong san yuan', reverse inscribed 'Da kuai wen zhang', 26.9*1.7mm, 7.2g. *Rare*.

連中三元方穿花錢·背大塊文章·清朝(公元1644-1911)·26.9*1.7mm·重7.2g·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2646

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Wu zi san yuan', reverse plain, 27.7*1.9mm, 5.4g, *Zhong Qian 75*.

五子三元方穿花錢·素背·清朝(公元1644-1911)·27.7*1.9mm·重5.4g·中乾75。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2647

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'San yuan ji di', reverse showing two flowers, 26.5*1.5mm, 5.2g, *Zhong Qian 82. Scarce.*

三元及第方孔花錢·背花卉·清朝(公元1644-1911)·26.5*1.5mm·重5.2g·中乾82·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2650

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Yi pin dang chao', reverse inscribed 'San yang kai tai', 27.9*1.7mm, 6.7g, *Zhong Qian Genuine.*

一品當朝方孔花錢·背三陽開泰·清朝(公元1644-1911)·27.9*1.7mm·重6.7g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2648

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Zhuang yuan ji di', reverse inscribed 'Wu zi deng ke', 25.6*1.4mm, 4.6g, *Zhong Qian 80. Extremely fine with traces of cinnabar.*

狀元及第方孔花錢·背五子登科·清朝(公元1644-1911)·25.6*1.4mm·重4.6g·中乾80·品相極美·帶硃砂。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2651

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, obverse 'Tian xia tai ping', reverse inscribed 'Yi pin dang chao', 45.7*2.9mm, 36.4g, *Zhong Qian Genuine.*

天下太平圓穿花錢·背一品當朝·清朝(公元1644-1911)·45.7*2.9mm·重36.4g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2649

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm, obverse and reverse inscribed 'Yi pin dang chao', 21.5*2.0mm, 4.8g, *Zhong Qian Genuine.*

一品當朝合背方孔花錢·清朝(公元1644-1911)·21.5*2.0mm·重4.8g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2652

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, Guangdong mint production, obverse inscribed 'Zhuang yuan ji di', reverse inscribed 'Wu zi deng ke', 22.1*1.7mm, 4.1g, *Zhong Qian 80.*

粵爐狀元及第方穿花錢·背五子登科·清朝(公元1644-1911)·22.1*1.7mm·重4.1g·中乾80。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2653

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, Guangdong mint production, obverse inscribed 'Zhuang yuan ji di' decorated with four stars, reverse inscribed 'Wu zi deng ke' decorated with four stars, 30.4*1.5mm, 5.2g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Double rim, very rare.*

粵爐狀元及第方穿花錢·背五子登科·清朝(公元1644-1911)·30.4*1.5mm·重5.2g·中乾真品·此品面背重輪四星·少見品種。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2656

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, Jiangsu mint production, obverse inscribed 'Zhuang yuan ji di', reverse inscribed 'Fu' above central hole 20.7*1.1mm, 2.8g. *Rare type. Note: It is extremely rare to come across one-cash-sized charms from the Jiangsu mint.*

蘇爐狀元及第方穿花錢·背福·清朝(公元1644-1911)·20.7*1.1mm·重2.8g·少見品種·另:蘇爐折一型花錢罕見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2654

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, Guangdong mint production, obverse inscribed 'Zhuang yuan ji di', reverse inscribed 'Wu zi deng ke', 19*2.1mm, 3.7g, *Zhong Qian 80.*

粵爐狀元及第方穿花錢·背五子登科·清朝(公元1644-1911)·19*2.1mm·重3.7g·中乾80。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2657

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, both sides inscribed 'Zhuang yuan ji di', 25.9*1.9mm, 5.6g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine condition, nice patination with larger-than-usual hole, very rare.*

狀元及第合背方穿花錢·清朝(公元1644-1911)·25.9*1.9mm·重5.6g·中乾82·品相極美·包漿瑩潤·廣穿·極少見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2655

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, Zhejiang mint production, obverse inscribed 'Tian xin xiao gan', reverse inscribed 'Zhuang yuan ji di', 34.3*1.9mm, 9.3g.

浙爐天心孝感方穿花錢·背狀元及第·清朝(公元1644-1911)·34.3*1.9mm·重9.3g。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2658

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, both sides inscribed 'Wu zi deng ke', 23.2*1.9mm, 5.3g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine condition, rare. It would also make a nice pair with the previous lot inscribed Zhuang yuan ji di.*

五子登科合背方穿花錢·清朝(公元1644-1911)·23.2*1.9mm·重5.3g·中乾82·品相極美·少見·與上一品狀元及第合背錢可為一對。

Estimate HK\$1,000-2,000



2659

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, Guangdong mint production, obverse inscribed 'Zhuang yuan ji di', reverse inscribed 'Wu zi deng ke', 21.9*1.3mm, 3.1g, *Zhong Qian 85*. Both sides decorated with fishroe ground, excellent condition, very rare.

粵爐狀元及第方穿花錢·背五子登科·清朝(公元1644-1911)·21.9*1.3mm·重3.1g·中乾85·面背魚子地·堪與上一品魚子地天下太平長命富貴錢配對·品相極美·極少見。

Estimate HK\$2,000-4,000



2660

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, obverse inscribed 'Zhuang yuan ji di' in running script, reverse inscribed 'Jin bang' and decorated with dragon and tiger, 24.6*2.3mm, 6.1g, *Zhong Qian 80*. Calligraphy in running script, rare.

行書狀元及第方穿花錢·背金榜龍虎·清朝(公元1644-1911)·24.6*2.3mm·重6.1g·中乾80·書體為行書·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2661

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round hole, obverse inscribed 'Yi pin dang chao zhuang yuan ji di', reverse showing egret in flowers, 48.7*2.4mm, 27.8g, *Zhong Qian 82*.

蘇爐一品當朝狀元及第圓穿花錢·背一路榮華·清朝(公元1644-1911)·48.7*2.4mm·重27.8g·中乾82。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2662

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round hole, obverse inscribed 'Yi pin dang chao zhuang yuan ji di', reverse showing fairy god of longevity and deer, 46.1*2.2mm, 21.0g. 一品當朝狀元及第圓穿花錢·背福鹿·清朝(公元1644-1911)·46.1*2.2mm·重21.0g。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2663

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, Jiangsu mint production, obverse inscribed 'Yi pin dang chao zhuang yuan ji di', reverse showing the celestial god of Kui, 44.9*2.5mm, 24.7g, *Zhong Qian 80*. Elaborate rim, in excellent condition.

蘇爐一品當朝狀元及第圓孔花錢·背魁星獨占鰲頭·清朝(公元1644-1911)·44.9*2.5mm·重24.7g·中乾80·花緣·極美品·少。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2664

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Wu zi deng ke', reverse showing assorted treasures, 26.6*1.4mm, 4.9g, *Zhong Qian 80*. Rare.

五子登科方穿花錢·背雜寶·清朝(公元1644-1911)·26.6*1.4mm·重4.9g·中乾80·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2665

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed with 'Zhuang yuan ji di', reverse inscribed 'Bai shi qi chang', 45.2*2.5mm, 19.9g, *Zhong Qian* Genuine.

狀元及第方穿花錢·背百世其昌·清朝(公元1644-1911)·45.2*2.5mm·重19.9g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2668

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm, obverse and reverse inscribed 'Wu nan er nv' in regular script, 25.3*1.8mm, 6.0g, *Zhong Qian* 85. *Extremely fine, scarce.*

五男二女合背方孔花錢·清朝(公元1644-1911)·25.3*1.8mm·重6.0g·中乾85·錢體規整·品相極美·少見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2666

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed with 'Zhuang yuan ji di', reverse inscribed 'Wu zi deng ke', 50.7*2.2mm, 28.7g, *Zhong Qian* 80. *Extremely fine.*

狀元及第方穿花錢·背五子登科·清朝(公元1644-1911)·50.7*2.2mm·重28.7g·中乾80·品相極美。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2669

China: Ming Dynasty (1368-1644 CE), coin-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Wu nan er nv' in seal script, reverse plain, 31.9*2.7mm, 10.7g. *Rare.*

篆書五男二女方孔花錢·素背·明朝(公元1368-1644)·31.9*2.7mm·重10.7g·少見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2667

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm, obverse and reverse inscribed 'Wu nan er nv' in regular script, 25.6x1.6mm, 4.6g, *Zhong Qian* 82. *Extremely fine, scarce.*

五男二女合背方孔花錢·清朝(公元1644-1911)·25.6x1.6mm·重4.6g·中乾82·錢體規整·品相極美·少見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2670

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse and reverse inscribed 'Ju ren er zhu', 26.7*1.8mm, 6.1g, *Zhong Qian* 75.

舉人二柱合背方穿花錢·清朝(公元1644-1911)·26.7*1.8mm·重6.1g·中乾75。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2671

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Yu jiang song sheng', reverse inscribed 'Zhuang yuan zai xiang', 30*1.1mm, 5.3g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*.

獄降嵩生方穿花錢·背狀元宰相·清朝(公元1644-1911)·30*1.1mm·重5.3g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2673

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Feng hou bai xiang', reverse showing two court officials, 72.8*4.9mm, 104.2g.

封侯拜相方穿花錢·背人物·清朝(公元1644-1911)·72.8*4.9mm·重104.2g。

Estimate HK\$3,000-7,000



2672

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, obverse showing man on horse after passing the imperial exam, reverse showing man and woman getting married, 41.3*2.6mm, 24.1g. *Extremely fine, rare*.

金榜題名圓穿花錢·背洞房花燭·清朝(公元1644-1911)·41.3*2.6mm·重24.1g·品相極美·少見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2674

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm, obverse showing two fish rising up to dragon's gate, reverse showing twin dragons, 37.4*1.6mm, 11.5g, *Zhong Qian 80. Extremely fine*.

魚躍龍門方孔花錢·背雙龍·清朝(公元1644-1911)·37.4*1.6mm·重11.5g·中乾80·品相極美。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



Lot 2675 (x1.5)

2675

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Du zhan ao tou' in Song script, reverse showing official standing on left of inner hole, rabbit in the moon palace on the right and fish tail in sea waves underneath, 44.0x2.9mm, 29.3g, *Zhong Qian* 85. *Excellent condition and very rare.*

蘇爐方孔吉語花錢·清朝(公元1644-1911)·面宋體四字·對讀“獨佔鰲頭”;背執笏官人立於穿左鰲頭·穿右為玉兔·蟾宮及月桂·穿下可見海波及鰲尾·44.0x2.9mm·重29.3g·中乾評分85·宋體花錢甚為稀罕·所見均為官爐鑄品·尤以乾隆時期為多·此錢直徑足大·字劃清晰·品相極美·為難得好版·罕見。

Estimate HK\$5,000-9,000



2676

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, obverse inscribed 'Lian sheng gui zi', reverse showing lotus flowers and pods, 52.4*3.3mm, 47.6g, *Zhong Qian 78*. *Extremely fine, extremely rare.*

連生貴子圓孔花錢·背蓮花紋·清朝(公元1644-1911)·52.4*3.3mm·重47.6g·中乾78·極美品·少見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-4,000



2677

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Lian sheng gui zi', reverse showing lotus flowers, 52.7*2.7mm, 34.6g, *Zhong Qian 75*.

貴爐連生貴子方孔花錢·背蓮花·清朝(公元1644-1911)·52.7*2.7mm·重34.6g·中乾75。

Estimate HK\$1,000-2,000



2678

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, obverse inscribed 'Lian sheng gui zi', reverse showing five male children, 52.1*2.9mm, 42.3g. *Extremely fine, rare.*

連生貴子圓孔花錢·背五子·清朝(公元1644-1911)·52.1*2.9mm·重42.3g·品相極美·少見。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2679

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with diamond central hole, obverse inscribed 'Lian sheng gui zi', reverse showing five male children, 50*2.5mm, 34.9g. *Extremely fine, rare.*

連生貴子方穿花錢·背五子·清朝(公元1644-1911)·50*2.5mm·重34.9g。品相極美·少見。

Estimate HK\$3,000-6,000



2680

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'He wu qiao song', reverse showing lotus flowers, 49.7*1.9mm, 23.6g. *Extremely fine, rare.*

鶴舞喬松方穿花錢·背蓮花·清朝(公元1644-1911)·49.7*1.9mm·重23.6g。品相極美·少見。

Estimate HK\$3,000-6,000



2682

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, obverse inscribed 'Duo zi duo sun', reverse inscribed 'Wei xiong wei pi', 34.6*3.0mm, 18.8g. *A thick and heavy piece. Rare.*

多子多孫方穿花錢·背“維熊維羆”·清朝(公元1644-1911)·34.6*3.0mm·重18.8g。厚重少見。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2681

China: Song-Yuan Dynasty (960-1368 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Wen wang bai zi', reverse plain, 30.5*1.1mm, 4.2g, *Zhong Qian Genuine, labelled as Qing Dynasty. Extremely rare to see such a piece dating from the Song-Yuan period.*

文王百子方穿花錢·素背·宋元(公元960-1368)時期·30.5*1.1mm·重4.2g·中乾真品·標籤清朝·此吉語品鮮見可到宋元者·極少。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



Lot 2683 (x2)

2683

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm, Peking mint production, obverse inscribed 'Jin yu man tang' in regular script and reverse inscribed 'Zi sun wan dai' in regular script, 32.8x2.0mm, 11.6g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine, very rare.*

京爐金玉滿堂方孔花錢·背子孫萬代·清朝(公元1644-1911)·32.8x2.0mm·重11.6g·中乾82·品相極美·罕見。

Estimate HK\$3,000-5,000



2684

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, Yunnan mint production, obverse inscribed 'Zhi ri gao sheng', reverse showing human figure in flowers, 44.4*2.2mm, 21.3g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Extremely fine, rare.*

雲爐指日高昇方穿花錢·背人物花卉·清朝(公元1644-1911)·44.4*2.2mm·重21.3g·極美品·少見·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2685

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Zhi ri gao sheng', reverse showing dragon and phoenix, 31.6*2.1mm, 9.5g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Extremely fine, rare.*

指日高昇方穿花錢·背龍鳳·清朝(公元1644-1911)·31.6*2.1mm·重9.5g·極美品·少見·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



Lot 2686 (x2)

2686

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Zhi ri gao sheng', reverse showing human figure standing on fish with stars, 54.5*3.1mm, 46.3g, *Zhong Qian 80. Extremely fine, rare.*

指日高昇方穿花錢·背魁星點斗·清朝(公元1644-1911)·54.5*3.1mm·重46.3g·極美品·少見·中乾80·品相極美·少見。

Estimate HK\$3,000-7,000



2687

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, Yunnan mint production, obverse inscribed 'Lu wei gao sheng', reverse showing human figure in flowers, 43.7*1.9mm, 18.9g, *Zhong Qian 80. Extremely fine, rare.*

雲爐祿位高昇方穿花錢·背人物花卉·清朝(公元1644-1911)·43.7*1.9mm·重18.9g·極美品·少見·中乾80。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2688

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, Yunnan mint production, obverse inscribed 'Lu wei gao sheng', reverse showing human figure in flowers, 27.3*1.4mm, 5.5g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine, rare.*

雲爐祿位高昇方穿花錢·背人物花卉·清朝(公元1644-1911)·27.3*1.4mm·重5.5g·中乾82·極美品·少見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2689

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Lu wei gao sheng', reverse inscribed 'Chang sheng bu lao', 27.1*1.7mm, 6.2g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Rare.*

祿位高昇方穿花錢·背長生不老·清朝(公元1644-1911)·27.1*1.7mm·重6.2g·中乾真品·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2692

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Fu gui shuang quan' in regular script, reverse showing dragon and phoenix rising towards Sun, 66.5*2.4mm, 53.3g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Very rare.*

貴爐富貴雙全方穿花錢·背龍鳳朝陽·清朝(公元1644-1911)·66.5*2.4mm·重53.3g·中乾真品·罕見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-2,000



2690

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE) coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Yi pin dang chao', reverse inscribed 'Lian sheng san ji', 46.1*2.4mm, 26.5g. *Rare.*

一品當朝方穿花錢·背聯昇三級·清朝(公元1644-1911)·46.1*2.4mm·重26.5g·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2693

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm, Jiangxi mint production obverse inscribed 'Fu gui chang le' in seal script, reverse showing five poisonous animals, 48.3*1.8mm, 20.0g, *Zhong Qian 82.*

贛爐富貴昌樂方穿花錢·背五毒·清朝(公元1644-1911)·48.3*1.8mm·重20.0g·中乾82。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2691

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, obverse and reverse inscribed 'Lian sheng san ji', 20.8*1.7mm, 4.0g, *Zhong Qian 82. Rare.*

連陞三級合背方穿花錢·清朝(公元1644-1911)·20.8*1.7mm·重4.0g·中乾82·少見品。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2694

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm, Jiangxi mint production, obverse inscribed 'Fu gui chang le' in seal script, reverse inscribed with eight characters of lucky expressions, 75.4*3.5mm, 112.2g. *Rare.*

贛爐富貴昌樂方穿花錢·背八字吉語·清朝(公元1644-1911)·75.4*3.5mm·重112.2g。

Estimate HK\$3,000-7,000



Lot 2695 (x2)

2695

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, obverse inscribed 'Qing ji ping an', reverse inscribed 'Fu gui chang jiu', 26.1*1.5mm, 5.5g, *Zhong Qian Genuine.*

清季平安方穿花錢·背“富貴長久”·清朝(公元1644-1911)·26.1*1.5mm·重5.5g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



Lot 2696 (x1.5)

2696

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, obverse inscribed 'Hai tong dai shen xiao zhai mian nan' in regular script, reverse inscribed 'Tian bao ding er chang ming fu gui', 49.5x2.3mm, 54.3g. *Note: The obverse inscriptions indicate that if "a child wears [it] on the body", this charm serves to "protect [the child] against adverse situations and disasters". It is extremely rare to find usage specifications for charms such as this one on a charm, or from any other source of information. The only other known example carrying such instructions can be found in a charm inscribed with Taoist incantations dating to the Song Dynasty. It is inscribed on the reverse "to be kept either at home or worn about the body and cited seven times every day". See No 115, Chinese Charms: Art, Religion and Folk Belief by Alex C. Fang (Commercial Press 2008). Extremely rare.*

孩童帶身消災免難圓穿花錢·背“天保定爾長命富貴”·清朝(公元1644-1911)·徑49.5mm·厚2.3mm·重54.3g·品相極美·罕見·另:此錢明確“孩童帶身”·為花錢用法的一個明證·帶有明確用法說明的花錢極罕·迄今所知·僅有另外一例·為宋代鑄製的玄武太上咒錢·背有“家藏佩戴日誦七遍”語·發表於方稱宇著《中國花錢與傳統文化》一書第115號(商務印書館2008年出版)·極罕·

Estimate HK\$3,000-7,000



2697

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Ji xiang fu gui', reverse showing dragon and phoenix, 34.9*2.3mm, 15.4g. *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine, extremely rare.*

吉祥富貴方穿花錢·背龍鳳·清朝(公元1644-1911)·34.9*2.3mm·重15.4g·中乾82·極美·極罕·

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2698

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Qing qian wan xuan' in regular script, reverse inscribed 'Zhi di jin sheng' in seal script, 55.9x3.6mm, 57.6g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Very rare.*

貴爐青錢萬選方穿花錢·背“擲地金聲”·清朝(公元1644-1911)·青銅質·徑55.9mm·厚3.6mm·重57.6g·中乾真品·品相好·罕見·

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2699

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Qing qian wan xuan' in seal script, reverse showing two trigrams representing heaven and earth above and under the central hole with Sun and Moon on either side, 30.7*1.7mm, 8.1g. *Extremely fine, rare.*

青錢萬選方穿花錢·背乾坤日月·清朝(公元1644-1911)·30.7*1.7mm·重8.1g·極美品·少見·另:宋代晏殊《示張承丞王校勘》詩:"游梁賦客多風味·莫惜青錢萬選才。"

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2700

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, Guangdong mint production, obverse inscribed 'Yi ben wan li', reverse inscribed 'Zhao cai jin bao', 25.7*1.9mm, 6.4g, *Zhong Qian 80.*

粵爐一本萬利方穿花錢·背"招財進寶"·清朝(公元1644-1911)·25.7*1.9mm·重6.4g·中乾80°

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2701

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, Guangdong mint production, obverse inscribed 'Yi ben wan li', reverse inscribed 'Zhao cai jin bao', 20.3*2.3mm, 4.6g, *Zhong Qian 82.*

粵爐一本萬利方穿花錢·背"招財進寶"·清朝(公元1644-1911)·20.3*2.3mm·重4.6g·中乾82°

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2702

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, obverse inscribed 'He he li shi', reverse inscribed 'Yi ben wan li', 27.5*1.7mm, 6.6g, *Zhong Qian Genuine.*

和合利市方穿花錢·背"一本萬利"·清朝(公元1644-1911)·27.5*1.7mm·重6.6g·中乾真品°

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2703

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, obverse inscribed 'Ren he di li', reverse inscribed 'Yi men fa cai', 22.2*1.7mm, 3.4g, *Zhong Qian 82.*

人和地利方穿花錢·背"一門發財"·清朝(公元1644-1911)·22.2*1.7mm·重3.4g·中乾82°

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2704

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Yi ben wan li', reverse inscribed 'He he zhao cai', 25.7*1.7mm, 5.2g, *Zhong Qian 78.*

一本萬利方孔花錢·背和合招財·清朝(公元1644-1911)·25.7*1.7mm·重5.2g·中乾78°

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2705

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Yi ben wan li', reverse inscribed 'Huang jin wan liang', 25.4*1.6mm, 5.1g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*.

一本萬利方孔花錢·背和合招財·清朝(公元1644-1911)·25.4*1.6mm·重5.1g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2708

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Tian xia tai ping', reverse inscribed four Manchu characters, 43.6*2.1mm, 24.1g.

天下太平方穿花錢·背滿文·清朝(公元1644-1911)·43.6*2.1mm·重24.1g。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2706

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Yi ben wan li', reverse inscribed 'He he li shi', 27.4*1.4mm, 5.0g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*.

一本萬利方孔花錢·背和合利市·清朝(公元1644-1911)·27.4*1.4mm·重5.0g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2709

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed with 'Yi ben wan li', reverse inscribed 'Shun feng da ji', 46.6*2.6mm, 30.0g, *Zhong Qian 80*.

一本萬利方穿花錢·背順風大吉·清朝(公元1644-1911)·46.6*2.6mm·重30.0g·中乾80。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2707

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Tian xia tai ping', reverse inscribed 'Yi ben wan li', 22.5*1.3mm, 3.0g, *Zhong Qian 80. Extremely fine*.

天下太平方穿花錢·背一本萬利·清朝(公元1644-1911)·22.5*1.3mm·重3.0g·中乾80·好品。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2710

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, obverse inscribed with 'Yi ben wan li', reverse inscribed 'Dui jin ji yu', 43.3*3.3mm, 30.4g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine, very rare*.

一本萬利圓穿花錢·背堆金積玉·清朝(公元1644-1911)·43.3*3.3mm·重30.4g·中乾82·品相極美·罕見。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2711

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, obverse inscribed 'Yi ben wan li shun feng da ji' decorated with ingots, reverse showing human figure and treasures, 45.2*2.0mm, 21.3g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*.

一本萬利順風大吉圓孔花錢·背胡人獻寶·清朝(公元1644-1911)·45.2*2.0mm·重21.3g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2713

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, obverse inscribed 'Shun feng da ji man zai er gui' decorated with ingots, reverse showing boats on river, 46.7*2.0mm, 20.0g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Larger-size edition*.

順風大吉滿載而歸圓孔花錢·背河海揚帆·清朝(公元1644-1911)·46.7*2.0mm·重20.0g·中乾真品·大樣。

Estimate HK\$3,000-7,000



2712

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, obverse inscribed 'Yi ben wan li zhao cai jin bao', reverse showing boy with treasures, 41*2.0mm, 18.0g, *Zhong Qian 78. Extremely fine, extremely rare*.

蘇爐一本萬利招財進寶圓孔花錢·背童子送寶·清朝(公元1644-1911)·41*2.0mm·重18.0g·中乾78·極美品·少見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-4,000



2714

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, obverse inscribed 'Shun feng da ji man zai er gui' decorated with ingots, reverse showing boy with treasures, 45.2*2.0mm, 20.8g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine, rare*.

順風大吉滿載而歸圓孔花錢·背童子送寶·清朝(公元1644-1911)·45.2*2.0mm·重20.8g·中乾82·極美品·少見版。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



Lot 2715 (x1.5)

2715

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, obverse inscribed 'Shun feng da ji ping an ji qing' decorated with flowers and butterflies, reverse showing two boys with treasures, 45.1*2.0mm, 21.9g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Extremely fine, extremely rare.*

蘇爐順風大吉平安吉慶圓孔花錢·背童子送寶·清朝(公元1644-1911)·45.1*2.0mm·重21.9g·中乾真品·極美品·少見。

Estimate HK\$3,000-7,000



2716

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, Guangdong mint production, obverse inscribed 'Tan shan shun li', reverse inscribed 'Heng cai shun li', 21.9*2.3mm, 4.2g, *Zhong Qian 82. Very unusual inscriptions. Very rare.*

粵爐檀山順利方穿花錢·背“橫財順利”·清朝(公元1644-1911)·21.9*2.3mm·重4.2g·中乾82·錢文罕見·罕見。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2717

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, obverse inscribed 'Zhao cai jin bao', reverse inscribed 'Huang jin wan liang', 45.9*2.6mm, 25.4g, *Zhong Qian 82. Rare.*

招財進寶圓孔花錢·背黃金萬兩·清朝(公元1644-1911)·45.9*2.6mm·重25.4g·中乾82·少見。

Estimate HK\$2,000-4,000



2718

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Jia he cai sheng', reverse inscribed 'Sheng jian xin an', 28.1*1.5mm, 6.2g, *Zhong Qian 78*. *Rare inscriptions.*

家和財勝方穿花錢·背身健心安·清朝(公元1644-1911)·28.1*1.5mm·重6.2g·中乾78·錢文少見。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2721

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Dui jin ji yu', reverse inscribed 'Fu rong zi gui', 30.1*2.3mm, 9.4g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*.

堆金積玉方穿花錢·背夫榮子貴·清朝(公元1644-1911)·30.1*2.3mm·重9.4g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2719

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'He jia an shun', reverse inscribed 'Cai lu feng wang', 28*1.6mm, 5.8g, *Zhong Qian 78*.

合家安順方穿花錢·背財祿豐旺·清朝(公元1644-1911)·28*1.6mm·重5.8g·中乾78。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2722

China: Republican Period (1911-1949 CE), coin-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Bao quan yong fu', reverse inscribed 'Fu zai yan qian ri ri sheng cai', 35.7*2.0mm, 12.1g. *Extremely fine.*

寶泉永富方孔花錢·背福在眼前日日生財·民國(公元1911-1949)·35.7*2.0mm·重12.1g·品相極美。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2720

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, obverse inscribed 'Dui jin ji yu', reverse inscribed 'Jia guan jin jue', 21.9*1.7mm, 4.1g, *Zhong Qian 78*.

堆金積玉方穿花錢·背“加官進爵”·清朝(公元1644-1911)·21.9*1.7mm·重4.1g·中乾78。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2723

China: Republican Period (1911-1949 CE), coin-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Chang le yi shou yan nian fu gui', reverse showing the four cardinal animals, 37.1*1.7mm, 9.7g. *Extremely fine.*

長樂益壽延年富貴方孔花錢·背四靈·民國(公元1911-1949)·37.1*1.7mm·重9.7g·品相極美。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2724

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Sheng yi xing wang', reverse inscribed 'Fa cai shun li', 27.9*1.9mm, 7.6g, *Zhong Qian* 78. *Rare*.

生意興旺方穿花錢·背發財順利·清朝(公元1644-1911)·27.9*1.9mm·重7.6g·中乾78·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2727

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Ri you wan pei', reverse inscribed 'Yi' showing weighing scale, 25.3*2.0mm, 10.1g. *Extremely fine, rare*.

日有萬陪方穿花錢·背稱心如意·清朝(公元1644-1911)·25.3*2.0mm·重10.1g·錢文並足·左旋讀·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-3,000



2725

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, Guangdong mint production, obverse inscribed 'Nian nian jin ri', reverse inscribed 'Sui sui jin zhao', 26.3*1.9mm, 6.6g. *Rare*.

粵爐年年今日方穿花錢·背歲歲今招·清朝(公元1644-1911)·26.3*1.9mm·重6.6g·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2728

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round hole, Jiangsu mint production, obverse inscribed 'Zhao cai jin bao huang jin wan liang' decorated with ingots, reverse showing human figure with lion, 44.1*1.9mm, 19.4g, *Zhong Qian* 82.

蘇爐招財進寶黃金萬兩圓穿花錢·背胡人戲獅·清朝(公元1644-1911)·44.1*1.9mm·重19.4g·中乾82。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2726

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Huang jin wan liang' in Song script, reverse showing dragon and phoenix, 27.9*1.9mm, 23.2g. *Unusual character position, unusual reading sequence, rare*.

宋體黃金萬兩方穿花錢·背龍鳳·清朝(公元1644-1911)·27.9*1.9mm·重23.2g·錢文並足·左旋讀·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-3,000



Lot 2729 (x2)

2729

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round hole, obverse inscribed 'Qu xie jiang fu' decorated with Zhong Kui and toad, reverse showing five poisonous animals, 49.3*2.9mm, 32.3g, *Zhong Qian 85. An extremely fine example.*

鍾馗驅邪降福圓穿花錢·背五毒·清朝(公元1644-1911)·49.3*2.9mm·重32.3g·中乾85·品相極美。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2730

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round hole, obverse inscribed 'Qu xie jiang fu' decorated with Zhong Kui and toad, reverse showing five poisonous animals, 45.7*2.3mm, 20.7g, *Zhong Qian Genuine.*

鍾馗驅邪降福圓穿花錢·背五毒·清朝(公元1644-1911)·45.7*2.3mm·重20.7g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2731

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round hole, obverse inscribed 'Qu xie jiang fu' decorated with Zhong Kui and toad, reverse showing five poisonous animals, 41.9*1.8mm, 15.5g, *Zhong Qian Genuine.*

鍾馗驅邪降福圓穿花錢·背五毒·清朝(公元1644-1911)·41.9*1.8mm·重15.5g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



Lot 2732 (x2)

2732

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round hole, obverse inscribed 'Qu xie jiang fu' decorated with Zhong Kui and toad, reverse showing five poisonous animals, 28.9*2.0mm, 8.9g. *1 Cash in size, rare.*

鍾馗驅邪降福圓穿花錢·背五毒·清朝(公元1644-1911)·28.9*2.0mm·重8.9g·折一型·少見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



Lot 2733 (x2)

2733

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round hole, obverse inscribed 'Qu xie jiang fu' decorated with Zhong Kui and toad, reverse showing five poisonous animals, 29.4*1.7mm, 6.4g. *1 Cash in size, rare.*

鍾馗驅邪降福圓穿花錢·背五毒·清朝(公元1644-1911)·29.4*1.7mm·重6.4g·折一型·少見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



Lot 2734 (x2)

2734

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, obverse inscribed 'Qu xie jiang fu' decorated with bats and clouds, reverse showing the five poisonous animals, 45.4*2.1mm, 22.0g, *Zhong Qian 82*.
Very beautiful design, rare.

驅邪降福圓孔花錢·背五毒·清朝(公元1644-1911)·45.4*2.1mm·重22.0g·中乾82·紋飾華麗·少見·

Estimate HK\$3,000-7,000



2735

China: Ming Dynasty (1368-1644 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, obverse inscribed 'Wu du qu xie' in seal script, reverse showing five poisonous animals, 27.4*1.2mm, 8.5g. *Rare*.

篆書五毒祛邪方穿花錢·背五毒·明朝(公元1368-1644)·27.4*1.2mm·重8.5·少見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2738

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Wu ri wu shi', reverse inscribed 'Bi xie ying xiang', 27.4*1.6mm, 5.9g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*.

五日午時方穿花錢·背辟邪迎祥·清朝(公元1644-1911)·27.4*1.6mm·重5.9g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2736

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Wu ri wu shi', reverse showing the five poisonous animals, 29.1*1.9mm, 7.5g, *Zhong Qian 78*.

五日午時方穿花錢·背五毒·清朝(公元1644-1911)·29.1*1.9mm·重7.5g·中乾78。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2739

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Wu yue wu ri wu shi', reverse showing the five poisonous animals, 26.9*1.3mm, 4.3g, *Zhong Qian 80*.

五月五日午時方穿花錢·背五毒·清朝(公元1644-1911)·26.9*1.3mm·重4.3g·中乾80。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2737

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Wu ri wu shi', reverse showing the five poisonous animals, 30.1*1.4mm, 6.7g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*.

五日午時方穿花錢·背五毒·清朝(公元1644-1911)·30.1*1.4mm·重6.7g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2740

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Qu xie jiang fu', reverse showing Zhong Kui driving away demons, 51.1*3.0mm, 37.9g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*.

驅邪降福方孔花錢·背鍾馗驅鬼·清朝(公元1644-1911)·51.1*3.0mm·重37.9g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2741

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, obverse and reverse inscribed 'Zhu shen hui bi' with fairy god and flying sword, reverse inscribed Taoist incantation, 39.9*1.8mm, 15.2g, *Zhong Qian 80. Elaborate rim, in excellent condition.*

諸神迴避圓孔花錢·背“天無忌地無忌陰陽無忌不無禁忌”·清朝(公元1644-1911)·39.9*1.8mm·重15.2g·中乾80·花緣·極美品·少。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2744

China: Ming-Qing Dynasty (1368-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse showing fairy god of the Black Warrior standing on tortoise with sword and stars, reverse inscribed 'Chu ru tong tai' in seal script, 41.9*2.4mm, 20.7g, *Zhong Qian 80, labelled as Neighbouring countries.*

出入通泰星官七星蛇龜劍花錢·明清(公元1368-1911)時期·41.9*2.4mm·重20.7g·中乾80·標籤鄰國。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2742

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm, obverse and reverse showing the five poisonous animals, 28.5*1.8mm, 8.0g. *Extremely fine.*

五毒合背圓孔花錢·清朝(公元1644-1911)·28.5*1.8mm·重8.0g·品相極美。

Estimate HK\$500-3,000



2745

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, Guangdong mint production, obverse inscribed 'Da ji shang shang' in clerical script, plain reverse, 48.2*3.2mm, 27.1g.

粵爐大吉上上花錢·素背·清朝(公元1644-1911)·48.2*3.2mm·重27.1g。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2743

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse showing the five poisonous animals, reverse showing an assortment of medical herbs, 51.1*2.2mm, 31.7g. *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine, rare.*

五毒方穿花錢·背艾草·清朝(公元1644-1911)·51.1*2.2mm·重31.7g·中乾82·品相極美·少見。

Estimate HK\$3,000-7,000



2746

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Chu ru tong tai', reverse showing horse saddle and Taoist spell character, 25.2*1.1mm, 3.9g. *Extremely fine, rare.*

出入亨通方穿花錢·背馬鞍道符·清朝(公元1644-1911)·25.2*1.1mm·重3.9g·極美品·少見。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2747

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, Guangdong mint production, obverse inscribed 'Xi jiu dong cheng', reverse inscribed 'Ping an chu ru', 24.1*1.7mm, 5.1g, *Zhong Qian 82. Rare.*

粵爐西就東成方穿花錢·背“平安出入”·清朝(公元1644-1911)·24.1*1.7mm·重5.1g·中乾82·少見品。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2750

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Long feng cheng xiang' in regular script, reverse showing dragon and phoenix, 44.8*2.0mm, 21.7g, *Zhong Qian 75. Very rare.*

龍鳳呈翔圓穿花錢·背龍鳳·清朝(公元1644-1911)·44.8*2.0mm·重21.7g·中乾75·罕見。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2748

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, Guangdong mint production, obverse inscribed 'Chu ru ping an', reverse inscribed 'Yi jian da ji', 24.3*2.2mm, 6.1g, *Zhong Qian 80. Extremely fine, rare.*

粵爐出行平安方穿花錢·背一見大吉·清朝(公元1644-1911)·24.3*2.2mm·重6.1g·中乾80·品相極美·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2751

China: Yuan-Ming Dynasty (1271-1644 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Long feng cheng xiang', reverse showing dragon and phoenix, 54.6*1.9mm, 28.0g, *Zhong Qian Genuine, labelled as Neighbouring Country. Rare.*

龍鳳呈祥方孔花錢·背龍鳳·元明(公元1271-1644)時期·54.6*1.9mm·重28.0g·中乾真品·標籤清朝。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2749

China: Republican Period (1911-1949 CE), coin-shaped charm with round hole, obverse inscribed 'Zhong hua min guo', reverse inscribed 'Chu ru ping an', 29.1*1.3mm, 6.4g, *Zhong Qian 82. Traces of gilding, rare.*

中華民國圓穿花錢·背出入平安·民國(公元1911-1949)·29.1*1.3mm·重6.4g·中乾82·有鎏金痕跡·少見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2752

China: Republican Period (1911-1949 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, obverse inscribed 'Long feng cheng xiang' in seal script, reverse showing dragon and phoenix, 58.2*3.4mm, 64.4g, *Extremely fine, rare.*

篆書龍鳳呈祥方穿花錢·背龍鳳·民國(公元1911-1949)·58.2*3.4mm·重64.4g·極美·少見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2753

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Qian', reverse showing dragon and phoenix, 29.5*1.6mm, 6.9g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Rare.*

錢字方穿花錢·背龍鳳·清朝(公元1644-1911)·29.5*1.6mm·重6.9g·中乾真品·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2756

China: Republican Period (1911-1949 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, obverse inscribed 'Yi zhu cheng ming', reverse inscribed 'Jin xiu wen zhang', 25.6*1.9mm, 6.6g, *Zhong Qian 80. Rare.*

一主成明方穿花錢·背“錦秀文章”·民國(公元1911-1949)·25.6*1.9mm·重6.6g·中乾80·少見品。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2754

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, Zhejiang mint production, obverse inscribed 'Long feng cheng xiang', reverse showing dragon and phoenix, 40*2.3mm, 21.1g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Bold calligraphy, traces of cinnabar, extremely rare. Note: This piece is previously published as No 1353 in 'Wan qian ji' by Chen Hongxi (Taizhong 1987).*

浙爐龍鳳呈祥方孔花錢·背龍鳳·清朝(公元1644-1911)·40*2.3mm·重21.1g·中乾真品·書法大氣·有硃砂痕跡·極少見版·另:此錢為陳鴻禧著《玩錢集》(臺中1987)第1353號。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2757

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, Guangdong mint production, obverse inscribed 'Yin fu gui tang', reverse inscribed 'Bai bing xiao chu', 21.9*2.4mm, 5.7g, *Zhong Qian 85. Nice calligraphy and workmanship with unusual inscriptions. Extremely fine and extremely rare.*

粵爐引福歸堂方穿花錢·背“百病消除”·清朝(公元1644-1911)·21.9*2.4mm·重5.7g·中乾85·書法秀美·製作精整·錢文獨特·罕見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-4,000



2755

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, obverse inscribed 'Li jian da ren', reverse inscribed 'Jin dian bo lu', 25.6*1.6mm, 5.3g, *Zhong Qian 82. Rare.*

利見大人方穿花錢·背“金殿博爐”·清朝(公元1644-1911)·25.6*1.6mm·重5.3g·中乾82·少見品。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2758

China: Republican Period (1911-1949), coin-like charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Zhang fu xiao zai', reverse showing four treasures, 35.3*2.2mm, 13.5g. *Note: This piece is previously published as No 1230 in 'Wan qian ji' by Chen Hongxi (Taizhong 1987).*

掌福消災方孔花錢·背四寶·民國(1911-1949)·35.3*2.2mm·重13.5g·另:此錢為陳鴻禧著《玩錢集》(臺中1987)第1230號。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2759

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, obverse inscribed 'Ji xing gong zhao', reverse inscribed 'Zhen zhai ping an', 26.1*1.7mm, 5.3g, *Zhong Qian 80. Rare.*

吉星拱照方穿花錢·背“鎮宅平安”·清朝(公元1644-1911)·26.1*1.7mm·重5.3g·中乾80·少見品。

Estimate HK\$1,000-2,000



2762

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, obverse inscribed 'Nian nian ru yi', reverse inscribed 'Sui sui ping an', 24.6*1.2mm, 3.6g, *Zhong Qian 78.*

年年如意方穿花錢·背“歲歲平安”·清朝(公元1644-1911)·24.6*1.2mm·重3.6g·中乾78。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2760

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, obverse inscribed 'Zhan xie zhi gui', reverse inscribed 'Zhen zhai ping an', 25.2*1.3mm, 3.8g. *Rare.*

斬邪治鬼方穿花錢·背“鎮宅平安”·清朝(公元1644-1911)·25.2*1.3mm·重3.8g·少見品。

Estimate HK\$1,000-2,000



2763

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, obverse inscribed 'Liu he tong chun', reverse inscribed 'San xing gong zhao', 30.1*2.2mm, 9.7g, *Zhong Qian 75.*

六合同春方穿花錢·背“三星拱照”·清朝(公元1644-1911)·30.1*2.2mm·重9.7g·中乾75。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2761

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, obverse inscribed 'Qing yun de lu', reverse inscribed 'Yao tian shun ri', 22.2*1.9mm, 4.4g, *Zhong Qian 80.*

青雲得路方穿花錢·背“堯天舜日”·清朝(公元1644-1911)·22.2*1.9mm·重4.4g·中乾80。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2764

China: Liao-Jin Dynasty (916-1234 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, obverse inscribed 'Ru yu si shui', plain reverse, 15.3*0.9mm, 1.1g, *Zhong Qian 80, labelled as Qing Dynasty. Plain reverse, rare.*

如魚似水素背方穿花錢·遼金(公元916-1234)時期·15.3*0.9mm·重1.1g·中乾80·標籤清朝·此錢素背·少。

Estimate HK\$500-3,000



2765

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Ji xiang ru yi', reverse inscribed 'San duo', 44.4*3.5mm, 37.7g.

吉祥如意方孔花錢·背三多·清朝(公元1644-1911)·44.4*3.5mm·重37.7g。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2767

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, obverse inscribed 'Wei lu ming shou', reverse inscribed 'Jiu xia', 24.9*1.1mm, 3.5g, *Zhong Qian 72. Rare.*

位祿名壽方穿花錢·背“九霞”·清朝(公元1644-1911)·24.9*1.1mm·重3.5g·中乾72·少見品。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2766

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Ping an ji qing', reverse inscribed 'Liu he' in seal script, 29.3*1.7mm, 7.7g, *Zhong Qian Genuine.*

平安吉慶方穿花錢·背六合·清朝(公元1644-1911)·29.3*1.7mm·重7.7g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2768

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Bai fu pin zhen', reverse inscribed 'San duo jiu ru', 41.6*1.8mm, 12.4g *Zhong Qian Genuine. Rare.*

百福驥臻方孔花錢·背三多九如·清朝(公元1644-1911)·41.6*1.8mm·重12.4g·中乾真品·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2769

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Qin se you zhi', reverse inscribed 'Zhong si yan qing', 50.1*2.2mm, 28.3g, *Zhong Qian 85. Extremely fine, extremely rare.*

琴瑟友之方孔花錢·背鍾斯衍慶·清朝(公元1644-1911)·50.1*2.2mm·重28.3g·中乾85·品相極美·極少。

Estimate HK\$3,000-7,000



2770

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Tian guan ci fu', reverse inscribed 'Di guan ci lu', 31.1*2.0mm, 9.4g, *Zhong Qian 80. Rare.*

天官賜福方穿花錢·背地官賜祿·清朝(公元1644-1911)·31.1*2.0mm·重9.4g·中乾80·少見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2773

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Tian guan ci fu', reverse inscribed 'Rui ai hua tang', 27*1.5mm, 5.8g, *Zhong Qian 78. Rare.*

天官賜福方穿花錢·背瑞靄華堂·清朝(公元1644-1911)·27*1.5mm·重5.8g·中乾78·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2771

China: Republican Period (1911-1949), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, obverse inscribed 'Guan yin ci fu', reverse inscribed 24 characters of 'Shou' in seal script, 45.3*3.5mm, 37.5g. *Rare.*

觀音賜福圓穿花錢·背篆書二十四壽·民國(公元1911-1949)·45.3*3.5mm·重37.5g·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2774

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'He jia ping an', reverse inscribed 'Cheng xin ru yi', 26*2.0mm, 6.6g, *Zhong Qian 82. Rare.*

合家平安方穿花錢·背稱心如意·清朝(公元1644-1911)·26*2.0mm·重6.6g·中乾82·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2772

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Xiao you shi jia', reverse inscribed 'Ji shan xing hao', 26.2*1.9mm, 6.0g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Rare.*

孝友世家方穿花錢·背積善行好·清朝(公元1644-1911)·26.2*1.9mm·重6.0g·中乾真品·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2775

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, Jiangsu mint production, obverse showing Liu Hai and the toad, reverse showing a human figure, 45.5*2.0mm, 20.0g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Extremely fine, rare.*

蘇爐劉海戲蟾圓穿花錢·背一團和氣·清朝(公元1644-1911)·45.5*2.0mm·重20.0g·中乾真品·品相極美·少見。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2776

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Song bai tong chun', reverse inscribed 'Fu qi xie lao', 28.1*1.4mm, 4.5g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Extremely fine.*
 松栢同春方穿花錢·背夫妻諧老·清朝 (公元1644-1911) · 28.1*1.4mm · 重4.5g · 中乾真品·極美·

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2777

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Nian nian ji qing', reverse inscribed 'Sui sui ping an', 38.2*2.6mm, 18.2g, *Zhong Qian 80. Extremely fine.*
 年年吉慶方穿花錢·背歲歲平安·清朝 (公元1644-1911) · 38.2*2.6mm · 重18.2g · 中乾80·極美·

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2778

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Gan guo dong jia', reverse inscribed 'Guang qi duo fu', 48*2.4mm, 29.6g *Scarce.*
 京爐篆書幹國棟家方孔花錢·背廣祈多福·清朝 (公元1644-1911) · 48*2.4mm · 重29.6g · 少見·

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2779

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm, Sichuan mint production, obverse inscribed 'Lu' four times in regular script and reverse inscribed 'Ji xiang' in seal script, 30.4x1.7mm, 8.3g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Very rare. The obverse is inscribed with the character 'Lu' four times, expressing the wish for imperial appointments and recognition. Believed to be officially produced by the Sibuan Mint, this example is marked by its fine quality found in the broad outer rim, clearly defined inner rim, and calligraphic style. It is part of a four-piece set with three other types inscribed respectively with 'Fu', 'Shou' and 'Xi'. Exceedingly rare and sought after.*

川爐四祿方孔吉語花錢·背左右“吉祥”二字篆書·清朝(公元1644-1911)·30.4x1.7mm·重8.3g·中乾真品·極少·此錢面文楷書四“喜”字·列於錢穿四週·背文篆書“吉祥”二字·列於錢穿左右·此錢形制規整·外緣寬闊·內郭方正·為清代川爐官鑄花錢·同套另有四福、四壽及四喜三枚。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



Lot 2780 (x2)

2780

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm, Sichuan mint production, obverse inscribed 'Wan fu lai chao' in regular script, reverse inscribed 'Bai lu shi he' in regular script, 29.2x2.6mm, 11.7g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine in mint condition, with features of pattern coin, very rare.*

川爐萬福來朝方孔花錢·背百祿是荷·清朝(公元1644-1911)·29.2x2.6mm·重11.7g·中乾82·錢體規整·全品相·有樣錢風範·罕見。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2781
China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, Peking mint production, obverse inscribed 'Guo tai min an' in seal script, reverse showing dragon on the left and phoenix on the right, 28.5x1.9mm, 8.5g, *Zhong Qian 82. In excellent condition.*

京爐篆書國泰民安方孔吉語花錢·背龍鳳·清朝(公元1644-1911)·28.5x1.9mm·重8.5g·中乾82分·品相極美·罕見。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2782
China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, Peking mint production, obverse 'Tian xia tai ping', reverse inscribed 'Ji xiang ru yi', 28.2*1.9mm, 7.8g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine with features of pattern coin dating from Daoguang Reign judging by its calligraphic style and cold processing, extremely rare.*

京爐天下太平方穿花錢·背吉祥如意·清朝(公元1644-1911)·28.2*1.9mm·重7.8g·中乾82·此錢書法與同治通寶背天下太平花錢相近·可能為同時期鑄品·錢體大氣·工藝規整·有樣錢風範·品相極美·極罕。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2783
China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse and reverse inscribed 'Tian xia tai ping', 32.9*2.0mm, 10.0g, *Zhong Qian 62. Extremely rare.*

天下太平合背方穿花錢·清朝(公元1644-1911)·32.9*2.0mm·重10.0g·中乾62·極少見。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2784
China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse 'Tian xia tai ping', reverse inscribed 'Wan guo lai chao', 38.3*2.6mm, 20.8g, *Zhong Qian 82.*

天下太平方穿花錢·背萬國來朝·清朝(公元1644-1911)·38.3*2.6mm·重20.8g·中乾82。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2785
China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, Guizhou mint production, obverse inscribed 'Liu he tong chun ru ri zhi sheng', reverse inscribed a 20-character poem representing a riddle, 52.8*2.7mm, 39.4g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Scarce.*

雲爐六合同春如日之昇方穿花錢·背謎語：“天下我為頭·無我不風流·倘若少了我·衣食也難求”·清朝(公元1644-1911)·52.8*2.7mm·重39.4g·中乾真品·少見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2786
China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Tian xia tai ping' in regular script and 'Fu shou' in seal script, reverse inscribed a four-line poem, 45.4*2.9mm, 32.4g, *Zhong Qian 80. Extremely fine, extremely rare.*

天下太平福壽方穿花錢·背詩：“國正天星順·官清民自安·妻賢夫禍少·子孝父心寬·申記。”·清朝(公元1644-1911)·45.4*2.9mm·重32.4g·中乾80·極美·極少。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2787

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Ta da wo rong ta ma wo xiao ta shuo wo kan', reverse showing auspicious patterns, 50.9*2.0mm, 30.1g, *Zhong Qian 75. Rare.*

貴爐他打我容他罵我笑他說我看警示語方孔花錢·背吉祥紋·清朝(公元1644-1911)·50.9*2.0mm·重30.1g·中乾75·少見。

Estimate HK\$3,000-7,000



2789

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), octagonal charm with octagonal central hole, Yunnan mint production, obverse inscribed 'Shi shu jiao zi zhong xiao chuan jia', reverse inscribed 'Ji jin fei bao yi yi yi ye', 57.3*5.3mm, 83.5g. *Extremely fine, extremely rare.*

雲爐詩書教子忠孝傳家八邊形花錢·背“積金非寶一藝遺業”·清朝(公元1644-1911)·57.3*5.3mm·重83.5g·厚重品·少見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2788

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), flower-shaped charm with round central hole, Yunnan mint production, obverse and reverse inscribed two poetic lines circular in reading, 50*2.8mm, 30.6g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Rare. This piece is inscribed with eight characters on both the obverse and reverse. They combine into meaningful readings when starting at any character in either forward or backward sequences.*

雲爐花形迴文詩圓穿花錢·背迴文詩·清朝(公元1644-1911)·50*2.8mm·重30.6·中乾真品·罕見。
另：此錢面文八字：花香日暖霞光室滿。背文八字：河映月明波皎雪澄。面背之文可左右循環讀之。為文字遊戲錢之一種。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2790

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Huang fu wu fu', reverse inscribed 'Hua zhu san duo', 54.1*3.7mm, 55.1g, *Zhong Qian 80. Extremely fine, broad rim, large and heavy, extremely rare.*

貴爐皇數五福方孔花錢·背皇數五福·清朝(公元1644-1911)·54.1*3.7mm·重55.1g·中乾80·全品·闊緣·體大厚重·極少見。

Estimate HK\$3,000-7,000



2791

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Ri yue tong xiang', reverse showing auspicious foliage, 44.2*0.9mm, 6.5g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Extremely fine, extremely rare.*

日月全羊方孔花錢·背瑞草紋·清朝(公元1644-1911)·44.2*0.9mm·重6.5g·中乾真品·極美品·罕見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2792

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, obverse inscribed 'Wei shan zui le du shu geng jia', reverse showing auspicious objects, 45.7*1.7mm, 17.3g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Extremely fine, extremely rare.*

蘇爐為善最樂讀書更佳圓孔花錢·背祥瑞圖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·45.7*1.7mm·重17.3g·中乾真品·極美品·少見。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2795

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, Guizhou mint production, obverse inscribed 'Wei feng xiang lin', reverse showing unicorn and phoenix, 47.1*2.2mm, 24.7g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine, extremely rare.*

貴爐威鳳祥麟方孔花錢·背飛鳳麒麟·清朝(公元1644-1911)·47.1*2.2mm·重24.7g·中乾82·品相極美·極少。

Estimate HK\$3,000-7,000



2793

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, Jiangsu mint production, obverse inscribed 'Ping an ji qing', reverse showing magpie on peony tree, 52*2.5mm, 36.6g, *Zhong Qian Genuine.*

蘇爐平安吉慶方孔花錢·背喜鵲登梅·清朝(公元1644-1911)·52*2.5mm·重36.6g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2796

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Shuang feng chao yang', reverse showing double phoenix, 39.3*2.1mm, 17.1g, *Zhong Qian 82. Rare.*

雙鳳朝陽方孔花錢·背雙鳳·清朝(公元1644-1911)·39.3*2.1mm·重17.1g·中乾82·少見。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2794

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, Guizhou mint production, obverse inscribed 'Shi he sui ren', reverse showing dragon and phoenix, 53.6*2.3mm, 27.4g, *Zhong Qian Genuine.*

貴爐時和歲稔方孔花錢·背龍鳳·清朝(公元1644-1911)·53.6*2.3mm·重27.4g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2797

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Bai nian xie lao', reverse showing mandarin ducks, 33.7*1.9mm, 11.5g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Rare.*

百年偕老方穿花錢·背鴛鴦·清朝(公元1644-1911)·33.7*1.9mm·重11.5g·中乾真品·少見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2798

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Rong feng jiu xi', reverse showing assorted treasures, 42.9*2.1mm, 19.1g, *Zhong Qian 80. Rare.*

榮封九錫方孔花錢·背必定如意多寶·清朝(公元1644-1911)·42.9*2.1mm·重19.1g·中乾80·少見。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2801

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with round central hole, obverse inscribed 'Fu gui shou kao', reverse inscribed 'Chang le wei yang' in seal script, 55.6*2.5mm, 43.8g. *Rare.*

富貴壽考圓穿花錢·背篆書長樂未央·清朝(公元1644-1911)·55.6*2.5mm·重43.8g·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2799

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Yi qie ji xiang', reverse showing assorted treasures, 32.5*2.3mm, 12.0g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Rare.*

一切吉祥方穿花錢·背雜寶·清朝(公元1644-1911)·32.5*2.3mm·重12.0g·中乾真品·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2802

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Hai wu tian chou', reverse show four cranes, 28.8*1.5mm, 5.9g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Rare.*

海屋添籌方穿花錢·背四鶴圖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·28.8*1.5mm·重5.9g·中乾真品·包漿熟舊·少見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2800

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Ren sheng yi le', reverse showing assorted treasures, 27.3*2.1mm, 8.3g, *Zhong Qian 78. Rare.*

人生一樂方穿花錢·背雜寶·清朝(公元1644-1911)·27.3*2.1mm·重8.3g·中乾78·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2803

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Wu fu lai chao', reverse showing five bats, 27.5*1.7mm, 6.1g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Rare.*

五福來朝方穿花錢·背五蝠·清朝(公元1644-1911)·27.5*1.7mm·重6.1g·中乾真品·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



Lot 2804 (x2)

2804

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Wan li feng hou', reverse showing tiger, 31.2*1.6mm, 9.0g, *Zhong Qian* 75. *Extremely rare. Note: Wan li feng hou is an expression first found in A Biography of Ban Chao included in A History of Posterior Han written by Fan Ye in the sixth century AD. Ban Chao (32-102 AD) was a famous military strategist and diplomat during the Eastern Han period, as an embodiment of both military accomplishments and high literary talents. There are a few different types of charms with the same inscriptions. While they typically show the more common dragon and phoenix motif on the reverse, the present piece is thus far unique: The reverse of the coin shows a tiger on the left of the central hole representing military accomplishments and a cabinet holding roles of writing, representing literary talents.*

萬里封侯方穿花錢·背虎·清朝(公元1644-1911)·31.2*1.6mm·重9.0g·中乾75·極少見。另：萬里封侯花錢存世多種·多以龍鳳紋為背·此處之錢不同·背穿左為虎·穿右為卷櫃·內插文卷·穿下為吉祥花卉·按·萬里封侯語出自南朝范曄《後漢書·班超傳》：“祭酒·布衣諸生耳·而當封侯萬里之外。”班超為漢代著名軍事家和外交家·可謂文武雙全·此處之錢·當以虎喻武功·書卷喻文采·以表文武雙全之志向·如此之品實乃花錢之僅見。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2805

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Hai yan he qing', reverse showing sea waves, 30.8*2.0mm, 9.9g, *Zhong Qian* 78.

海晏河清方穿花錢·背海波·清朝(公元1644-1911)·30.8*2.0mm·重9.9g·中乾78。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000

2806

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Shuang feng yi ting', reverse showing double phoenix, 31.3*1.5mm, 7.5g, *Zhong Qian* 80, *mislabeled as reverse showing dragon and phoenix. Extremely fine.*

雙鳳儀庭方穿花錢·背雙鳳·清朝(公元1644-1911)·31.3*1.5mm·重7.5g·中乾80·標籤背龍鳳·極美。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2807

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Fa gu yi jin', reverse showing double phoenix, 47.3*2.9mm, 33.3g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*.

法古宜今方孔花錢·背雙鳳·清朝(公元1644-1911)·47.3*2.9mm·重33.3g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2810

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse and reverse showing assorted treasures, 28*1.6mm, 5.9g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine, extremely rare with traces of cinnabar.*

雜寶方孔花錢·背雜寶·清朝(公元1644-1911)·28*1.6mm·重5.9g·中乾82·品相極美·圖案精美·帶硃砂痕跡·罕見。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2808

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Tian bao jiu ru', reverse showing four bats, 30.3*1.8mm, 7.6g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*.

天保九如方孔花錢·背四蝠·清朝(公元1644-1911)·30.3*1.8mm·重7.6g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2811

China: Song-Yuan Dynasty (960-1368 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'He jia qing ji', reverse inscribed 'Lu' with horse, 25.1*1.2mm, 3.3g, *Zhong Qian 78, labelled as Ming-Qing Dynasty.*

合家清吉方穿花錢·背祿馬·宋元(公元960-1368)時期·25.1*1.2mm·重3.3g·中乾78·標籤明清時期。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2809

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Tian bao jiu ru', reverse showing assorted treasures, 28*1.5mm, 6.3g, *Zhong Qian 80. Rare.*

天保九如方穿花錢·背雜寶·清朝(公元1644-1911)·28*1.5mm·重6.3g·中乾80·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2812

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Shan yu ren tong', reverse showing dragon and phoenix, 33.6*1.7mm, 9.7g, *Zhong Qian 75.*

善與人同方孔花錢·背龍鳳·清朝(公元1644-1911)·33.6*1.7mm·重9.7g·中乾75。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2813

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Wei lie san tai', reverse inscribed 'Rong feng jiu xi', 41*2.4mm, 18.8g.

位列三台方孔花錢·背榮封九錫·清朝(公元1644-1911)·41*2.4mm·重18.8g。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2816

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed with 'Dian qian tong hua', reverse showing dragon and phoenix, 27.4*1.6mm, 6.0g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Rare.*

滇黔同化方穿花錢·背龍鳳·清朝(公元1644-1911)·27.4*1.6mm·重6.0g·中乾真品·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2814

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Yi tuan he qi', reverse showing two dragons and pearl, 31*1.4mm, 6.1g. *Extremely fine, extremely rare.*

一團和氣方穿花錢·背雙龍戲珠·清朝(公元1644-1911)·31*1.4mm·重6.1g·極美。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2817

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed with 'Zheng da guang ming', reverse inscribed 'Xiao di zhong xin', 39.9*2.6mm, 21.5g. *Rare.*

正大光明方穿花錢·背孝弟忠信·清朝(公元1644-1911)·39.9*2.6mm·重21.5g·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2815

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Ba xian qing shou', reverse showing dragon and phoenix, 28.5*1.5mm, 6.1g, *Zhong Qian 78.*

八仙慶壽方孔花錢·背龍鳳·清朝(公元1644-1911)·28.5*1.5mm·重6.1g·中乾78。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2818

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse 'Tian xia tai ping', reverse showing dragon and phoenix, 27.5*1.5mm, 5.8g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine.*

天下太平方穿花錢·背龍鳳·清朝(公元1644-1911)·27.5*1.5mm·重5.8g·中乾82·極美。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2819

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse 'Tian xia tai ping', reverse showing dragon and phoenix, 26.6*1.9mm, 6.3g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*.

天下太平方穿花錢·背龍鳳·清朝(公元1644-1911)·26.6*1.9mm·重6.3g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2822

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Teng jiao qi feng', reverse showing dragon and phoenix, 33.7*2.6mm, 14.9g. *Extremely fine, extremely rare*.

騰蛟起鳳方穿花錢·背龍鳳·清朝(公元1644-1911)·33.7*2.6mm·重14.9g·極美。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2820

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse 'Tian xia tai ping', reverse showing dragon and phoenix, 33.8*1.6mm, 9.0g, *Zhong Qian 65*.

天下太平方穿花錢·背龍鳳·清朝(公元1644-1911)·33.8*1.6mm·重9.0g·中乾65。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2823

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Long fei feng zhu', reverse showing dragon and phoenix, 36.1*1.2mm, 8.3g, *Zhong Qian 80. Extremely fine*.

龍飛鳳翥方穿花錢·背龍鳳·清朝(公元1644-1911)·36.1*1.2mm·重8.3g·中乾80·極美。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2821

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse 'Tian xia tai ping', reverse showing human figure, Sun and flowers, 44.9*2.2mm, 22.9g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*.

天下太平方穿花錢·背指日高陞圖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·44.9*2.2mm·重22.9g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2824

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, obverse inscribed 'Tian di jiao tai' in Song script, reverse showing dragon and phoenix, 37.8*1.7mm, 12.5g, *Zhong Qian Genuine. Very fine, very rare with double rim on the obverse*.

重輪宋體天地交泰方穿花錢·背龍鳳·清朝(公元1644-1911)·37.8*1.7mm·重12.5g·中乾真品·上美·重輪少見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



Lot 2825 (x2)

2825

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, obverse inscribed 'Da mei wan sui', reverse showing tiger, 25.7*1.4mm, 4.8g, *Zhong Qian 82*. *Very rare. Note: This charm is commonly assumed to be a Sichuan mint production. The inscriptions are in clerical script, which is extremely rare on coins and charms. The patina is very pleasant. The same type was sold in the Spring Sale by Hosane Shanghai in 2022 (Lot 4097).*

大美萬歲方穿花錢·背虎圖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·25.7*1.4mm·重4.8g·中乾82·罕見。另：目前普遍認為此錢乃川爐鑄品·該錢面文以隸體書就·清晰美觀·包漿亦熟美·為花錢中難得之品。該錢在上海泓盛2022春季拍賣會之錢幣專場有出色表現(拍品第4097號)。

Estimate HK\$3,000-7,000



Lot 2826 (x2)

2826

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, obverse inscribed 'Da mei wan sui' in clerical script, reverse showing tiger, 25.9*1.7mm, 4.6g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*. *Very rare. Note: This type is typically marked for its brassy look. The present example is very different with patina of a dark colour, hence special and worthy of a serious collector.*

隸書大美萬歲方穿花錢·背虎圖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·25.9*1.7mm·重4.6g·中乾真品·罕見。另：大美萬歲錢所見皆為黃亮包漿·但此品皮殼厚重·極具收藏參考價值。

Estimate HK\$2,000-5,000



2827

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, Sichuan mint production, obverse decorated with a bunch of plum blossom flowers, reverse inscribed in regular script two poetic lines, one reading 'Er jin wei zhi he geng shi' and the other reading 'Xian xiang bai hua tou shang kai', 45.7x2.6mm, 23.9g. *In excellent condition, inner rims exquisitely filed characteristic of Sichuan mint, extremely rare and sought after. Note: This piece is the first of a set of four charms depicting plants symbolising personal characters desirable of an educated gentleman, including peony, orchid, bamboo and chrysanthemum. The two lines here are adapted from a poem entitled An Early Peony by Wang Zeng in the Song Dynasty.*

川爐梅花方孔詩文錢·背楷體詩文二句共十四字·句一直讀“而今未知和羹事”·句二直讀“先向百花頭上開”·清朝(公元1644-1911)·45.7x2.6mm·重23.9g。內穿精修·品相極美·極少見。另:此為四君子詩文套錢之一·計有梅·蘭·竹·菊四種·各以不同書體錄名家詩詞二句·為川爐花錢代表作·亦為花錢之大名譽品。此處二句取自宋代王曾《早梅》:雪壓香林凍欲摧·始知天意欲春回。雪中未問和羹事·且向百花頭上開。

Estimate HK\$30,000-70,000





2828

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, Sichuan mint production, obverse decorated with a bunch of orchid flowers, reverse inscribed in grass script two poetic lines, one reading 'Yu cai yi zhi jie dao yuan' and the other reading 'Lu han xiang leng dao ru jin', 45.7x2.4mm, 21.6g. *In excellent mint condition, inner rims exquisitely filed characteristic of Sichuan mint, extremely rare and sought after. Note: This piece is the second of a set of four charms depicting plants symbolising personal characters desirable of an educated gentleman, including peony, orchid, bamboo and chrysanthemum. The two lines here are taken from a poem entitled Painting Orchid by Zheng Banqiao, a painter scholar in the Qing Dynasty.*

川爐蘭花方孔詩文錢·背草書詩文二句共十四字·句一直讀“欲采一枝嗟道遠”·句二直讀“露寒香冷到如今”·清朝(公元1644-1911)·45.7x2.4mm·重21.6g·內穿精修·品相極美·極少見·另:此為四君子詩文套錢之一·計有梅、蘭、竹、菊四種·各以不同書體錄名家詩詞二句·為川爐花錢代表作·亦為花錢之大名譽品·此處二句取自清代畫家鄭板橋的《畫蘭》:山中覓覓復尋尋·覓得紅心與素心·欲寄一枝嗟遠道·露寒香冷到如今。

Estimate HK\$30,000-70,000





2829

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, Sichuan mint production, obverse decorated with a clump of bamboos, reverse inscribed in seal script two poetic lines, one reading 'Ming nian zai you xin sheng sun' and the other reading 'Shi da long sun rao feng chi', 45.3x2.6mm, 24.5g. *In excellent mint condition, inner rims exquisitely filed characteristic of Sichuan mint, extremely rare and sought after. Note: This piece is the third of a set of four charms depicting plants symbolising personal characters desirable of an educated gentleman, including peony, orchid, bamboo and chrysanthemum. The two lines here are adapted from a poem entitled New Bamboos by Zheng Banqiao, a painter scholar in the Qing Dynasty.*

川爐竹子方孔詩文錢·背篆書詩文二句共十四字·句一直讀“明年再有新生筍”·句二直讀“十丈龍孫繞鳳池”·清朝(公元1644-1911)·45.3x2.6mm·重24.5g·內穿精修·品相極美·極少見·另:此為四君子詩文套錢之一·計有梅·蘭·竹·菊四種·各以不同書體錄名家詩詞二句·為川爐花錢代表作·亦為花錢之大名譽品·此處二句取自清代畫家鄭板橋的《新竹》:新竹高於舊竹枝·全憑老竿為扶持·下年再有新生者·十丈龍孫繞鳳池。

Estimate HK\$30,000-70,000





2830

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square central hole, Sichuan mint production, obverse decorated with a bunch of bamboos, reverse inscribed in clerical script two poetic lines, one reading 'Mo xian lao pu qiu rong dan' and the other reading 'Wei you huang hua wan jie xiang', 45.8x2.4mm, 23.1g. *In excellent mint condition, inner rims exquisitely filed characteristic of Sichuan mint, extremely rare and sought after. Note: This piece is the third of a set of four charms depicting plants symbolising personal characters desirable of an educated gentleman, including peony, orchid, bamboo and chrysanthemum. The two lines here are adapted from a poem entitled Banquet by the water on 9th day by Han Qi, a scholar official in the Song Dynasty.*

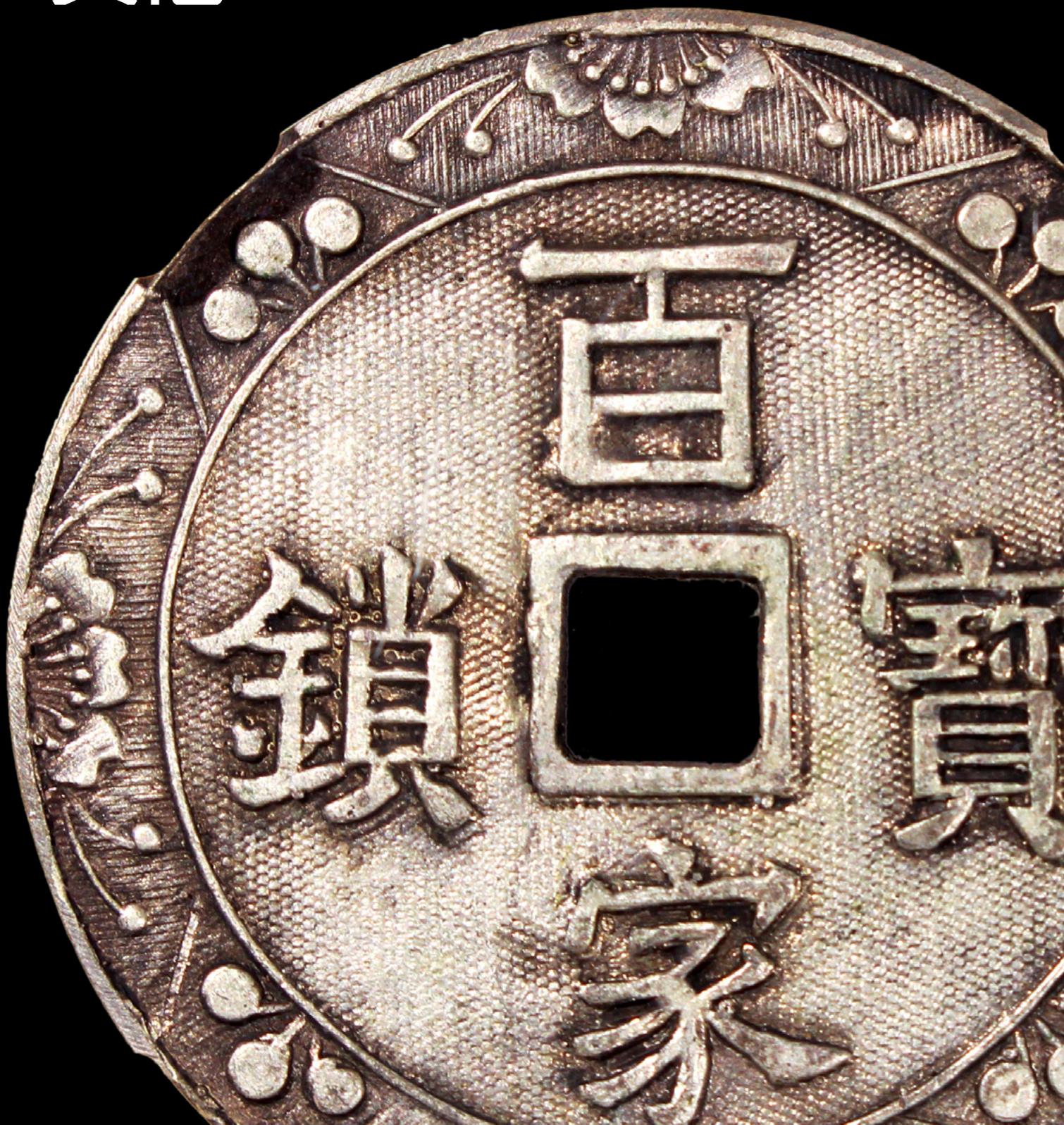
川爐菊花方孔詩文錢·背隸書詩文二句共十四字·句一直讀“莫嫌老圃秋容淡”，句二直讀“唯有黃花晚節香”。清朝（公元1644-1911）·45.8x2.4mm·重23.1g。內穿精修·品相極美·極少見。另：此為四君子詩文套錢之一·計有梅、蘭、竹、菊四種·各以不同書體錄名家詩詞二句·為川爐花錢代表作·亦為花錢之大名譽品。此處二句取自宋代韓琦的《九日水閣》：池館隳摧古樹荒·此筵嘉客會重陽。雖慚老圃秋容淡·且看黃花晚節香。酒味已醇新過熟·蟹螯先實不須霜。年來飲興衰強·漫有高吟力尚狂。

Estimate HK\$30,000-70,000



Miscellaneous

其他





2831
China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), plaque-shaped charm, obverse inscribed 'Fu gui shou lu zi sun yong chang' in seal script, two 'Wu Zhu' coins on reverse, 97.0x2.9mm, 115.3g. *In very good condition, very rare.*

富貴壽祿子孫永昌篆書掛牌花錢·背五銖錢范·清朝(公元1644-1911)·97.0x2.9mm·重115.3g·品相極美·罕見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-2,000



2834
China: Republican Period (1911-1949 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, silver, obverse inscribed 'Chang ming fu gui', reverse inscribed 'Chang ming bai sui' with flying bird and lowers, 32.6*1.3mm, 7.5g. *Fine.*

長命富貴方穿銀花錢·背長命百歲飛鳥花卉·民國(公元1911-1949)·32.6*1.3mm·重7.5g·美品。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2832
China: Republican Period (1911-1949 CE), coin-shaped charm with square centre hole, silver, obverse inscribed Bai jia bao suo, reverse inscribed Chang ming bai sui, 33.5*1.5mm, 7.7g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine.*

百家寶鎖方孔花錢·背長命百歲·民國(公元1911-1949)·銀質·33.5*1.5mm·重7.7g·中乾82·品相極美。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2835
China: Republican Period (1911-1949 CE), coin-shaped charm with square centre hole, silver, obverse inscribed Bai jia bao suo, reverse inscribed Wan ren zhu, 32.5*1.4mm, 8.2g. *extremely fine*

百家寶鎖方孔花錢·背萬人留住·民國(公元1911-1949)·銀質·32.5*1.4mm·重8.2g·品相極美

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2833
China: Republican Period (1911-1949 CE), coin-shaped charm with square centre hole, silver, obverse and reverse inscribed 'Bai jia suo zhu', 24.8*1.4mm, 5.0g,

百家鎖柱合背方孔花錢·民國(公元1911-1949)·銀質·24.8*1.4mm·重5.0g。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2836
China: Republican Period (1911-1949 CE), coin-shaped charm with square hole, likely silver-plated, obverse inscribed 'Bai jia suo zhu', reverse showing musical instrument and flowers, 37.1*0.7mm, 3.3g. *Fine.*

百家鎖柱方穿鍍銀花錢·背笙花草·民國(公元1911-1949)·37.1*0.7mm·重3.3g·美品。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2837
China: Republican Period (1911-1949 CE), coin-shaped charm with square centre hole, silver, obverse inscribed Bai nian hao he, reverse inscribed Xiao in seal script, 31.2*1.7mm, 11.6g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine.*

百年好合方孔花錢·背篆書笑·民國(公元1911-1949)·銀質·31.2*1.7mm·重11.6g·中乾82·品相極美。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2838
China: Republican Period (1911-1949 CE), coin-shaped charm with square centre hole, enamelled, obverse inscribed Chang ming fu gui, reverse showing Liu Hai and toad, 45.2*1.5mm, 7.4g *Zhong Qian 80. Extremely fine, rare.*

長命富貴方穿瑛瑯花錢·背劉海戲蟾·民國(公元1911-1949)·45.2*1.5mm·重7.4g·中乾80·極美·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-3,000



2839
China: Republican Period (1911-1949 CE), coin-shaped charm with square centre hole, enamelled, obverse inscribed Chang ming bai sui, reverse showing flowers, 44.6*1.1mm, 8.6g, *Zhong Qian 80. Extremely fine, rare.*

長命百歲方穿瑛瑯花錢·背花卉·民國(公元1911-1949)·44.6*1.1mm·重8.6g·中乾80·極美·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-3,000



2840
China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square centre hole silver, Hammered and hand-chased with fishroe ground on both sides, obverse inscribed Chang ming bai sui, reverse showing chrysanthemum flowers with Tian jin heng li, hallmark on the rim, 45*1.1mm, 15.3g, *Zhong Qian 82. extremely fine, great workmanship, a beautiful piece in excellent condition, rare.*

長命百歲方孔花錢·背菊花·外緣銀樓戳“天津恆利”、“足銀”二枚·清朝(公元1644-1911)·銀質·45*1.1mm·重15.3g·此前面背地張皆為魚子紋·中乾82·品相極美·刻工精湛。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2841
China: Republican Period (1911-1949 CE), coin-shaped charm with square centre hole, silver, obverse inscribed Chang ming bai sui, reverse showing rabbit, 34.1*1.7mm, 8.2g, *Zhong Qian 85. Extremely fine.*

長命百歲方孔花錢·背兔·民國(公元1911-1949)·銀質·34.1*1.7mm·重8.2g·中乾85·品相極美。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2842
China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square centre hole, silver, obverse inscribed Tian xia tai ping, reverse inscribed Bao quan in Manchu script, 27.6*0.9mm, 4.3g, *Zhong Qian Genuine.*

天下太平方孔花錢·背滿文寶泉·清朝(公元1644-1911)·銀質·27.6*0.9mm·重4.3g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-3,000



2843

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square centre hole, silver, obverse inscribed Tian xia tai ping, reverse inscribed Bao quan in Manchu script, 23.8*1.0mm, 3.6g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*.

天下太平方孔花錢·背滿文寶泉·清朝(公元1644-1911)·銀質·23.8*1.0mm·重3.6g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2846

China: Republican Period (1911-1949 CE), coin-shaped charm with square centre hole, obverse inscribed Shao nian ying jun, reverse showing flowers, 32.6*1.2mm, 8.0g, *Extremely fine*.

少年英俊方孔花錢·背花·民國(公元1911-1949)·32.6*1.2mm·重8.0g·品相極美。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2844

China: Republican Period (1911-1949 CE), coin-shaped charm with square centre hole, silver, obverse inscribed Tian he zhi zuo, reverse plain, 44.3*0.5mm, 5.1g, *Zhong Qian 85. Extremely fine*.

天合之作方孔花錢·背花·民國(公元1911-1949)·銀質·44.3*0.5mm·重5.1g·中乾85·品相極美。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2847

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-shaped charm with square centre hole, silver, obverse inscribed Zhuang yuan ji di, reverse showing flowers, 40.4*0.5mm, 5.3g, De He hallmark *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine*.

狀元及第方孔花錢·背花卉·清朝(公元1644-1911)·銀質·40.4*0.5mm·重5.3g·中乾82·品相極美。“德合”銀戳。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2845

China: Republican Period (1911-1949 CE), coin-shaped charm with square centre hole, silver, obverse inscribed Tian xian song zi, reverse plain, 44.8*0.6mm, 7.9g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine, nice workmanship*.

天仙送子方孔花錢·素背·民國(公元1911-1949)·銀質·44.8*0.6mm·重7.9g·中乾82·品相極美。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2848

China: Republican Period (1911-1949 CE), coin-shaped charm with square centre hole, enamelled, obverse inscribed Zhuang yuan ji di, reverse showing squirrels and grapes, 45.2*1.5mm, 5.6g, *Zhong Qian 78. Extremely fine, rare*.

狀元及第方穿瑤花錢·背松鼠葡萄·民國(公元1911-1949)·45.2*1.5mm·重5.6g·中乾78·上美·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-3,000



2849

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), lock-shaped charm, silver, obverse inscribed Chang ming bai sui, reverse showing flowers, 60.1*0.5mm, 7.7g, *Zhong Qian 82. Very special and rare.*

長命百歲掛鎖形花錢·背花卉·清朝(公元1644-1911)·銀質·60.1*0.5mm·重7.7g·中乾82·特殊·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2850

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), double coin-shaped charm, Guangdong mint obverse inscribed Yi fan feng shun wan shi shun yi, reverse inscribed Zhou nian wang xiang ru yi ji xiang, 64.5*4.4mm, 53.4g. *Very special, thick and heavy, rare*

粵爐一帆風順萬事順意花錢·背週年旺相如意吉祥·清朝(公元1644-1911)·64.5*4.4mm·重53.4g·特殊·厚重·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2851

China: Republican Period (1911-1949 CE), a group of seven tokens, *one grade by Zhong Qian 85 (7)*

錢籌一組七枚·包括雙籌廣合方穿花錢·鏡背·民國(公元1911-1949)·30.7*2.3mm·重11.5g·中乾85·品相極美。

Estimate HK\$500-4,000



2852

China: Republican Period (1911-1949 CE), a group of three coin-shaped tokens with square centre hole, obverse all inscribed Huan ji ya wan, reverse inscribed Er fen (2 fen), 5.74g, Yi qian (1 mace), 9.2g, and Shi liang (10 tael), 17.01g, *extremely fine*

錢籌一組三枚·面文環集雅玩·背貳分·壹錢·拾兩·民國(公元1911-1949)·錢徑不一·重量不一·品相極美。

Estimate HK\$500-3,000



2853

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square centre hole, obverse and reverse inscribed Chun feng tao li, with four copulating couples. 36.5*3.0mm, 26.3g, *very fine*

春風桃李秘戲合背方孔花錢·清朝(公元1644-1911)·36.5*3.0mm·重26.3g·厚重。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2856

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square centre hole, obverse inscribed with four characters in seal script reading Feng hua xue yue, reverse with four copulating couples. 32.9*3.3mm, 15.6g. *with green patina, extremely fine*

風花雪月方孔花錢·背秘戲圖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·32.9*3.3mm·重15.6g。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2854

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square centre hole, obverse inscribed with four characters in seal script reading Feng hua xue yue, reverse with four copulating couples. 32.9*3.4mm, 16.6g. *with green patina, extremely fine*

風花雪月方孔花錢·背秘戲圖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·32.9*3.4mm·重16.6g。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2857

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square centre hole, obverse inscribed with four characters reading Feng hua xue yue, reverse with four copulating couples, 47.0x3.5mm, 40.7g. *extremely fine*

風花雪月方孔花錢·背秘戲圖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·47.0x3.5mm·重40.7g。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2855

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square centre hole, obverse inscribed with four characters in seal script reading Feng hua xue yue, reverse with four copulating couples. 34.7*3.1mm, 16.2g. *extremely fine*

風花雪月方孔花錢·背秘戲圖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·34.7*3.1mm·重16.2g。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2858

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square centre hole, obverse inscribed with four characters reading Feng hua xue yue, reverse with four copulating couples, 37.8*3.6mm, 22.0g. *green patina starting to form, extremely fine*

風花雪月方孔花錢·背秘戲圖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·37.8*3.6mm·重22.0g。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2859

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square centre hole, obverse inscribed with four characters reading Feng hua xue yue, reverse with four copulating couples, 48.1x4.0mm, 45.7g. *extremely fine*

風花雪月方孔花錢·背秘戲圖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·48.1x4.0mm·重45.7g°

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2862

China: Republican Period (1911-1949 CE), coin-like charm with square centre hole, obverse inscribed with four characters reading Feng hua xue yue, reverse with four copulating couples, 33.5*1.7mm, 9.9g. *about uncirculated*

風花雪月方孔花錢·背秘戲圖·民國(1911-)·33.5*1.7mm·重9.9g°

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2860

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square centre hole, obverse inscribed with four characters reading Feng hua xue yue, reverse with four copulating couples, 26.6*2.3mm, 8.2g. *extremely fine*

風花雪月方孔花錢·背秘戲圖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·26.6*2.3mm·重8.2g°

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2863

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square centre hole, obverse inscribed with four characters reading Feng hua xue yue, reverse with four copulating couples, 43.2*4.1mm, 35.7g. *very fine*

風花雪月方孔花錢·背秘戲圖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·43.2*4.1mm·重35.7g°

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2861

China: Republican Period (1911-1949 CE), coin-like charm with square centre hole, obverse inscribed with four characters reading Feng hua xue yue, reverse with four copulating couples, 26.5*2.6mm, 10.0g. *about uncirculated*

風花雪月方孔花錢·背秘戲圖·民國(公元1911-1949)·26.5*2.6mm·重10.0g°

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2864

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square centre hole, obverse inscribed with four characters reading Feng hua xue yue, reverse with four copulating couples, 39.3*2.4mm, 16.8g. *extremely fine*

風花雪月方孔花錢·背秘戲圖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·39.3*2.4mm·重16.8g°

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2865

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square centre hole, obverse inscribed with four characters reading Feng hua xue yue, reverse with four copulating couples, 26.9*2.8mm, 10.4g. *extremely fine*

風花雪月方孔花錢·背秘戲圖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·26.9*2.8mm·重10.4g°

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2868

China neighbouring countries, coin-like charm with square centre hole, obverse inscribed with four characters reading Feng hua xue yue, reverse with four copulating couples, 69.3*2.6mm, 57.4g. *with green patina, extremely fine, a nice large size coin*

鄰國風花雪月方孔花錢·背秘戲圖·69.3*2.6mm·重57.4g°

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2866

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square centre hole, obverse inscribed with four characters reading Feng hua xue yue, reverse with four copulating couples, 28.2*1.1mm, 4.8g. *extremely fine*

風花雪月方孔花錢·背秘戲圖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·28.2*1.1mm·重4.8g°

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2869

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911), coin-like charm with square centre hole, obverse inscribed with four characters reading Feng hua xue yue, reverse with four copulating couples, 32.8*2.1mm, 12.7g, *Zhong Qian 78*

風花雪月方孔花錢·背秘戲圖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·32.8*2.1mm·重12.7g·中乾78°

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2867

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square centre hole, obverse inscribed with four characters reading Feng hua xue yue, reverse with four copulating couples, 31*2.7mm, 11.2g. *extremely fine*

風花雪月方孔花錢·背秘戲圖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·31*2.7mm·重11.2g°

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2870

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911), coin-like charm with square centre hole, obverse inscribed with four characters reading Feng hua xue yue, reverse with four copulating couples, 33.4*2.0mm, 12.9g, *Zhong Qian 82. Extremely fine condition, rare.*

風花雪月方孔花錢·背秘戲圖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·33.4*2.0mm·重12.9g·中乾82°品相極佳·少見°

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2871

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911), coin-like charm with square centre hole, obverse inscribed with four characters reading Feng hua xue yue, reverse with four copulating couples, 30.8*2.1mm, 10.2g, *Zhong Qian 80*.

風花雪月方孔花錢·背秘戲圖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·30.8*2.1mm·重10.2g·中乾80°

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2874

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square centre hole, obverse inscribed with four characters reading Ming huang yu ying, reverse with four copulating couples, 43.7*4.2mm, 33.5g. *with green patina, extremely fine*

明皇御影方孔花錢·背秘戲圖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·43.7*4.2mm·重33.5g°

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2872

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square centre hole, obverse inscribed with four characters in running script reading Feng hua xue yue and four characters in seal script reading Ming huang yu ying, reverse with pictorial representations of four copulating couples as well as four characters in seal script reading Si zai ping an, 53.7x4.1mm, 45.2g. *extremely fine, rare*

風花雪月明皇御影方孔花錢·背秘戲圖四災平安·清朝(公元1644-1911)·53.7x4.1mm·重45.2g°少°

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2875

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square centre hole, obverse inscribed with four characters reading Ming huang yu ying, reverse with four copulating couples, 38.2*4.2mm, 28.2g. *extremely fine*

明皇御影方孔花錢·背秘戲圖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·38.2*4.2mm·重28.2g°

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2873

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square centre hole, obverse inscribed with four characters in running script reading Feng hua xue yue and four characters in seal script reading Ming huang yu ying, reverse with pictorial representations of four copulating couples as well as four characters in seal script reading Si zai ping an, 57.6x3.7mm, 49.9g. *extremely fine, rare*

風花雪月明皇御影方孔花錢·背秘戲圖四災平安·清朝(公元1644-1911)·57.6x3.7mm·重49.9g°少°

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2876

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square centre hole, obverse inscribed with four characters reading Ming huang yu ying, reverse with four copulating couples, 39.5*4.3mm, 29.4g. *extremely fine*

明皇御影方孔花錢·背秘戲圖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·39.5*4.3mm·重29.4g°

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2877

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square centre hole, obverse inscribed with four characters reading Ming huang yu ying, reverse with four copulating couples, 44*4.3mm, 39.3g. *extremely fine*

明皇御影方孔花錢·背秘戲圖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·44*4.3mm·重39.3g。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2880

China neighbouring countries, coin-like charm with square centre hole, obverse inscribed with four characters reading Chun hua, reverse showing four copulating couples, 26.8*2.9mm, 7.5g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*.

春花方孔花錢·背秘戲圖·鄰國·26.8*2.9mm·重7.5g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2878

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square centre hole, obverse inscribed with four characters reading Ming huang yu ying, reverse with four copulating couples, 43.2*4.1mm, 35.7g. *extremely fine*

明皇御影方孔花錢·背秘戲圖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·43.2*4.1mm·重35.7g。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2881

China neighbouring countries, coin-like charm with square centre hole, obverse inscribed Chun hua, reverse with pictorial representations of four copulating couples, 39.5*3.3mm, 20.0g, *Zhong Qian 82. rare*

春花方孔花錢·背秘戲圖·鄰國·39.5*3.3mm·重20.0g·中乾82·少。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2879

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911), coin-like charm with round centre hole, obverse inscribed with four characters reading Hua yue yi ren, reverse showing a copulating couple, 28.2*1.7mm, 7.7g, *Zhong Qian 80*

風花雪月圓孔花錢·背秘戲圖·清朝(公元1644-1911)·28.2*1.7mm·重7.7g·中乾80。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2882

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with square centre hole four copulating couples on both obverse and reverse, 44.7x7.2mm, 54.2g, *Thick and heavy in high relief, rare*.

秘戲方孔花錢·清朝(公元1644-1911)·44.7x7.2mm·重54.2g·此錢厚重·高浮雕·少。

Estimate HK\$1,000-2,000



2883
China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE) coin-like charm with square centre hole, four copulating couples on both obverse and reverse, 39.1*5.0mm, 24.6g. *Thick and heavy in high relief, rare. Zhong Qian Genuine*

秘戲方孔花錢·清朝(公元1644-1911)·
39.1*5.0mm·重24.6g·此錢厚重·高浮雕·少。

Estimate HK\$1,000-2,000



2885
China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm with round centre hole five copulating figures on both obverse and reverse, 47.0x3.0mm, 29.2g, *very fine, rare*

五人秘戲圖圓穿花錢·清朝(公元1644-1911)·
47.0x3.0mm·重29.2g·少。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2884
China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), coin-like charm, copulating couple on both obverse and reverse, 44.5x7.1mm, 40.7g. *Thick and heavy in high relief, rare.*

秘戲花錢·清朝(公元1644-1911)·44.5x7.1mm·重
40.7g·厚重·高浮雕·少。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2886
China: Ming-Qing Dynasty (1368-1911 CE), coin-like charm with round centre hole, obverse and reverse showing four copulation scenes, 69.8*6.6mm, 120.5g. *extremely fine, rare*

秘戲圖穿花錢·明清(公元1368-1911)時期·
69.8*6.6mm·重120.5g·少。

Estimate HK\$2,000-4,000



2887

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), a two-piece mirror with the mirror as cap hiding second piece underneath showing scenes of copulation, 84.0*11.6mm, 347.5g. *extremely fine*

合蓋秘戲圖銅鏡·素鏡面內藏秘戲圖鏡背·清朝(公元1644-1911)·84.0*11.6mm·重347.5g·少。

Estimate HK\$500-3,000



2888

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911), coin-like charm with square centre hole, obverse inscribed with four characters reading Feng hua xue yue, reverse with four copulating couples, 27.8*2.1mm, 7.7g, *Zhong Qian 72. Rare*

合背秘戲圖方孔花錢·清朝(公元1644-1911)·27.8*2.1mm·重7.0g·中乾72·少見。

Estimate HK\$1,000-2,000



2889

China neighbouring countries, coin-like charm with round centre hole, obverse inscribed with four characters reading Kuang yong tong bao, reverse showing female genital and human figure, 28.2*2.4mm, 9.5g, *Zhong Qian 85*

寬永通寶圓孔花錢·背女陰人物圖·鄰國·28.2*2.4mm·重9.5g·中乾85。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2890
China neighbouring countries, coin-like charm with square centre hole, obverse showing human figure as god of wealth, reverse inscribed Zhi jue, 28.2*2.4mm, 7.9g, *Zhong Qian 82*.

大黑方孔花錢·背“智覺”·鄰國·28.2*2.4mm·重7.9g·中乾82

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2893
China neighbouring countries, coin-like charm with square centre hole, obverse inscribed Cheng tian bu dong in clerical script, reverse showing three human figures, 26.7*1.8mm, 7.1g, *Zhong Qian 82*.

隸書成田不動方孔花錢·背明王·鄰國·26.7*1.8mm·重7.1g·中乾82°

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2891
China neighbouring countries, coin-like charm with round centre hole, obverse showing human figure as god of wealth, reverse inscribed Jiu bao da hei, 36*2.4mm, 16.1g, *Zhong Qian 85*.

大黑圓孔花錢·背“九寶大黑”·鄰國·36*2.4mm·重16.1g·中乾85°

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2894
China neighbouring countries, coin-like charm with square centre hole, obverse inscribed Ji tian decorated with human figure pulling a horse, plain reverse, 26.7*1.8mm, 3.6g, *Zhong Qian 80*

吉田拽馬方孔花錢·素背·鄰國·26.7*1.8mm·重3.6g·中乾80°

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2892
China neighbouring countries, coin-like charm with square centre hole, obverse inscribed Fu man da bao, reverse showing human figure as god of wealth, 27.2*1.7mm, 6.4g, *Zhong Qian 80*.

福滿大寶方孔花錢·背大黑天神·鄰國·27.2*1.7mm·重6.4g·中乾80°

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2895
China neighbouring countries, coin-like charm with square centre hole, obverse inscribed He gang ba fan in clerical script, reverse inscribed with Fu qian, 24.4*1.5mm, 4.3g, *Zhong Qian 82*

隸屬鶴岡八幡方孔花錢·背“福錢”·鄰國·24.4*1.5mm·重4.3g·中乾82°

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2896
China neighbouring countries, coin-like charm with square centre hole obverse inscribed Tai wan shen she, reverse inscribed Shang dong zhao he shi liu nian, 28.9*1.2mm, 5.1g, *Zhong Qian 88*.

臺灣神社方孔花錢·背“上棟昭和十六年”·鄰國·
28.9*1.2mm·重5.1g·中乾88°

Estimate HK\$500-4,000



2897
China neighbouring countries, coin-like charm with square centre hole, obverse showing seven fairy gods, plain reverse, 27*1.2mm, 3.9g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*

七福神方孔花錢·素背·鄰國·27*1.2mm·重3.9g·中乾真品°

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2898
China Neighbouring Countries, coin-like charm with square centre hole, obverse inscribed six characters of Buddhist incantation, reverse showing foliage, 20.9*1.8mm, 3.9g, *Zhong Qian 90*.

六字明咒方孔花錢·背植物·鄰國·20.9*1.8mm·重3.9g·中乾90°

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2899
China: Republican Period (1911-1949), coin-like charm with square centre hole, obverse inscribed Pu xian shi zu, reverse showing seated Buddhist deity, 43.5*1.8mm, 16.7g, *about uncirculated*. Note: This piece is previously published as No 1223 in *Wan Qian Ji* by Chen Hongxi (*Taizhong 1987*).

普賢世主方孔花錢·背佛教神祇·民國(1911-1949)·
43.5*1.8mm·重16.7g°另:此錢為陳鴻禧著《玩錢集》
(臺中1987)第1223號°

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2900
China: Republican Period (1911-1949), coin-like charm with square centre hole, obverse inscribed Qian shou guan yin, reverse showing seated Buddhist deity, 43.7*2.0mm, 18.8g, *about uncirculated*. Note: This piece is previously published as No 400 in *Wan Qian Ji* by Chen Hongxi (*Taizhong 1987*).

千手觀音方孔花錢·背佛教神祇·民國(1911-1949)·
43.7*2.0mm·重18.8g°另:此錢為陳鴻禧著《玩錢集》
(臺中1987)第400號°

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2901
China: Republican Period (1911-1949), coin-like charm with square centre hole, obverse inscribed Wen shu pu sa, reverse showing seated Buddhist deity, 43.9*1.8mm, 18.5g, *extremely fine*

文殊菩薩方孔花錢·背佛教神祇·民國(1911-1949)·
43.9*1.8mm·重18.5g°

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2902

China: Republican Period (1911-1949): coin-like charm with square centre hole, obverse inscribed Da ri ru lai, reverse showing seated Buddhist deity, 43.5*2.0mm, 19.2g, *extremely fine*. Note: This piece is previously published as No 436 in *Wan Qian Ji* by Chen Hongxi (Taizhong 1987).

大日如來方孔花錢·背佛教神祇·民國(1911-1949)·43.5*2.0mm·重19.2g。另:此錢為陳鴻禧著《玩錢集》(臺中1987)第436號。

Estimate HK\$500-2,000



2903

Korea, coin-shaped charm with square centre hole, obverse inscribed Xiao ti zhong xin, reverse inscribed Ri yue, 24.8*1.6mm, 4.8g, *Zhong Qian Genuine*.

朝鮮孝悌忠信方孔花錢·背日月·24.8*1.6mm·重4.8g·中乾真品。

Estimate HK\$1,000-2,000



2904

Korea, coin-shaped charm with square centre hole, obverse inscribed Shou fu duo nan, reverse inscribed Tian di, 26.8x1.8mm, 6.6g, *traces of cinnabar on both sides, likely a specimen, in excellent condition for type. Zhong Qian 85. Rare*

朝鮮壽多男方孔花錢·背天地·26.8x1.8mm·重6.6g·中乾評分85。母錢樣·面背錢肉可見硃砂斑·品相俊美·少見。

Estimate HK\$2,000-3,000



2905

Korea, coin-shaped charm with square centre hole, obverse inscribed Xiang xin, reverse inscribed You jia, 24.7*1.3mm, 4.0g, *Zhong Qian 75*.

朝鮮香信方孔花錢·背友嘉·24.7*1.3mm·重4.0g·中乾75。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2906

Korea, coin-shaped charm with round centre hole, obverse inscribed Nong zhu, reverse inscribed An xiang, 28.1*1.4mm, 5.0g, *Zhong Qian 75*.

朝鮮弄珠圓孔花錢·背暗香·28.1*1.4mm·重5.0g·中乾85。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2907

Korea, bat-shaped charm with square centre hole, obverse inscribed Shou fu, reverse showing auspicious patterns, 33.6*1.7mm, 5.5g, *about uncirculated*

朝鮮壽富方孔花錢·背吉祥圖案·33.6*1.7mm·重5.5g。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2908

Korea, bat-shaped charm with square centre hole, obverse inscribed Fu gui, reverse inscribed Shou lu, 32.2*1.9mm, 5.0g. *extremely fine*

朝鮮富貴方孔花錢·背壽祿· 32.2*1.9mm·重5.0g°

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2909

Korea, coin-shaped charm with square centre hole, obverse inscribed Wu jun wan nian, reverse inscribed Guo tai min an, 25.7*1.8mm, 5.8g. *extremely fine*

朝鮮吾君萬年方孔花錢·背國泰民安· 25.7*1.8mm·重5.8g°

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2910

China: Republican Period (1911-1949 CE), a group of 6 modern copies including horse plaques from the Ming Dynasty, with varying sizes and weights, *various conditions, viewing recommended (6)*

近代製品包括仿明代馬牌一組6枚·民國(公元1911-1949)·直徑不一·重量不一°

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000





2911

China: Republican Period (1911-1949 CE), a group of 15 religious tokens, most showing Buddhist deity with Chinese writing, includes a 'Bei ping zhong yang yin jing yuan ji nian zhang', 38.4*34.6x1.1m, 13.0g, others with varying sizes and weights, *various conditions, viewing recommended (15)*

漢字銘文宗教紀念章一組15枚·民國(公元1911-1949)·北平中央印經院紀念章·直徑38.4*34.6x1.1mm·重量13.0g·余直徑不一·重量不一。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2912

China Neighbouring Countries, a group of 7 religious tokens with foreign scripts, with varying sizes and weights, *various conditions, viewing recommended (7)*

外國文字銘文宗教紀念章一組7枚·直徑不一·重量不一。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000



2913

South Asia, a group of 14 Java charms, all with various themes and designs, *various weights and conditions, viewing recommended (14)*

爪哇花錢一組14枚·直徑不一·重量不一。

Estimate HK\$1,000-3,000



2914

China: Qing Dynasty (1644-1911 CE), two metallic objects, one in the form of a shield (146.7*1.6mm, 160.6g) and the other in the form of sword (175*35.6*1.4mm), showing patterns of cloud and dragon with unrecognisable characters. *Extremely fine, rare. (2)*

金屬製品二件·其一為圓盾形·146.7*1.6mm, 重160.6g·其二為刀形·175*35.6*1.4mm·均有云紋或龍紋·另有不可識辨之字形·清朝(公元1644-1911)·極美品·少見。

Estimate HK\$500-1,000

END OF CSS92C

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR BUYERS

These conditions set out the terms on which we (Spink China Limited of 4&5/F., Hua Fu Commercial Building, 111 Queen's Road West, Hong Kong) contract with you (Buyer) either as agent on behalf of the Seller or as principal if we are the Seller. You should read these conditions carefully.

1 DEFINITIONS

The following definitions in this condition apply in these conditions.

Buyer's Premium	means the charge payable by you as a percentage of the Hammer Price, at the rates set out in clause 5.1 below;
Blockchain	refers to an internet technology operated by various providers in which a digital ledger of records and transactions is distributed across the entire peer-to-peer network of computer systems using the providers service for the purpose of validation and resilience without a single point of failure commonly known as a "Blockchain";
Catalogue	refers to images and descriptions and all associated information about Lots in the sale whether in printed form or online only form;
Certificate of Authenticity	means a certificate issued by an Expert Committee confirming the authenticity of a Lot;
Digital Wallet	means a software-based system that allows users to receive, store, manage, trade and transfer digital assets. It is a requirement for a buyer of Lots identified as containing an NFT to own, have access and control a Digital Wallet capable of receiving transfers of digital assets utilising the Binance Smart Chain (BSC);
DOT	means a digital ownership token that is built on top of blockchain NFT technologies to be minted by Collectibles which, when minted, will exist on a blockchain (viz. Binance Smart Chain), each with a unique identification code and metadata and each also representing legal and beneficial title to the relevant Collectible to which it is pegged. For the avoidance of doubt, legacy use of terms, references to "Fusion DOT" on related documents shall be interpreted to have the same meaning as "DOT";
Expert Committee	means a committee of experts to whom a Lot may be sent for an extension in accordance with clause 3.4.3;
Forgery	means a Lot constituting an imitation originally conceived and executed as a whole with a fraudulent intention to deceive as to authorship, origin, age, period, culture or source where the correct description as to such matters is not reflected by the description in the catalogue and which at the date of the auction had a value materially less than it would have had if it had been in accordance with the description in the catalogue. Accordingly, no Lot shall be capable of being a Forgery by reason of any damage and/or restoration work of any kind (including re-enamelling);
Hammer Price	means the amount of the highest bid accepted by the auctioneer in relation to a Lot;
Lot	means any item deposited with us for sale at auction and, in particular, the item or items described against any lot number in any catalogue;
NFT	means a non-fungible token, which is a unique digital code or certificate associated with a digital asset located on a Blockchain;
Reserve	the amount below which we agree with the Seller that the Lot cannot be sold;
Seller	means the owner of the Lot being sold by us;
Spink Group	Spink China Limited, Spink and Son Ltd, and our associated companies;
Timed Auction is	an online only auction or e-Auction, which opens and closes on separate specified dates. After the first Lot closes the subsequent Lots will close in set intervals.

2 SPINK CHINA'S ROLE AS AGENT

2.1 All sales undertaken by us either at auction or privately are undertaken either as agent on behalf of the Seller or from time to time, as principal if we are the owner of the Lot. Please note that even if we are acting as agent on behalf of the Seller rather than as principal, we may have a financial interest in the Lot.

2.2 The contract for the sale of the Lot will be between you and the Seller.

2.3 The Seller's sale of the Lot to you is subject to any terms and conditions, disclaimers or exclusions included with any promotional material or catalogue descriptions for the Lot, or otherwise notified to you by the Seller or us on their behalf.

3 BEFORE THE SALE

3.1 Examination of goods

You are strongly advised to examine personally any goods in which you are interested, before the auction takes place. Condition reports are usually available on request. We provide no guarantee to you other than in relation to Forgeries, as set out in clause 5.9 of these Terms and Conditions.

3.2 Catalogue illustrations and descriptions

3.2.1 Catalogue and web illustrations are for guidance only, and should not be relied on by you either to determine the tone, colour or physical condition of any item. No Lot shall be rejected on the grounds of inaccurate reproduction. No Lot illustrated in the catalogue or online shall be rejected on the grounds of cancellation, centring, margins, perforation or other characteristics apparent from the illustration. Estimates of the selling price should not be relied on as a statement that this price is either the price at which the Lot will sell or its value for any other purpose.

3.2.2 All statements made by us as to items sold, whether in our catalogue description, in our condition reports, or during the course of the auction or otherwise, are statements of opinion only and are not and shall not be taken to be statements or representations of fact. We never knowingly offer, exhibit or advertise counterfeits, copies, strikes or reproductions without them being clearly described as, and in no way knowingly represent such items as being the genuine article. Spink reserve the right in forming their opinion to consult and rely upon any expert or authority considered by them to be reliable. Coins and banknotes are graded to accepted UK standards to the best ability of our specialists. You acknowledge that the grading of

coins and banknotes is subjective and may vary from specialist to specialist, as the process is by nature an art and not a science. For this reason, we do not automatically accept and are not bound by the opinions of third party grading services for any purposes including before and after the sale of a Lot. Except in the case of manifest error, should there be any conflict between our opinion or condition report, and a third party opinion or condition report, our opinion or condition report shall take precedent.

3.2.3 Many items are of an age or nature which precludes their being in perfect condition and some descriptions in the catalogue or given by way of condition report make reference to damage and/or restoration. We provide this information for guidance only and the absence of such a reference does not imply that an item is free from defects or restoration nor does a reference to particular defects imply the absence of any others.

3.2.4 Other than as set out in clause 5.13, and in the absence of fraud, neither the Seller nor we, nor any of our employees or agents, are responsible for the correctness of any statement as to the authorship, origin, date, age, attribution, genuineness or provenance of any Lot nor for any other errors of description or for any faults or defects in any Lot. Every person interested should exercise and rely on his own judgment as to such matters.

3.2.5 Lots identified with an NFT symbol or wording to that effect are subject to all clauses of this section 3. There are many risks associated with buying, owning, using, storing and transferring an NFT, including but not limited to the following risks (which you accept) of: cyber-attacks, phishing, hacking, bruteforcing, mining attacks, malware, viruses, loss or corruption of data, changes of protocols, changes and obsolescence of technology, technical incompatibility, forgotten passwords, lost private keys or the NFT or the digital asset related to it otherwise becoming inaccessible or deleted, incorrectly programmed or constructed NFTs, errors or malfunctions affecting the proper functioning or content of Digital Wallets, or affecting the record on the Blockchain, or the accessibility of the digital asset, and other technical errors and malfunctions, as well as financial risks and uncertainties as to the future value and marketability of NFTs, price volatility, taxation and regulatory requirements in relation to NFTs, and/or of the digital asset to which the NFT relates, and/or of associated Digital Wallets and Blockchain transactions in any relevant jurisdiction, third-party service providers or hosts going out of business or otherwise ceasing to provide the services on which the storage, use and transfer of the NFT depends, or such services being disrupted, NFTs being wrongfully attributed to an incorrect online digital wallet or wrongfully minted in breach of third-party rights, artists making and distributing additional copies of the digital asset or artwork to which the NFT relates, and artists assigning intellectual property rights in the

digital asset or artwork to which the NFT relates to third parties. All of these and other risks may

(i) have a materially adverse effect on your enjoyment and the value of the NFT; and
(ii) lead you to lose the NFT, data and transaction records associated with the NFT, your ability to exercise the rights granted, or the Price you have paid for the NFT. You should also consider the implications of your personal data associated with buying an NFT being stored on a publicly accessible Blockchain.

3.2.6 We do not independently review or verify NFT identification, including but not limited to any metadata associated with the NFT, details of the Blockchain on which the NFT is located, processes governing how the NFT can be accessed and therefore make no representations and give no warranties:

(i) that such information is complete and accurate;
(ii) as to the authorship, attribution, authenticity, origin, date, age, period, provenance, source, material, condition, value, marketability, or any other characteristics of the Lot;
(iii) as to the technical details, security, accessibility, usability, transferability, integrity, or any other technical characteristics of the NFT, the digital asset to which the NFT relates, or the Blockchain on which it is located;
(iv) as to the terms of the Smart Contract governing the NFT if the NFT is subject to a Smart Contract, including as to the scope of the rights granted and/or of any obligations or restrictions associated with the NFT, such as any obligation to make additional Smart Contract Payments, including any resale royalty, commission or fee on the sale or transfer of the NFT, or the amount of any such payment, or restrictions on future transfers of the NFT, or as to its lifespan or expiry; and
(v) as to any other characteristics of and risks associated with and/or inherent to NFT's, the digital assets to which they relate, or Blockchain transactions, and our description of any Lot, and any statements and opinions expressed by us, shall not be construed or relied upon as such.

3.2.7 Transfer of ownership of a Lot identified as containing NFT does not generally mean that you acquire any intellectual property rights to reproduce or exploit the image(s) corresponding to the digital asset or physical item(s) contained within the Lot, unless expressly stated in the description and followed by a copyright assignment to the buyer of the Lot, providing the full amount due has been paid by the buyer. Any assignment of copyright which is associated with a Lot containing an NFT shall only become unconditional and effective upon the transfer of the NFT from us to the Buyer. Transfer of the NFT from us to the Buyer shall only be initiated once the Buyer has confirmed receipt of the Physical Items and Digital Items included in any Lot containing an NFT.

3.3 Your Responsibility

You are responsible for satisfying yourself as to the condition of the goods and the matters referred to in the catalogue description.

3.4 Extensions sought at time of sale – Stamps, Covers and other philatelic items (collectively “Philatelic Item(s)”)

3.4.1 If you wish to obtain an expert opinion or Certificate of Authenticity on Philatelic Items in any Lot (other than a mixed Lot or Lot containing undescribed Philatelic Items) you must notify us in writing **not less than forty-eight hours** before the time fixed for the commencement of the first session of the sale.

3.4.2 At the time of making the request you shall provide the reasons why such an opinion or certificate is required by you and specify the identity of your proposed expert which will be subject to agreement by us.

3.4.3 We reserve the right, at our discretion, to refuse a request for an expert opinion or Certificate of Authenticity including (without limitation):

3.4.3.1 where the proposed expert is not known to us; or

3.4.3.2 where the request is made based solely on account of condition where an existing opinion or Certificate of Authenticity to which the Philatelic Item(s) is to be sold by us in relation to cites other faults or defects not included in the catalogue description. You acknowledge that any Philatelic Item(s) accompanied by a Certificate of Authenticity is sold on the basis of that Certificate only and not on the basis of any other description or warranty as to authenticity; or

3.4.3.3 where there is already a recognised certificate relating to the item that was issued less than 5 years ago from the date of the request; or

3.4.3.4 where we will submit the Lot to the Expert Committee.

3.4.4 You acknowledge and accept that the length of time taken by an Expert Committee to reach an opinion will vary depending on the circumstances and in any event is beyond our control.

3.4.5 If you receive any correspondence from the Expert Committee in relation to the Lot, including but not limited to a Certificate of Authenticity, you must provide us with copies of such correspondence no later than 7 days after you receive such correspondence.

3.4.6 You acknowledge that, notwithstanding that a certificate or opinion has been sought under this clause 3.4, you shall pay for the Philatelic Item(s) on receipt of the invoice from us in accordance with the applicable payment provisions set out in these Terms and Conditions, and such money shall be held by us until the certificate or opinion has been issued.

3.4.7 Upon a certificate or opinion being issued by the Expert Committee that does not indicate any material fault in the Philatelic Item(s) that would allow you to return the item, we shall pay to the Seller the relevant proceeds of sale and deliver to you the Philatelic Item(s) once received back from the Expert Committee.

3.4.8 Upon a certificate or opinion being issued by the Expert Committee that does indicate a material fault in the Philatelic Item(s) that would allow you to return the item, we shall refund to you the money paid by you for the Philatelic Item(s) and shall return the Philatelic Item(s) to the Seller.

4 AT THE SALE

4.1 Refusal of admission

Our sales usually take place on our own premises or premises over which we have control for the sale, and we have the right, exercisable at our complete discretion, to refuse admission to the premises or attendance at an auction. You will only be eligible to bid on Lots which include NFT(s) if you have a valid online Digital Wallet in your name and under your control.

4.2 Registration before bidding

All bidders must be registered either by completing a registration form or creating an account online. Please be aware that we usually require buyers to present identification before making a bid at auction, undergo a credit check or provide a trade reference.

If you have not bid successfully with Spink in the past, or you are registering with us for the first time, we reserve the right to require a deposit of up to 50% of the amount you intend to spend. Such deposit will be deducted from your invoice should you be successful. If you are unsuccessful at auction, your deposit will be returned by the same means it was paid to Spink.

Some lots may be designated, prior to the auction, as “Premium lots”, which means a deposit may be required before placing a bid on the item for sale. Information will be posted on our website in such an event.

4.3 Bidding as Principal

When making a bid (whether such bids are made in person or by way of telephone bids operated by Spink, commission or online or email bids), you will be deemed to be acting as principal and will be accepting personal liability, unless it has been agreed in writing, at the time of registration, that you are acting as agent on behalf of a third party buyer acceptable to us.

4.4 Commission Bids

4.4.1 If you give us instructions to bid on your behalf, by using the form provided in our catalogues or via our website, we shall use reasonable endeavors to do so, provided these instructions are received not later than 24 hours before the auction. If we receive commission bids on a particular Lot for identical amounts, and at auction these bids are the highest bids for the Lot, it will be sold to the person whose bid was received first. Commission bids are undertaken subject to other commitments at the time of the sale, and the conduct of the auction may be such that we are unable to bid as requested. Since this is undertaken as a free service to prospective buyers on the terms stated, we cannot accept liability for failure to make a commission bid. You should therefore always attend personally if you wish to be certain of bidding. All commission bids should be sent to 4&5/F, Hua Fu Commercial Building, 111 Queen’s Road West, Hong Kong up till 24 hours prior to the sale.

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, reperfoming, 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, VBG, 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；
區塊鏈	指由各種供應商運營的互聯網技術，其中記錄和交易的數字分類賬分佈在整個對等計算機系統網絡中，使用供應商服務進行驗證和恢復，沒有單點故障俗稱“區塊鏈”；
目錄	指圖像和描述以及有關拍賣品的所有相關信息，無論是印刷形式還是僅在線形式
數位錢包	指一種基於軟件的系統，允許用戶接收、存儲、管理、交易和轉移數位資產。被確定為包含 NFT 的批次的買方要求擁有、訪問和控制能夠使用幣安智能鏈 (BSC) 接收數位資產轉移的數位錢包；
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	指予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；
NFT	指不可替代的代幣，它是與位於區塊鏈上的數字資產相關聯的唯一數字代碼或證書；
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； 指一種僅限在線拍賣，在指定日期開始和結束。在第一個拍賣品落槌後，後續拍賣品將按設定的時間間隔關閉；

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。拍賣品之售價估值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 我們對所售物品所做的所有陳述，無論是在我們的目錄描述、狀況報告中，還是在拍賣過程中或其他方面，都僅是意見陳述，不是也不應被視為事實。我們絕不會故意提供、展示或宣傳仿冒品、複製品、再版或複製品，但將它們明確描述為，並且絕不會故意將此類物品表示為真品。Spink 保留形成意見的權利，以諮詢和依賴他們認為可靠的任何專家或權威。根據我們專家的最佳能力，硬幣和紙幣按照公認的國際標準進行分級。閣下承認硬幣和紙幣的分級是主觀的，並且可能因專家而異，因為該過程本質上是一門藝術，而不是一門科學。出於這個原因，我們不會出於任何目的自動接受第三方評級服務的意見，也不受其約束，包括在拍賣品出售之前和之後。除明顯錯誤外，如果我們的意見或情況報告與第三方意見或情況報告有任何衝突，我們的意見或情況報告應優先。
- 3.2.3 許多物品的年代或性質使其無法處於完美狀態，並且目錄中的某些描述或以狀況報告的方式給出的一些描述提到了損壞和/或修復。我們提供此信息僅供參考，缺少此類參考並不意味著該項目沒有缺陷或修復，也不對特定缺陷的參考意味著不存在任何其他缺陷

3.2.4 除第 5.13 條規定外，在沒有欺詐的情況下，賣方、我們以及我們的任何員工或代理均不對關於作者身份、來源、日期、年齡、歸屬的任何陳述的正確性負責、任何拍品的真實性或出處，或任何其他描述錯誤或任何拍品中的任何故障或缺陷。閣下應對這些事項行使並依靠自己的判斷

3.2.5 標有 NFT 符號或類似措辭的拍賣品受第 3 節所有條款的約束。購買、擁有、使用、存儲和轉讓 NFT 存在許多風險，包括但不限於以下風險（您接受的）：網絡攻擊、網絡釣魚攻擊、黑客攻擊、暴力破解、挖礦攻擊、惡意軟件、病毒、數據丟失或損壞、協議更改、技術更改和過時、技術不兼容、忘記密碼、丟失私鑰或 NFT 或與之相關的數字資產以其他方式變得無法訪問或刪除、錯誤編碼或構建 NFT、影響數位錢包正常運行或內容的錯誤或故障、或影響區塊鏈上的記錄、或數位資產的可訪問性，以及其他技術錯誤和故障，以及有關 NFT 的未來價值和可銷售性、價格波動、稅收和監管的財務風險和不確定性，和/或與 NFT 相關的數位資產，和/或任何相關司法管轄區的相關數位錢包和區塊鏈交易，第三方服務提供商或主機停業或以其他方式停止提供 NFT 的存儲、使用和轉移所依賴的服務，或此類服務被中斷，NFT 被錯誤地歸因於不正確的在線數字錢包或違反第三方權利錯誤地鑄造，藝術家製作和分發的額外副本 NFT 相關的數位資產或藝術品，以及將與 NFT 相關的數位資產或藝術品的知識產權轉讓給第三方的藝術家。所有這些和其他風險可能 (i) 對您的享受和 NFT 的價值產生重大不利影響；和 (ii) 導致您丟失 NFT、與 NFT 相關的數據和交易記錄、您行使所授予權利的的能力或您為 NFT 支付的價格。您還應該考慮與購買存儲在可公開訪問的區塊鏈上的 NFT 相關的個人數據的影響

3.2.6 我們不會獨立審查或驗證 NFT 標識，包括但不限於與 NFT 相關的任何元數據、NFT 所在區塊鏈的詳細信息、管理如何訪問 NFT 的流程，因此不作任何陳述和保證：(i) 此類信息是完整和準確的；(ii) 關於該拍品的作者、歸屬、真實性、來源、日期、年齡、時期、出處、來源、材料、狀況、價值、適銷性或任何其他特徵；(iii) 關於 NFT、與 NFT 相關的數位資產或它所在的區塊鏈的技術細節、安全性、可訪問性、可用性、可轉移性、完整性或任何其他技術特徵；(iv) 如果 NFT 受智能合約約束，則關於管理 NFT 的智能合約的條款，包括授予的權利範圍和/或與 NFT 相關的任何義務或限制，例如任何義務支付額外的智能合約付款，包括 NFT 銷售或轉讓的任何轉售版稅、佣金或費用，或任何此類付款的金額，或對 NFT 未來轉讓的限制，或對其壽命或到期的限制；和 (v) 關於與 NFT、與之相關的數位資產或區塊鏈交易相關和/或固有的任何其他特徵和風險，以及我們對任何拍賣品的描述，以及我們表達的任何陳述和意見，不得被如此解釋或依賴

3.2.7 被識別為包含 NFT 的拍賣品的所有權轉讓通常並不意味著您獲得任何知識產權來複製或利用與該拍賣品中包含的數字資產或物理項目相對應的圖像，除非明確說明及版權已轉讓給該拍品的買方，以及買方已支付全部應付金額。與包含 NFT 的拍賣品相關的任何版權轉讓僅在 NFT 從我們轉讓給買方後才成為無條件且有效的。只有在買方確認收到包含在任何包含 NFT 的批次中的物理物品和數字物品後，才能開始將 NFT 從我們轉移給買方。

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 拍賣時要求評估 — 郵票、信封和其他集郵品（統稱為“集郵品”）

3.4.1 若閣下希望就任何拍賣品的集郵品（混合拍賣品或包含未描述的集郵品的拍賣品除外）獲得專家意見或真品證書，您必須在第一階段的拍賣開始前至少四十八小時以書面形式通知我們。

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。

3.4.3 我們保留自行決定拒絕專家意見或真品證書請求的權利，包括（但不限於）：

3.4.3.1 閣下推薦的專家不為我方認識時；或

3.4.3.2 僅基於我們出售集郵品的現有意見或真品證書引用目錄描述中未包括的其他故障或缺陷的條件提出請求。閣下承認任何附有真品證書的集郵品僅根據該證書出售，而不是基於任何其他關於真品的描述或保證；或

3.4.3.3 自提出請求之日起不到 5 年之前，已有與該項目有關的認可證明書；或

3.4.3.4 我們會將拍品提交給專家委員會

3.4.4 閣下承認並接受專家委員會達成意見所需的時間將視情況而定，並且在任何情況下都超出本公司的控制範圍。

3.4.5 若閣下收到專家委員會關於該拍品的任何信件，包括但不限於真品證書，閣下必須在收到此類信件後的 7 天內向本公司提供此信件之副本。

3.4.6 閣下承認，儘管已根據本第 3.4 條尋求證明或意見，但閣下應在收到我們的發票後根據本條款中規定的適用付款規定支付集郵品的費用，該等款項將由本公司持有，直至專家委員會及出證明或意見。

3.4.7 在專家委員會發出之證明或意見不表明集郵品有任何重大缺陷可以讓您退回該物品後，我們將向賣方支付相關款項，並於從專家委員會收到集郵品後寄回閣下。

3.4.8 在專家委員會發出的證明或意見確實表明集郵品存在重大缺陷並允許您退回該郵品後，我們將退還您為該集郵品支付的款項並應將集郵品退還給賣方

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明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退還給您。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。倘我方確已受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遠期匯率為換算基準，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

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 退貨及取消交易

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，若您未能按照拍賣日相相同的物品退還，本公司將不接受任何退貨或退款之要求。

請注意，拍賣銷售不是批准銷售。拍賣前由您（或您的代表）檢查的拍品，我們已提供狀況報告的拍品和場內投標人（包括代表其他方執行佣金投標的投標人）購買的拍品不得退回，並且銷售取消並要求退款，但根據下文第 5.9 條的偽造情況除外。然後，我們可能會要求將該批拍品退回給我們進行檢查。除第 5.9 條規定外，取消任何拍品的銷售和退還相應的購買價格完全由我們全權酌情決定。如果我們收到的拍品與拍賣日的狀況不同（為免生疑問，包括但不限於任何經過任何清潔、修復、保護工作的物品，出售給您後重新穿孔、壓制、重新塗膠或從第三方持有人處取出的，不視為以與拍賣日期相同的條件退回）

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之結果。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天內完成交易。我們只會在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。

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 不接受以避免關稅為由要求退貨。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，倘若您跟 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，若您於貨物出售後十四日內仍未到取，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

- 該拍賣品為贗品，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贗品，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贗品的原因；
- 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，證明相關拍賣品為贗品，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，證明該拍賣品為贗品。
- 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贗品，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，如收件人身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、預期待款或貨物損失、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，概以英文版為準。



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

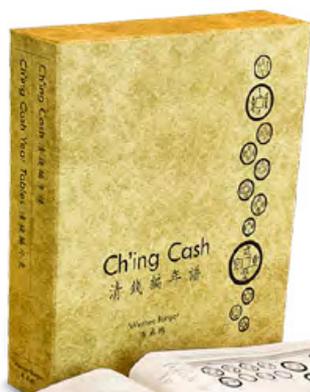
Publication Date: 2016

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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