

Bonhams



**The Trudy & John Neville Cohen Collection
of Chinese Jade and Hardstone Pendants,
Snuff Bottles and Carvings**

Hong Kong | 5 May 2025







Lot 8 (enlarged)

The Trudy & John Neville Cohen Collection of Chinese Jade and Hardstone Pendants, Snuff Bottles and Carvings

Hong Kong | Monday 5 May 2025 at 10am

HIGHLIGHTS PREVIEW

精選拍品預展

Taipei

11 April 2025, 1pm - 6pm
12 - 13 April 2025, 11am - 6pm
B1, Bellavita
No. 28, Songren Road
Xinyi District

台北

2025年4月11日 下午1時至6時
2025年4月12至13日 上午11時至下午6時
Bellavita寶麗廣場 B1 藝文空間
信義區松仁路28號

VIEWING

預展

Hong Kong

1 - 4 May 2025, 10am - 6pm
Bonhams Hong Kong Gallery
10/F, Six Pacific Place,
50 Queen's Road East

香港

2025年5月1至4日 上午10時至下午6時
邦瀚斯藝廊
皇后大道東50號
太古廣場六座10樓



Lot 15 (enlarged)

The Trudy & John Neville Cohen Collection of Chinese Jade and Hardstone Pendants, Snuff Bottles and Carvings

Hong Kong | Monday 5 May 2025 at 10am

BONHAMS (HONG KONG) LTD

11/F, Six Pacific Place
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SALE NUMBER

31422

ILLUSTRATIONS

Front Cover: Lot 52 (enlarged)
Back Cover: Lot 42 (enlarged)

PAYMENT

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VIEWING

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We would like to thank Sam Collier for the design and Mark French for the photography of the catalogue.

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Lot 3 (enlarged)

Our Collections and Bargains

John Neville Cohen

I was fortunate to grow up in a home in Edgbaston Birmingham, built by my grandfather, full of exquisite antiques that certainly influenced my appreciation of them, particularly of the craftsmanship. For my parents, this was not just a hobby but a way of life. Betty and George Cohen's passion for collecting beautiful objects, from antique French furniture to fine china, bronzes, and paintings, created an environment rich in culture for my sister Rayner and myself.

Their discerning eye for quality led them to create a visually stunning home, they collected Royal Worcestershire and Spode porcelain, paintings, and bronzes. They also collected Chinese jade. I believe they started collecting jade in the early 1950's especially vases with lids, attached by chains, all carved out of a single stone! However, it was my parent's fascination with Japanese Netsuke and Inro, representing the pinnacle of Japanese miniature art, which culminated in an important collection and a book detailing their experiences. 'In Search of Netsuke & Inro', which was published in 1974, described their enthusiasm as well as being an important reference work. Trudy and I married in 1969 and have remained happily married ever since, luckily, Trudy's Swiss parents and my parents got on well, and both of us liked our mothers-in-law!



With my wife Trudy's support, we often ventured into the world of antique fairs, seeking treasures that appealed to us. We admired the Japanese Inro, yet not wanting to compete with my parents, led us to explore the realm of lacquer boxes, and we started to build our own collection, these were all featured later in Dad's book.

An intriguing change in direction took place when at an auction at Sotheby's, where the bidding for two Japanese kogos we wanted were sold for far more than our maximum bid, left me with a mixture of disappointment and wonder at the value of our own collection.

It was the discovery of a Chinese stone snuff bottle soon after that auction whilst at 'Estelle Chapman' that introduced the idea to consider another direction. A young assistant had shown me a number of different snuff bottles that started a new chapter in our collecting journey, one filled with curiosity and with lots of potential for new discoveries.

Amongst the many different types I had looked at was a chalcedony 'picture' bottle, that really intrigued me, so much so, I just had to buy it. When I showed Trudy and we had researched snuff bottles we agreed to start a collection, particularly of stone bottles. We both were inspired by the way pictures were formed from the natural markings found within the stone, or how the skin surrounding the stone was used. Trudy, before we were married, was the manageress of a jewellery shop in the centre of Zurich and had studied gemmology, so, she found these really interesting.

We soon got to know Hugh Moss, Robert Hall, and Clare Chu, during our hunt for the finest examples. During many years of collecting bottles, we began to appreciate the beauty and fascination of jade, we had already added quite a few jade snuff bottles and were growing fonder of them.

The quest for antique jade soon becomes a passion that connects collectors to a rich tapestry of history and culture. The Chinese have held jade in the highest esteem for millennia. Each jade is wonderfully carved by hand from a single stone, a craftsmanship that modern pieces seldom match.

The pursuit of our jade treasures began modestly, with the acquisition, after snuff bottles of a few jade pendants, these were select pieces that Richard Marchant introduced to us. We knew Richard well from many years of collecting snuff bottles and we were very intrigued by these pendants, and Richard promised to give us first refusal on any pendants he found.

Our search quickly grew into a fervent quest for more, we kept an eye on the main auction rooms, dealers such as Roger Keverne, Robert Kleiner, and Spink's, but we soon learnt that it was far easier, if one had the funds, to buy fine snuff bottles than it was to buy fine pendants. Our discovery through Bob Hall that his wife Lindsey Hall had a small private pendant collection which, she was prepared to sell, soon became a treasured addition to our own.



Our social circle expanded, bringing together a diverse group of interesting people united by our shared appreciation of snuff bottles and jade masterpieces. From the Hunters in Los Angeles, who privately showed us their impressive collection of bottles, to the connections with other collectors and dealers that enriched our experience.

Some were amusing, like Robert Kleiner senior, a fellow collector whose playful banter at auctions belied a mutual respect. Invariably his comment on seeing me arrive was quite a loud "Oh No!" But our paths rarely crossed in competition, as each of us were seeking different lots.

“All forms of collecting have the advantage of the connections forged along the way.”

In 1987 'The International Chinese Snuff Bottle Convention' was held in London and Bob Hall mounted a non-selling exhibition of our pendants, rather than a display of snuff bottles, and for this event a poster was published. We believe this was the first large exhibition of Chinese pendants from this period. The only previous exhibitions known, were held by Liberty's of London, in 1919 and 1925, that consisted of a small number entitled 'Jade Amulets'.

We had started collecting in the early 1970's Japanese lacquer boxes and Chinese snuff bottles, then from the early 1980's we concentrated on Chinese pendants (mostly jade) and our collecting days ended in the 1990's, with only the odd addition a few years later. However, we have also had experience of collecting Edwardian satinwood furniture, bronzes, and Jensen 541S & CV8 cars, in all a lot of collecting!

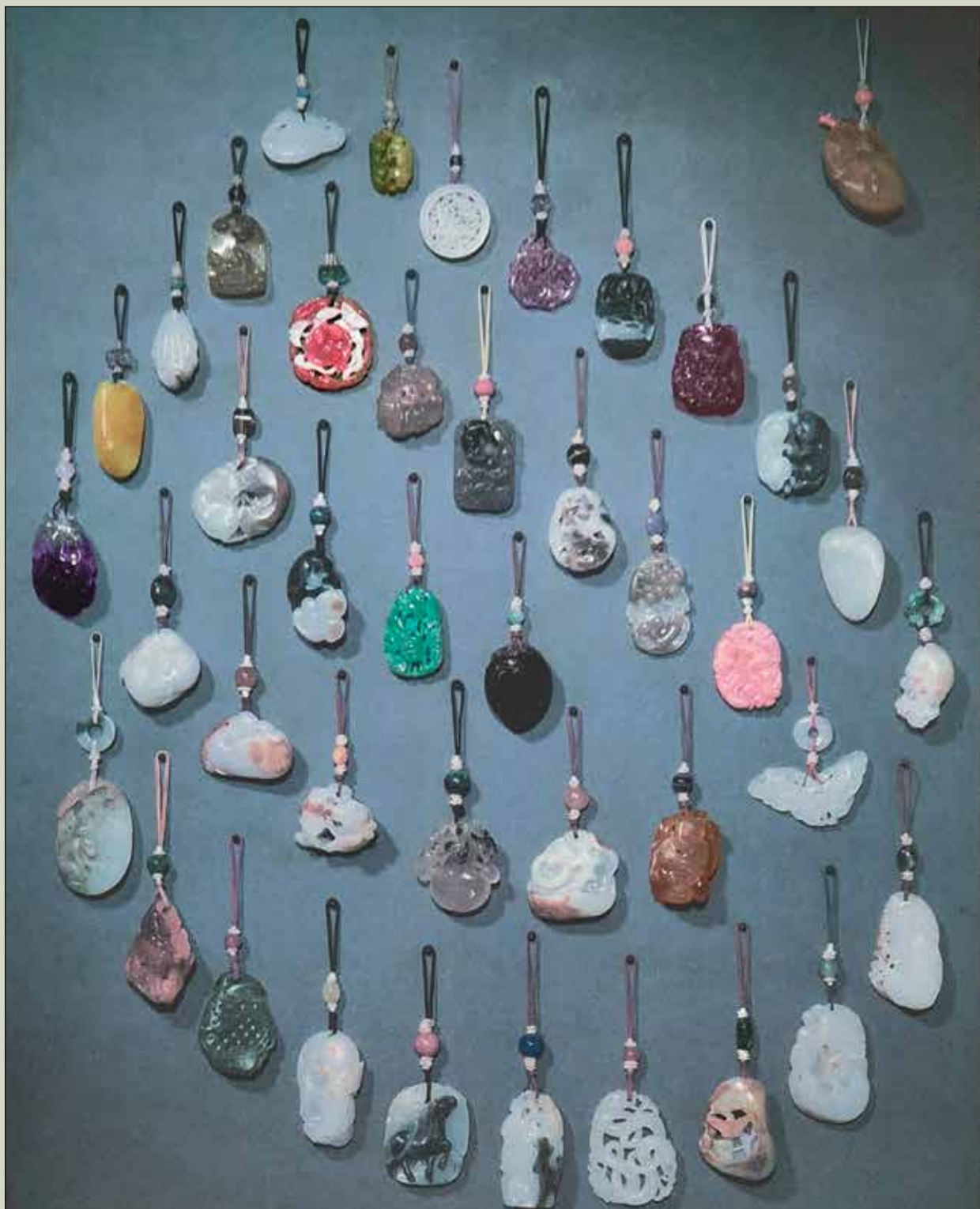


Now, looking back, most collectors begin with the aim of finding a bargain, but what I have learnt is that the few items that we considered a cheap bargain did not do all that well.

The real bargains were the pieces that seemed far too expensive at the time. The ones I felt we had to have, when I just couldn't stop bidding even though the price seemed daunting. I had to continue above my maximum bid, driven by a mixture of passion and impulse, until at last the item was ours. It was then that the worry would set in! The nagging doubt lingered, and I was feeling guilty for spending so much. At such times I would have to handle it and remind myself of the superb quality and the rarity.

Much later, it was these that not only became the most cherished parts of our collection, but surprisingly, it was these that also proved to be the very best bargains of all! We have now decided it is time for our treasures to find new owners. We only pay to be custodians for a while, but I cannot help feeling a bit sad when it's time to pass them on.

“ *So, we wish the new owners much pleasure, happy collecting and that your purchases will become your most treasured bargains.* ”



CHINESE PENDANTS

from the Collection of Trudy and John Cohen
Monday October 12th - Sunday October 18th 1987.
10 a.m. — 5 p.m.

Exhibited by Robert Hall,
36 Formosa Street, Little Venice, London W9 2QA. Tel: 01-286 0809

我們的雅藏與珍選

John Neville Cohen

我很幸運能在伯明翰埃德巴斯頓一所由我祖父建造的房子裏長大，裏面擺滿了美輪美奐的古董。這無疑影響了我對它們的欣賞，尤其是對當中工藝的熱愛。對我父母來說，這不僅是一種愛好，更是一種生活方式。Betty Cohen和George Cohen對收藏美物的熱情，橫跨古董法式家具到精緻瓷器、青銅器和畫作，為我和妹妹Rayner創造了一個充滿文化氛圍的環境。

他們憑著品味獨到的眼光，打造了視覺效果令人驚嘆的家。他們的收藏不僅有皇家伍斯特和斯波德瓷器、畫作和青銅器，還有中國玉器。

我相信他們從1950年代初開始收藏玉器，尤其是帶蓋的玉瓶，蓋子與瓶身以鏈條相連，且均由整塊玉料雕琢而成！

然而，我父母對日本根付 (Netsuke) 和印籠 (Inro) 更為著迷。這些作品代表了日本微型藝術的最高成就，形成了一個重要而頂尖的收藏，並衍生了一本詳細記錄其收藏歷程的圖錄——《In Search of Netsuke & Inro》。這本書出版於1974年，不僅展現了他們的熱情，也成為了一部重要的參考著作。

我與妻子Trudy於1969年共結連理，至今依然幸福美滿。幸運的是，特魯迪的瑞士父母與我的父母相處融洽，我們也非常敬愛彼此的母親！

在妻子的支持陪伴下我們經常出入古董展覽，尋找那些吸引我們的珍寶。我們欣賞日本印籠，但為了不與父母的收藏有衝突，我們轉而探索漆器的領域，並開始建立自己的收藏。這些後來都在父親的著作中有所提及。

我們收藏路上的有趣轉折發生在一次蘇富比拍賣會上。我們心儀的兩件日本香盒 (kogo) 最終以遠超我們預算的價格成交，這讓我既失望又對自己藏品的價值感到驚嘆。

就在那次拍賣後不久，我在Estelle Chapman那裏發現了一件石製的中國鼻煙壺，這讓我開始考慮轉向新的收藏方向。當時一位年輕的助理向我展示了幾件不同的鼻煙壺，這開啟了我們收藏旅程的新篇章，那是充滿了好奇與無數新發現的可能。

在眾多鼻煙壺中，一件以圖畫裝飾的玉髓鼻煙壺特別吸引我，以至我毫不猶豫地買下了它。當我向Trudy分享並一起研究鼻煙壺後，我們決定開始收藏這類藝術品，尤其是以石作為材質的。我們都被利用玉石天然紋理的俏色巧雕，或是原石皮色被巧妙運用的工藝所吸引。Trudy在我們結婚前曾是蘇黎世市中心一家珠寶店的經理，並學習過寶石學，因此她對這些特別感興趣。

在搜尋品質上乘的鼻煙壺時，我們很快結識了收藏家莫士搵 (Hugh Moss)、Robert Hall先生和柯莉爾·瞿女士 (Clare Chu)。經過多年的蒐藏，我們開始欣賞到玉器的美與魅力，並陸續收藏了不少玉製鼻煙壺，對它們的喜愛也與日俱增。

對古董玉器的探索很快變成一種熱情，將收藏家與豐富的歷史和文化聯繫在一起。幾千年來，中國人一直對玉器推崇備至。每件玉器都是由整塊玉石手工雕刻而成，這種工藝是現代作品難以企及的。

我們的玉器收藏適度地開展，始於幾件玉珮，這些是理查德·馬錢特 (Richard Marchant) 向我們推薦的精品。

我們因多年收藏鼻煙壺而與理查德相熟，這些玉珮深深吸引了我們，而理查德也承諾，只要找到新的玉珮，都會優先讓我們挑選。

我們的收藏越加熱烈，並關注各大拍賣行，以及像Roger Keverne、Robert Kleiner和Spink's這樣的古董商。沒多久，我們發現如果有資金的話，購買精美的鼻煙壺遠比購買精美的玉珮容易得多。通過Bob Hall，我們得知他的妻子Lindsey Hall有個小型的玉珮收藏，並願意出售，而這批玉珮很快成為我們收藏中的珍貴部分。



所有形式的收藏都有一個共同優勢，那就是在過程中建立的聯繫。

我們的社交圈不斷擴大，匯聚了許多有趣的人，大家因對鼻煙壺和玉器的共同熱愛而結緣。從洛杉磯的Hunters夫婦——他們私下向我們展示了令人驚嘆的鼻煙壺收藏——到與其他收藏家和古董商交流，這些都豐富了我們的經歷。

有些經歷很是耐人尋味，比如與資深收藏家Robert Kleiner的互動。他在拍賣會上的玩笑之下是對彼此的尊重。每次見到我，他總會大聲說一句「哦，不！」但我們很少在競拍中正面交鋒，因為我們各自追求的拍品不同。

1987年，國際中國鼻煙壺大會（The International Chinese Snuff Bottle Convention）在倫敦舉行，Bob Hall為我們的玉珮收藏策劃了一場展覽，不作出售，又非單純展示鼻煙壺，並為此活動發行了海報。我們相信這是當時首次大規模的中國玉珮展覽。此前已知的唯一展覽是由倫敦利伯提（Liberty's）於1919年和1925年舉辦的，其中包括少量名為「玉護身符」的展品。

我們從1970年代初開始收藏日本漆盒和中國鼻煙壺，隨後1980年代初起專注於珮飾（主要是玉器），直到1990年代結束了我們的收藏生涯，只是幾年後偶爾添置幾件。不過，我們還曾收藏過愛德華時期的緞木家具、青銅器，以及Jensen 541S和CV8汽車，總之收藏了形形色色的東西！



如今回顧，大多數收藏家最初都希望撿到便宜，但我學到的是，那些我們認為划算的東西，最終並未帶來太多驚喜。

真正的「划算」反而是那些當時看似價格高昂的物品。那些讓我無法停止競拍，即使價格令人卻步也必須擁有的東西，才是真正的寶藏。在激情與衝動的驅使下，我不得不超出預算繼續競價，直到最終拍下。然而，隨之而來的卻是擔憂！那種揮之不去的疑慮讓我感到內疚，覺得自己花費過多。這時，我會把玩這些藏品，提醒自己它們卓越的品質與稀有。

多年後，這些藏品不僅成為我們收藏中最珍貴的部分，更驚訝的是，它們也被證明是最划算的交易！

如今，我們決定讓這些寶藏尋找新的主人。我們只是暫時的守護者，但這個時刻來臨時，我仍不禁感到一絲傷感。因此，我們祝願新主人能從中獲得無盡的樂趣，享受收藏帶來的喜悅，並希望這些能成為你們「物超所值」的收藏。



1

1
**A WHITE JADE 'DOG BITING PAW'
 PENDANT**

18th/19th century
 The pebble expertly carved in the form of a playful, reclining canine, the head with flattened forehead turned towards its back, one rear paw tenderly touching its mouth, the tail curling gracefully into a loop, the stone of even pale white tone, attached to a chord with seed pearls and nephrite bead.
 4.8cm (1 7/8in) long.

HKD10,000 - 15,000

十八/十九世紀 白玉犬珮

Provenance:

S. Marchant & Son, London
 Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P3,
 acquired from the above in 1982

來源：
 倫敦古董商S. Marchant & Son
 Trudy及John Cohen，收藏編號P3，1982年
 購於上者

In Chinese culture, dogs symbolise loyalty, protection, and good fortune, often embodying steadfast relationships and trustworthiness. As vigilant guardians, they are associated with alertness and are depicted in art as protectors. Hunting dogs also reinforced associations with the Manchu aristocracy's traditional hunting culture and military heritage.

Compare with a related small white jade carving of a dog, 18th century, which was sold at Christie's Hong Kong, 26 November 2014, lot 3130.

在中國文化中，狗象徵忠誠，守護和福氣，代表穩固的關係和信賴。牠們靈敏、警覺，並在藝術作品中被描繪成守護者。而獵犬的形象也增強了與滿清貴族傳統狩獵文化和軍事傳統的聯想。

比較一件十八世紀白玉犬，售於香港佳士得，2014年11月26日，拍品編號3130。



2

2
**A WHITE JADE 'PAIR OF BADGERS'
 PENDANT**

18th/19th century
 Meticulously carved and pierced with tender elegance as two badgers, one larger, one smaller, meet with gentle paws touching in playful affection, their tails curling in graceful arcs, the stone of even pale white tone, attached to a chord with seed pearls and blue agate bead.
 5cm (2in) long.

HKD15,000 - 20,000

十八/十九世紀 白玉雕雙獾珮

Provenance:

S. Marchant & Son, London
 Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P10,
 acquired from the above in 1987

來源：
 倫敦古董商S. Marchant & Son
 Trudy及John Cohen，收藏編號P10，1987
 年購於上者

The badger, known for its alertness and loyalty, is often depicted in pairs in traditional Chinese art forms. And the word 'badger' (獾 *huan*) is a homophone for 'joy' (歡 *huan*), and thus the depiction of double-badger as seen in the present lot, symbolises 'conjugal joy.' This imagery serves as a metaphor for parents enjoying longevity and a joyful old age, as well as representing the harmonious and blissful union of a loving couple.

See a similar white jade double-badger pendant, 18th/19th century, illustrated in *Virtuous Treasures: Chinese Jades for the Scholar's Table*, Hong Kong, 2008, p.179. See also a similar white jade double-badger group, 18th/19th century, which was sold in these rooms, 29 May 2024, lot 465.

獾機警、忠誠，在中國傳統藝術中經常被描繪成對。「獾」與「歡」諧音，此玉雕上的兩隻獾寓意「合歡」，多用以祝福父母長壽，安享晚年，也代表夫婦和順。

參考一件清十八至十九世紀白玉雙獾，著錄於《閣有天珍：中國文房玉雕》，香港，2008年，頁179。另有一例售於香港邦瀚斯，2024年5月29日，拍品編號465，可供比較。

3

A RARE WHITE JADE 'ENTWINED DRAGONS' PENDANT

18th/19th century

Deftly carved and pierced with three archaistic dragons with bifurcated tails coiling and weaving, each chasing the tail of the other, their sinuous bodies intertwining, the stone of sleek pale white tone, attached to a chord with seed pearls and pink glass bead. 6.5cm (2 1/2in) long.

HKD120,000 - 150,000

十八/十九世紀 白玉鑲雕龍紋珮

Provenance:

S. Pearson, 1986

Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P9, acquired from the above in 1986

Exhibited:

The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants, Robert Hall Gallery, London, 1987 (illustrated on the exhibition poster)

來源：

S. Pearson, 1986年

Trudy及John Cohen, 收藏編號P9, 1986年購於上者

展覽：

《The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants》, Robert Hall Gallery, 倫敦, 1987年 (列於展覽海報)

The motif of entwined serpents or dragons first emerged during the Warring States period and was later revived as an archaistic design between the Song and early Ming periods. By this time, the original iconography of the Warring States had been lost, and the serpents were depicted with the heads of *chilong*. Compare with a related white jade 'entwined snake' pendant, late Song to Ming dynasty, illustrated in *Chinese Jades from the Collection of the Seattle Art Museum*, Seattle, 1989, p.69, no.45. Compare also with a related white jade 'dragon' pendant, 18th century, of similarly twisting serpent-like dragons, illustrated by J.Ayers, *Chinese and Japanese Works of Art in the Collection of Her Majesty the Queen*, vol.III, London, 2016, p.770, no.1806.

蛇或龍交纏的紋樣早於戰國時期出現, 及至宋、明初復為仿古風格, 演變為蛇身螭龍首的形象。比較一件宋代晚期至明代白玉蛇紋珮, 著錄於《Chinese Jades from the Collection of the Seattle Art Museum》, 西雅圖, 1989年, 頁69, 編號45。另比較一件十八世紀白玉龍紋珮, 紋飾類近, 見J.Ayers著《Chinese and Japanese Works of Art in the Collection of Her Majesty the Queen》, 卷三, 倫敦, 2016, 頁770, 編號1806。



Another view





4



5

4
**A TWO-COLOURED BLACK AND WHITE
 JADE 'TWO BADGERS AND
 BAT' PENDANT**

18th/19th century
 The pebble skilfully carved and hollowed as two badgers tenderly touching each other's paws and cleverly divided into white jade and black jade, the reverse with an auspicious bat, attached to a chord with seed pearls and crystal bead.
 4.2cm (1 5/8in) high.

HKD25,000 - 35,000

十八/十九世紀 墨白玉巧雕雙獾佩

Provenance:
 Robert Hall, London
 Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P48,
 acquired from the above

來源：
 倫敦古董商Robert Hall
 Trudy及John Cohen，收藏編號P48，購於上者

The present lot exemplifies the craftsman's creative use of the jade's natural hues and textures. The distinct separation of colours, with its striking black-and-white contrast, creates a powerful visual impact.

The badger, known for its alertness and loyalty, is often depicted in pairs in traditional Chinese art forms. The word 'badger' 獾 *huan* is a homophone for 'joy' 歡 *huan*, and thus the depiction of double-badger as seen in the present lot, symbolises 'conjugal joy.' This imagery serves as a metaphor for parents enjoying longevity and a joyful old age, as well as representing the harmonious and blissful union of a loving couple.

See a related jade 'double-badger' carving, Qing dynasty, in the collection of the Henan Provincial Museum, illustrated in *Zhongguo chuanshi yuqi quanji* (Complete collection of Chinese jades), vol.6, Beijing, 2010, p.202. See also a white jade 'double-badger' carving of similar shape and size, 18th/19th century, which was sold at Bonhams New York, 30 October 2017, lot 26.

工匠借玉色巧雕設計，黑白對比鮮明，營造出強烈的視覺衝擊。獾機警、忠誠，在中國傳統藝術中經常被描繪成對。「獾」與「歡」諧音，此玉雕上的兩隻獾寓意「合歡」，多用以祝福父母長壽，安享晚年，也代表夫婦和順。

參考河南博物院所藏一件清代玉雕雙獾，著錄於《中國傳世玉器全集》，卷六，北京，2010年，頁202。紐約邦瀚斯曾售一件十八/十九世紀白玉雙獾，尺寸風格相似，2017年10月30日，拍品編號26。

5
**A WHITE AND RUSSET MINIATURE
 'RECLINING DOG' PENDANT**

18th century
 Delicately carved with the head turned sharply to its left, with large bulbous eyes beneath pricked ears, the front paws extending forward, the long tail sweeping across its left haunch forming a loop, the stone of pale white tone with russet-brown patches, attached to a chord with seed pearls and green glass bead.
 3cm (1 1/4in) long.

HKD10,000 - 15,000

十八世紀 黃玉犬

Provenance:
 Robert Hall, London
 Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P40,
 acquired from the above

來源：
 倫敦古董商Robert Hall
 Trudy及John Cohen，收藏編號P40，購於上者

The present lot presents a vivid and elegantly refined portrayal, distinguished by its lifelike quality and adorable charm. It exhibits exceptional craftsmanship, with intricate details meticulously depicting the dog's facial features, paws, tail, and other detailed elements. The yellow-and-white jade material forms natural markings on the dog's body, harmoniously integrated into the overall design.

Rooted in Manchurian cultural traditions, the Qing Imperial Court upheld a longstanding practice of keeping dogs, a custom particularly cherished by several prominent rulers. Among them, the Yongzheng and Qianlong Emperors, and the Empress Dowager Cixi were well known for their fondness for dogs. This affinity extended to the commissioning of artworks portraying the Imperial pets, such as *Shi jun quan tu* (Ten Paintings of Prized Dogs) by Giuseppe Castiglione. The present lot's imagery may well be inspired by a pet dog from the Qing Court of that era.

See a celadon jade figure of dog of similar posture, Qing dynasty, which was sold at Sotheby's Hong Kong, 29 November 2017, lot 87.

此器雕工嫺熟，栩栩如生，造型溫馴可愛。工匠細膩地雕琢出五官、爪子、尾巴等細節，運用玉材天然黃白紋理，整體造型流暢自然。

滿洲文化敬重大隻，清朝宮廷亦有豢養。盛清諸帝，特別是雍正帝、乾隆帝，及慈禧太后對其尤為溺愛，郎世寧更曾奉詔寫生一系列的「十駿犬」圖。此玉雕造型寫實，或受其啟發。

參考一件清代青白玉臥犬，售於香港蘇富比，2017年11月29日，拍品編號87。

6

A WHITE JADE MYTHICAL BEAST PENDANT

18th century
Carved in the form of a small, crouching *luduan*, its powerful paws stretched forward, the mythical beast with a single horn extending elegantly down its back, while a sprig of *lingzhi* fungus is clasped gently in its mouth, the stone of even white tone, attached to a chord with seed pearls and amethyst bead.
2.5cm (1in) long.

HKD20,000 - 30,000

十八世紀 白玉雕角端珮

Provenance:

S. Marchant & Son, London
Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P7,
acquired from the above in 1983

來源：

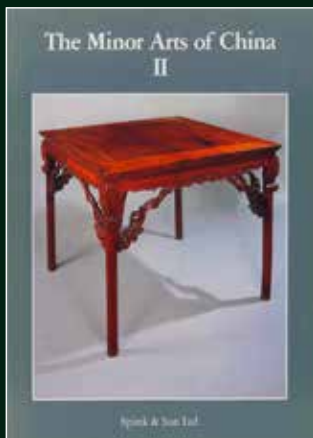
倫敦古董商S. Marchant & Son
Trudy及John Cohen, 收藏編號P7, 1983年
購於上者

The mythical beast depicted in the present lot is likely a *luduan*, a creature believed to possess extraordinary abilities, including traveling great distances within a single day, and fluency in numerous languages. As noted in the *Song shu* (Book of Song): 'The *luduan* can travel 18,000 *li* in one day and understands the languages of the four barbarian tribes.' Renowned for its sense of justice and capacity to discern good from evil, the *luduan* often appears in scholarly jade carvings, symbolising a scholar's intelligence and wisdom.

See a small white jade mythical beast similarly carved in a recumbent posture, grasping a *lingzhi* spray in its jaws, 18th/19th century, which was sold at Sotheby's London, 10 May 2017, lot 35.

此器應為角端，是傳說中的神獸。據《宋書·符瑞志》載：「角端者，日行萬八千里，又曉四裔之語。」又因其剛正不阿，具區分善惡的能力，常被應用於玉器製作。文人喜戴，寓意聰明睿智，能辨賢能。

參考一件十八/十九世紀白玉瑞獸把件，姿態類似，口銜靈芝，售於倫敦蘇富比，2017年5月10日，拍品編號35。



7

A TWO-COLOURED GREEN AND HONEY-BROWN 'DOUBLE-BADGER' PENDANT

18th century
The pebble intricately carved and pierced as two badgers with their paws touching tenderly, one badger of pale yellow tone, the other of olive-green tone, attached to a chord with seed pearls and agate bead.
3.5cm (1 3/8in) high.

HKD20,000 - 30,000

十八世紀 巧雕雙獾玉珮

Provenance:

Spink & Son Ltd., London
Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P41,
acquired from the above by 1985

Published, Illustrated and Exhibited:

Spink & Son Ltd., *The Minor Arts of China II*, London, 1985, p.118, no.233
The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants, Robert Hall Gallery, London, 1987 (illustrated on the exhibition poster)

來源：

倫敦古董商Spink & Son Ltd.
Trudy及John Cohen, 收藏編號P41, 1985年
購於上者

出版及展覽：

Spink & Son Ltd., 《The Minor Arts of China II》, 倫敦, 1985年, 頁118, 編號233
《The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants》, Robert Hall Gallery, 倫敦, 1987年 (列於展覽海報)

Badgers, known for their loyalty, are often seen in pairs. The word 'badger' (獾 *huan*) is a homophone for 'joy' (歡 *huan*), and thus the depiction of double-badgers symbolises 'conjugal joy.' In the present lot, the two badgers, exquisitely carved to highlight the natural yellow and olive-green hues of the stone, encapsulate the traditional philosophical concept of *yin* and *yang*, extending to represent the harmonious relationship between husband and wife, adding resonance to this extraordinary piece.

See a related jadeite 'double-badger' pendant, Qing dynasty, in the collection of the Lüshun Museum, illustrated in *Zhongguo chuanshi yuqi quanji* (Complete collection of Chinese jades), vol.6, Beijing, 2010, p.203.

See also a related white jade 'double badgers' group, 18th/19th century, which was sold at Sotheby's Hong Kong, 31 May 2017, lot 1.

獾機警、忠誠，在中國傳統藝術中經常被描繪成對。「獾」與「歡」諧音，此玉雕上的兩隻獾寓意「合歡」，多用以祝福父母長壽，安享晚年，也代表夫婦和順。此器中的雙獾首尾相對，采俏色之法，對比玉質天然色澤，呼應古代中國的陰陽哲理，如同夫婦之間的平衡和諧，別具意義。

旅順博物館藏一件清代翡翠雙獾珮，著錄於《中國傳世玉器全集》，卷六，北京，2010年，頁203，可作參考。另見香港蘇富比所售一件十八/十九世紀白玉雙獾，2017年5月31日，拍品編號1。



6



7

8

A SUPERB WHITE, RUSSET AND OLIVE-TONE JADE SEAL-PENDANT

Suzhou, 18th century

Expertly carved with the playful form of a rabbit at the foot of a rocky outcrop, while at the top, a mythical beast with black eyes, horn and ears, stands watch near a gnarled rock issuing orchids, on the reverse, a hunter with bow drawn aims at the mythical beast, while a figure with black cap is concealed among the rocks, the underside with a seal face carved with seal script, the chord with seed pearls and blue quartz bead. 6.5cm (2 1/2in) high.

HKD200,000 - 300,000

十八世紀 蘇作白玉人物瑞獸紋鈕印
印文：天下英雄入彀中

Provenance:

S. Marchant & Son, London
Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P51,
acquired from the above in 1982

Exhibited:

*The Trudy and John Cohen Collection
of Chinese Pendants*, Robert Hall Gallery,
London, 1987 (illustrated on the exhibition
poster)

來源：

倫敦古董商S. Marchant & Son
Trudy及John Cohen，收藏編號P51，1982年
購於上者

出版及展覽：

《The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of
Chinese Pendants》，Robert Hall Gallery，
倫敦，1987年（列於展覽海報）



Two views

The carving of the present lot might depict the event of 'A *Qilin* Captured during a Western Hunt' (*xishou huo lin*), as recorded in the *Spring and Autumn Annals (Chunqiu)* by Confucius. In 481 BCE, Duke Ai of Lu led a hunting expedition with his entourage. While they were pursuing wild animals, a large mythical beast with a single-horn suddenly appeared. Startled, the beast fled but was eventually struck by an arrow shot by one of the Duke's attendants, Chu Shang, and was captured. Later, Confucius identified the creature as a *qilin* and lamented, 'My path has reached its end,' imbuing the event with profound symbolic significance. From that moment, Confucius ceased writing.

The inscription on the seal reads '天下英雄入彀中' (*Tianxia yingxiong ru gou zhong*), which could be translated as 'All the heroes under the heaven have come under my control.' This phrase is documented in *Collected Stories from the Tang Dynasty (Tangzhiyan)* and is attributed to Emperor Taizong (598-649) of the Tang dynasty.

青白玉質，帶皮。通景雕山岩峭壁，有瑞獸、野兔遊走，獵人舉起弓箭，瞄準獵物，另有一人隱伏於高處。此器巧妙利用籽料的自然斑紋俏色雕琢，層次豐富，意趣盎然。此器應取材至「西狩獲麟」的典故。據《春秋》載，魯哀公十四年（公元前481年）西狩於大野，其車伏鉏商獲麟。麟為仁獸，孔子在知道麟被捕獲後，感懷其抱負不得實現，因而絕筆。

印文「天下英雄入彀中」，典出《唐摭言》：「天下英雄入吾彀中矣」，為唐太宗（598-649）一次目睹進士人才濟濟而有所感慨。



Seal face (detail)





9

**A FINE AQUAMARINE GLASS
'BAMBOO' PENDANT**

19th century

Naturalistically modelled as a flattened four-node bamboo section with leaves on both the front and back, with a pink quartz bead and seed pearls attached to the pendant string. 5cm (2in) high.

HKD15,000 - 20,000

十九世紀 藍料仿海藍寶竹節形珮

Provenance:

Arthur Gadsby
Robert Kleiner, London
Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P72,
acquired from the above in 1996

來源：

Arthur Gadsby
倫敦古董商Robert Kleiner
Trudy及John Cohen，收藏編號P72，
1996年購於上者

The present lot, carved in the form of a bamboo section with segmented nodes, symbolises the auspicious wish for 'every step bringing in more success' (節節高升 *jiejie gaosheng*). See a white jade bamboo paperweight of similar size and shape, Qing dynasty, in the Qing Court Collection, in the Palace Museum, Beijing, illustrated in *The Complete Collection of Treasures of the Palace Museum: Small Refined Articles of the Study*, Shanghai, 2009, pl.144, p.162.

See a related aquamarine glass 'badgers' pendant, 19th century, which was sold at Sotheby's Hong Kong, 26 May 2021, lot 174.

本拍品取材自竹子生長形態，賦予節節高升的寓意，深受喜愛。參考清宮舊藏一件清代白玉竹節鎮紙，尺寸造型相似，現存於北京故宮，著錄於《故宮博物院藏文物珍品大系：文玩》，上海，2009年，圖版144，頁162。

此器材質獨特，類似的例子可參考一件十九世紀藍料仿海藍寶雙獾，售於香港蘇富比，2021年5月26日，拍品編號174。

10

**A FINE TOURMALINE 'BAMBOO AND
PEACH' OPENWORK PENDANT**

19th century

Of irregular form, carved in openwork with leafy sprays and branches bearing ripe peaches, framed by the contours of bamboo nodes, the translucent pink stone with crystalline inclusions, with a tourmaline bead and seed pearls attached to the pendant string.

4.2cm (1 5/8in) long.

HKD30,000 - 40,000

十九世紀 粉紅碧璽鏤雕竹桃紋珮

Provenance:

Robert Hall, London
Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P65,
acquired from the above in 1981

Exhibited:

The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants, Robert Hall Gallery, London, 1987 (illustrated on the exhibition poster)

來源：

倫敦古董商Robert Hall
Trudy及John Cohen，收藏編號P65，1981年
購於上者

出版及展覽：

《The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants》，Robert Hall Gallery，
倫敦，1987年（列於展覽海報）

The peaches depicted in the present lot symbolise longevity and prosperity, a theme frequently seen in Chinese art. The outer contour is elegantly adorned with bamboo nodes, symbolising the virtue of modesty and imbuing the piece with a refined scholarly aesthetic. Tourmaline was one of the most beloved and commonly used materials at the Qing court for making accessories worn and handled by imperial consorts. See a group of eight tourmaline pendants of various motifs, Qing dynasty, in the Qing Court Collection, in the Palace Museum, Beijing, illustrated in *Jewellery of the Empress and Imperial Concubines in the Collection of the Palace Museum*, Beijing, 2012, pp.241-247.

See a related pink tourmaline pendant, 18th century, which was sold at Sotheby's Hong Kong, 27 November 2020, lot 724.

在中國傳統文化中，桃象徵長壽與繁榮，為常見的藝術主題。此器雕琢工藝嫺熟，造型獨特，以竹節包裹桃子，象徵虛心有節，賦予作品高雅的文人美學。碧璽備受清宮妃嬪喜愛，可做成佩件，或用作各種飾品的嵌件。例如清宮舊藏一套清代碧璽飾件，現存於北京故宮，著錄於《故宮經典：清宮后妃首飾圖典》，北京，2012年，頁241至247。

相關材質的例子，參考一件十八世紀粉紅碧璽鏤雕瓜果松鼠珮，售於香港蘇富比，2020年11月27日，拍品編號724。

9

11

AN AMETHYST 'BAT AND GOURD' PENDANT

19th century

Carved with a bat amid tendrils bearing leaves and suspending double-gourds, the stone of a dark purple tone with milky inclusions, with a white quartz bead and seed pearls attached to the pendant string.

5.7cm (2 1/4in) high.

HKD20,000 - 30,000

十九世紀 紫晶蝙蝠葫蘆紋珮

Provenance:

Robert Hall, London
Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.64,
acquired from above in 1981

Exhibited:

The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants, Robert Hall Gallery, London, 1987 (illustrated on the exhibition poster)

來源：

倫敦古董商Robert Hall
Trudy及John Cohen，收藏編號64，1981年
購於上者

出版及展覽：

《The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants》，Robert Hall Gallery, 倫敦，1987年（列於展覽海報）

The present lot conveys auspicious connotations of happiness and prosperity. The Chinese character for 'bat' (蝠 *fú*) is a homophone for 'happiness' (福 *fú*). The pronunciation of 'gourd' (葫蘆 *hulu*) is similar to (福祿 *fúlu*), meaning 'happiness and official salary.'

See a related amethyst 'double-gourd and bat' pendant, 19th century, which was sold at Christie's New York, 18 March 2016, lot 1705 (part lot).

「蝠」與「福」的諧音，「葫蘆」與「福祿」諧音，此器有福祿綿綿之寓意。

參考一件十九世紀紫晶福祿紋珮，售於紐約佳士得，2016年3月18日，拍品編號1705（其一）。



10



11



12

12
A FINE WHITE JADE 'GOOSE AND GOSLING' PENDANT

18th century

Elegantly carved with the head turned gracefully backward as she nibbles at the lotus, her finely incised wings gently folded by her side, near her tail, a gosling mirrors her posture, its neck curved lovingly as it reaches to nibble a piece of lotus, the stone of pale white tone with very minor russet inclusions. 4.5cm (1 3/4in) wide.

HKD40,000 - 60,000

十八世紀 白玉「子母鵝」珮

Provenance:

S. Marchant & Son, London
 Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P14,
 acquired from the above in 1982

Exhibited:

The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants, Robert Hall Gallery, London, 1987 (illustrated on the exhibition poster)

來源：

倫敦古董商S. Marchant & Son
 Trudy及John Cohen, 收藏編號P14, 1982年
 購於上者

展覽：

《The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants》, Robert Hall Gallery, 倫敦, 1987年 (列於展覽海報)

In Chinese culture, the goose is a symbol of wisdom and purity, highly regarded by scholars and literati. The renowned calligrapher Wang Xizhi (303–361), celebrated as the Sage of Calligraphy, was famously known for his fondness for geese. Artworks depicting geese, such as the present lot, were frequently exchanged among scholars and literati as refined and meaningful gifts.

See a related jade carving of a duck holding a peach branch in its beak, Qing dynasty, in the collection of the Hubei Provincial Museum, illustrated in *Zhongguo chuanshi yuqi quanji* (Complete collection of Chinese jades), vol.6, Beijing, 2010, p.183. See also a related jade 'goose and gosling' carving, 18th century, which was sold at Christie's London, 14 May 2019, lot 214.

鵝潔白無瑕，象徵睿智、純潔。書聖王羲之（303-361）尤其喜歡鵝，鵝的體態、行姿對其書法創作甚有啟發。類似主題的藝術品高雅又有意義，常於文人墨客之間流通。

湖北省博物館藏一件清代寶鴨銜桃玉珮，著錄於《中國傳世玉器全集》，卷六，北京，2010年，頁183，可作參考。另有一件十八世紀黃玉鵝，2019年5月14日，拍品編號214。

13

A VERY FINE WHITE AND RUSSET JADE 'LONG-TAILED BIRD WITH LINGZHI' PENDANT

18th century

Meticulously carved and pierced with finely incised plumage, its head clasping in its beak a long leafy sprig of auspicious *lingzhi* fungus, the stone of white tone with caramel-brown russet areas, attached to a chord with see pearls and tourmaline bead. 6.5cm (2 1/2in) high.

HKD80,000 - 120,000

十八世紀 白玉帶皮雕瑞鳥銜靈芝紋珮

Provenance:

S. Marchant & Son, London
 Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P21,
 acquired from the above in 1982

Exhibited:

The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants, Robert Hall Gallery, London, 1987 (illustrated on the exhibition poster)

來源：

倫敦古董商S. Marchant & Son
 Trudy及John Cohen, 收藏編號P21, 1982年
 購於上者

展覽：

《The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants》, Robert Hall Gallery, 倫敦, 1987年 (列於展覽海報)

The bird depicted in the present lot could be Paradise Flycatcher 綬帶鳥 *shoudai niao*. As in Chinese, the word 綬 *shou* means 'ribbon,' which historically was an accessory attached to official seals, symbolising promotion and advancement in official rank. Also, since the word *shou* 綬 is a homophone for 'longevity' 壽 *shou*, the bird also represents longevity. Thus, it embodies the dual blessings of prosperity and longevity and is regarded as an auspicious bird.

See a related white and russet jade 'bird and peach' group, 18th century, which was sold at Sotheby's Hong Kong, 28 February 2023, lot 3033.

白玉質，帶皮。圓雕一瑞鳥，頭頂有羽冠，尾羽宛若飄帶，應為「綬帶鳥」。古時多用綬帶繫官印，綬帶常有高官厚祿之祝福。又因「綬」與「壽」諧音，故象徵長壽。

參考一件十八世紀白玉瑞鳥銜桃，售於香港蘇富比，2023年2月28日，拍品編號3033。

14 Y

A WHITE JADE PHOENIX PENDANT

18th century

Smoothly carved with a bird with large scrolling comb and archaic stylised plumage forming waves, the tail feather forming a loop, the stone of even pale white tone.

5cm (2in) long.

HKD30,000 - 40,000

十八世紀 白玉鳳紋珮

Provenance:

Robert Hall, London
Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P8,
acquired from the above in 1983

來源：

倫敦古董商Robert Hall
Trudy及John Cohen，收藏編號P8，1983年
購於上者

In Chinese culture, the phoenix, known as *fenghuang* (鳳凰), holds a status comparable to that of the dragon. Traditionally, *feng* (鳳) representing the male and *huang* (凰) the female. Since the Qin and Han dynasties, the dragon has progressively become a symbol of Imperial authority, associated specifically with emperors. Meanwhile, empresses and Imperial consorts were often likened to the phoenix. Over time, the image of the phoenix became less genderfluid and was increasingly feminized as a whole.

See a related white jade phoenix pendant, 18th century, which was sold at Sotheby's Hong Kong, 5 December 2023, lot 5616.

鳳凰是中國古代傳說中的百鳥之王，能與龍比肩。「鳳」為雄性，「凰」為雌性。秦漢以降，龍逐漸成為帝王的象徵；鳳凰則用於皇后嬪妃。隨著時間推移，鳳凰的形象逐漸雌雄不分，更偏雌性。

參考一件十八世紀白玉錦鳳銜桃珮，售於香港蘇富比，2023年12月5日，拍品編號5616。



13



14

15

**AN EXCEPTIONAL WHITE, BLACK
AND RUSSET JADE 'HORSE AND
MONKEYS' PENDANT**

Suzhou, 18th century

Expertly carved in high relief with a spirited horse, its mane knotted and flowing, reined and roped, prancing beneath the shelter of pine trees, a watchful monkey perched nearby, the other side with a darker monkey in ascent, scaling pale white rocks while the twisted form of a gnarled tree trunk, hewn from black jade, rises beside it, the stone of pale white and black tone, attached to a chord with seed pearls and rose quartz bead. 5.8cm (2 1/4in) high.

HKD150,000 - 200,000

十八世紀 蘇作墨白玉巧雕猴馬珮

Provenance:

Robert Hall, London
Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P43,
acquired from the above in 1983

Exhibited:

*The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of
Chinese Pendants*, Robert Hall Gallery,
London, 1987 (illustrated on the exhibition
poster)

來源：

倫敦古董商Robert Hall
Trudy及John Cohen，收藏編號P43，1983年
購於上者

展覽：

《The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of
Chinese Pendants》，Robert Hall Gallery，
倫敦，1987年（列於展覽海報）



Two views

Imagery combining monkeys and horses in Chinese culture dates back to the Eastern Zhou dynasty (771-256 BCE), and is particularly seen in regions such as Ningxia and Inner Mongolia. Later, the image of a monkey riding a horse became a popular motif, turning into a rebus for 'immediately conferred the rank of Marquis' or rising quickly up the ladder of success in one's career, because 'monkey' (*hou* 猴) and 'on a horse' (*mashang* 馬上) are homophones for 'Marquis' (*hou* 侯) and 'quickly' (*mashang* 馬上) respectively. For more about the combination of monkey and horse in Chinese art, see Zhang Changhai, 'The Origin, Function, and Symbolic Meaning of the Composite Imagery of Monkeys and Horses', *World of Antiquity*, 2017(2), pp.30-33.

See a Suzhou black and white jade snuff bottle with similar theme and carving, 1720-1780, sold in our New York rooms, 24 March 2010, lot 138.

中國古代猴與馬組合的文化意象可追溯到東周時代（公元前771-256年），尤見於寧夏和內蒙古等地區。後來，猴子站在馬背上的紋飾出現，寓意「馬上封侯」，象徵步步高昇、加官進爵，常見於玉器及竹雕等。更多相關討論，見張長海〈中國古代猴子與馬組合形象的淵源功能以及寓意〉，《文物世界》，2017年第2期，頁30至33。

類似的主題及雕刻風格，參考一件1720-1780蘇作黑白玉馬上封侯鼻煙壺，售於紐約邦瀚斯，2010年3月24日，拍品編號138。





16
A CHALCEDONY AGATE 'LINGZHI, BAT AND POEM' PENDANT

19th century
 Expertly carved on one side with a stem of *lingzhi* fungus, with a seven-character poetic inscription raised from the brown skin on one of the *lingzhi*-heads, the reverse with a bat perched on a *lingzhi* stem, the stone of a semi-opaque white tone enhanced by black inclusions, with a green glass bead and seed pearls attached to the pendant string.
 4.2cm (1 5/8in) high.

HKD15,000 - 20,000

十九世紀 瑪瑙巧雕靈蝠詩文珮

Provenance:

S. Marchant & Son, London
 Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P57,
 acquired from the above in 1992

來源:

倫敦古董商S. Marchant & Son
 Trudy及John Cohen, 收藏編號P57, 1992年
 購於上者

The carved poetic inscription reads: 琪花瑤草並芬芳 which could be translated as 'Jade flowers and jade grasses in the celestial realm bloom together in fragrance.' The phrase 'jade flowers and jade grasses' (琪花瑤草 *qihua yaocao*) comes from the Tang dynasty Wang Gu's poem *Mengxian yao* 夢仙謠, referring to the flowers and plants of the imagined immortal realm.

The present lot is an exemplary combination of poetry, painting, and auspicious symbolism. The bat and *lingzhi* fungus are elegantly rendered with fluid and confident curves, capturing the spirit of freehand brushwork painting. The character for 'bat' 蝠 *fu* is a homophone for 'happiness' 福 *fu*. The *Lingzhi* 靈芝, known as the 'fungus of immortality,' is a traditional emblem of longevity. Together they convey the auspicious meaning of 'happiness and longevity'

See a related agate 'bat, peach and lingzhi' carving, 19th century, which was sold in our London rooms, 12 November 2015, lot 166.

此珮題有「琪花瑤草並芬芳」，「琪花瑤草」典出唐代詩人王穀《夢仙謠》，比喻珍奇的花草。

工匠流暢地雕刻出蝙蝠及靈芝紋樣，刻畫生動寫意。「蝠」與「福」的諧音，靈芝象徵長壽，兩者組合有吉祥長壽之美好祝願。參考一件十九世紀瑪瑙福至心靈把件，售於倫敦邦瀚斯，2015年11月12日，拍品編號166。

17
A FINE CHALCEDONY AGATE 'PAIR OF BADGERS' PENDANT

18th/19th century
 Deftly carved as a pair of badgers facing each other, each grasping one end of a *lingzhi* fungus stem in its mouth, the stone of a semi-opaque tone accented with red-vermillion patches, with a banded agate bead and seed pearls attached to the pendant string.
 4.9cm (2in) long.

HKD30,000 - 50,000

十八/十九世紀 瑪瑙巧雕「如意雙歡」珮

Provenance:

George A. Cohen, and thence by descent
 Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P59

Published and Illustrated:

George A. Cohen, *In Search of Netsuke and Inro*, Birmingham, 1974, no.320

來源:

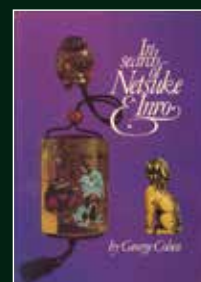
George A. Cohen, 後由家族傳承
 Trudy及John Cohen, 收藏編號P59

出版及著錄:

George A. Cohen, 《In Search of Netsuke and Inro》, 伯明翰, 1974年, 編號320

The badger, celebrated for its alertness and loyalty, frequently appears in pairs in Chinese art forms. Notably, the word for 'badger' 獾 *huan* is a homophone for 'joy' 歡 *huan*, and thus the depiction of double-badger as featured in the present lot symbolises 'conjugal joy.' This imagery serves as a profound metaphor, signifying not only the harmonious and blissful union of a loving couple but also the enduring happiness and longevity cherished by parents in their later years. The inclusion of the *lingzhi* fungus, also known as *ruyi* (as desire), further elevates the auspicious meaning of this piece, symbolising 'good fortune' and longevity. A related white jade 'double-badger' group, 18th/19th century, is illustrated in *Virtuous Treasures: Chinese Jades for the Scholar's Table*, Hong Kong, 2007, p.179, no.103. See also a related agate 'double-badger' pendant, 18th/19th century, which was sold in our London rooms, 12 May 2022, lot 39.

獾機警、忠誠，在中國傳統藝術中經常被描繪成對。「獾」與「歡」諧音，此玉雕上的兩隻獾寓意「合歡」，多用以祝福父母長壽，安享晚年，也代表夫婦和順。靈芝象徵長壽，為玉珮增添吉祥福壽之寓意。參考一件十八/十九世紀白玉雙獾，著錄於《閣有天珍：中國文房玉雕》，香港，2007年，頁179，編號103。又可參考一件十八/十九世紀瑪瑙雕雙獾佩，售於倫敦邦瀚斯，2022年5月12日，拍品編號39。



18

**A CHALCEDONY AGATE
'DOUBLE-BADGER AND
CHRYSANTHEMUM' PENDANT**

19th century

Carved in openwork as a pair of badgers coiled head-to-tail, each biting and entwined around by leafy and floral sprays of chrysanthemums, the stone of translucent honey tone accented by vermilion-red patches, with a red agate bead and seed pearls attached to the pendant string. 4.2cm (1 5/8in) high.

HKD15,000 - 20,000

十九世紀 瑪瑙巧雕雙獾珮

Provenance:

Robert Hall, London
Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P62,
acquired from the above in 1981

Exhibited:

*The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of
Chinese Pendants*, Robert Hall Gallery, London,
1987 (illustrated on the exhibition poster)

來源 :

倫敦古董商Robert Hall
Trudy及John Cohen, 收藏編號P62, 1981年
購於上者

展覽 :

《The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of
Chinese Pendants》, Robert Hall Gallery,
倫敦, 1987年 (列於展覽海報)

The badger, known for its alertness and loyalty, is often depicted in pairs in traditional Chinese art forms. The word 'badger' 獾 *huan* is a homophone for 'joy' 歡 *huan*, and thus the depiction of double-badger as seen in the present lot, symbolises 'conjugal joy.' This imagery serves as a metaphor for parents enjoying longevity and a joyful old age, as well as representing the harmonious and blissful union of a loving couple.

See a related tourmaline 'double-badger' pendant, Qing dynasty, in the Qing Court Collection, in the Palace Museum, Beijing, illustrated in *Jewellery of the Empress and Imperial Concubines in the Collection of the Palace Museum*, Beijing, 2012, p.244, pl.246. See also a related agate 'double-badger' pendant, 18th/19th century, which was sold in our London rooms, 12 May 2022, lot 39.

獾機警、忠誠，在中國傳統藝術中經常被描繪成對。「獾」與「歡」諧音，此玉雕上的兩隻獾寓意「合歡」，多用以祝福父母長壽，安享晚年，也代表夫婦和順。靈芝象徵長壽，為玉珮增添吉祥福壽之寓意。

參考清宮舊藏一件清代碧璽雙獾珮，現存於北京故宮，見《清宮后妃首飾圖典》，北京，2012年，頁244，圖版246。另可參考一件十八/十九世紀瑪瑙雕雙獾珮，售於倫敦邦瀚斯，2022年5月12日，拍品編號39。



17



18

19

**A VERY FINE CHALCEDONY AGATE
'MONKEY AND PEACH' PENDANT**

18th/19th century

Deftly carved and reticulated with a monkey finely detailed with wrinkled forehead, bulging eyes, and hairs, holding a fruity spray of peaches, encircled by stems of *lingzhi* fungus, the darker areas of the stone skilfully utilised to highlight the depiction of the monkey, with an amethyst bead and seed pearls attached to the pendant string. 5.2cm (2in) long.

HKD40,000 - 60,000

十八/十九世紀 瑪瑙巧雕靈猴獻桃珮

Provenance:

S. Marchant & Son, London

Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P51, acquired from the above in 1992

來源：

倫敦古董商S. Marchant & Son

Trudy及John Cohen，收藏編號P51，1992年購於上者

The present lot cleverly utilises the contrasting colours of the stone, transforming the black section into a monkey while the translucent part is shaped into a spray of peaches. The motif of the 'monkey and peach' has been a popular theme in Chinese art since the Ming dynasty tale of *Journey to the West*, symbolising longevity. This classic narrative recounts the story of a monkey stealing a celestial peach of longevity from the orchard of the Queen Mother of the West.

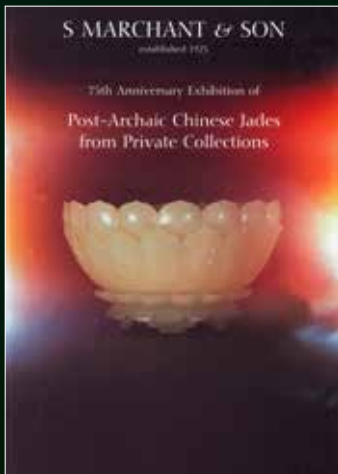
See a related agate 'monkey and peach' pendant, 18th century, which was sold at Christie's London, 10 November 2015, lot 80. See also similar agate 'monkey and peach' pendant, Qing dynasty, which was sold at Christie's Hong Kong, 11 October 2017, lot 330 (part lot).

本拍品巧妙運用材料的對比色彩，將墨黑部分雕琢成猴子，半透明部分則設計為一簇桃枝。在《西遊記》中，玉帝派悟空看守蟠桃園，卻偷吃了西王母的長生蟠桃。自此，猴子與桃常常同時出現在中國藝術中，成為經典題材，有長壽綿綿的寓意。

參考一件十八世紀瑪瑙猴子獻桃珮，售於倫敦佳士得，2015年11月10日，拍品編號80。另有一例，定代為清，售於香港佳士得，2017年10月11日，拍品編號330（其一）。



Enlarged



20

A WHITE JADE 'LINGZHI' PENDANT

18th/19th century

Naturalistically carved in the form of a large *lingzhi* fungus gracefully accompanied by two smaller ones emerging from a shared stem, the stone of an even white tone with cloudy white inclusions.

5.2cm (2in) long.

HKD10,000 - 15,000

十八/十九世紀 白玉靈芝紋珮

Provenance:

Colonel M.M. Munro, Scotland
S. Marchant & Son, London
Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P73,
acquired from the above

Published, Exhibited and Illustrated:

S. Marchant & Son, *75th Anniversary Exhibition of Post-Archaic Chinese Jades from Private Collections*, London, 2000, p.68

來源：

蘇格蘭上校M.M. Munro舊藏
倫敦古董商S. Marchant & Son
Trudy及John Cohen, 收藏編號P73, 購於上者

展覽著錄：

S. Marchant & Son, 《75th Anniversary Exhibition of Post-Archaic Chinese Jades from Private Collections》, 倫敦, 2000年, 頁68

Lingzhi known as the 'herb of spiritual potency' symbolises great health and longevity. The present lot is gracefully shaped, with its details masterfully carved to showcase gentle curves and meticulously balanced lines. The entire piece is polished to a silken sheen, enhancing its elegance and visual appeal. See a comparable *lingzhi* pendant, similarly crafted but from jadeite, Qing dynasty, in the Qing Court Collection, in the Palace Museum, Beijing, illustrated in *Jewellery of the Empress and Imperial Concubines in the Collection of the Palace Museum*, Beijing, 2012, p.236, pl.234.

在中國文化中，靈芝被譽為「仙草」，象徵健康與長壽。此珮造型優雅，雕刻細緻精湛，曲線柔和，整體比例和諧。玉質瑩潤潔白，表面拋光打磨均勻，呈現出絲綢般的光澤，更顯其典雅。見清宮舊藏一件清代翡翠靈芝紋珮，造型類似，現存於北京故宮，著錄於《清宮后妃首飾圖典》，北京，2012年，頁236，圖版234。

參考一件十八世紀白玉靈芝珮，售於香港邦瀚斯，2019年5月28日，拍品編號77。



21

**A FINE WHITE AND RUSSET JADE
'PERSIMMON' PENDANT**

18th century

The pebble naturalistically carved as two ripe persimmons issuing from gnarled branches with leaves highlighted in russet-brown with an inset crawling atop, the underside with scrolling auspicious *lingzhi* fungus, the stone of pale white tone with caramel-brown patches, attached to a chord with seed pearls and yellow agate bead.
6.6cm (2 5/8in) high.

HKD40,000 - 60,000

十八世紀 白玉帶皮巧雕「事事如意」紋珮

Provenance:

S. Marchant & Son, London
Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P28,
acquired from the above in 1985

Exhibited:

*The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of
Chinese Pendants*, Robert Hall Gallery,
London, 1987 (illustrated on the exhibition
poster)

來源：

倫敦古董商S. Marchant & Son
Trudy及John Cohen，收藏編號P28，1985年
購於上者

展覽：

《The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of
Chinese Pendants》，Robert Hall Gallery，
倫敦，1987年（列於展覽海報）

The Chinese character for persimmon, *shi* 柿, is a homophone for *shi* 事, meaning 'thing' or 'matter.' In Chinese art, sceptres known as *ruyi* 如意, which can be translated to 'as you wish,' are based on the shape of the *lingzhi* fungus, a symbol of longevity and prosperity. When the motifs of persimmons and *lingzhi* fungus are combined, they form a visual pun for *shishi ruyi* (柿柿如意 or 事事如意), conveying the auspicious wish that 'everything goes as desired' or 'may all matters be resolved smoothly.' This harmonious blend of imagery and wordplay embodied in the present lot highlights the richness of symbolic meaning in Chinese art.

See a related white jade 'persimmon and *ruyi*' carving of similar size, 18th century, illustrated in *Yubao qiulin: Qinggong jiuwang yuqi* (Treasures of Imperial Jade: The Collection of the Qing court Special Exhibition), Beijing, 2018, p.296. Compare also with a related jade 'persimmon and *ruyi*' carving, 18th century, which was sold at Sotheby's New York, 20 March 2012, lot 254.

「柿」與「事」諧音；如意的造型則源自靈芝，象徵長壽與繁榮，兩者結合寓意「事事如意」。此珮的設計充滿巧思，展現了中國藝術中豐富的象徵意義。

參考一件十八世紀白玉靈芝如意紋柿子，大小接近，著錄於《御寶珍琳：清宮舊藏玉器》，北京，2018年，頁296。比較一件十八世紀玉雕柿子如意，售於紐約蘇富比，2012年3月20日，拍賣編號254。



22

**A WHITE JADE 'TWO EGRETS'
OPENWORK PENDANT**

18th century

Deftly carved and pierced as two egrets with meticulously incised feathers, standing amidst aquatic plants such as lotus and reed, the lotus with large undulating leaves and seed pods, the stone of pale white tone, attached to a chord with seed pearls and quartz bead. 4.8cm (1 7/8in) long.

HKD25,000 - 35,000

十八世紀 白玉「路路連科」珮

Provenance:

S. Marchant & Son, London
Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P22,
acquired from the above in 1984

來源：

倫敦古董商S. Marchant & Son
Trudy及John Cohen，收藏編號P22，1984年
購於上者

The word 'egret' 鷺 *lu* is a homophone for 'path' 路 *lu*, while the character for 'lotus' 蓮 *lian* shares the same pronunciation as 'continuous' 連 *lian*. Together, the imagery in the present lot, depicting two egrets standing in a lotus pond, forms the auspicious pun 路路連科 *lu lu lian ke* which can be translated as 'may you pass your exams all the way'.

See a related white jade bird pendant, 18th/19th century, which was sold at Christie's London, 18 May 2012, lot 1280.

「鷺」與「路」諧音，而「蓮」與「連」諧音。本拍品描繪兩隻鷺鷥立於蓮塘之中，形成吉祥雙關「路路連科」，寓意讀書人在科舉考試一路順利，連中三元。

參考一件十八/十九世紀的相關例子，售於倫敦佳士得，2012年5月18日，拍品編號1280。

A VERY FINE WHITE JADE 'BIRDS AND LINGZHI' OPENWORK PENDANT

18th century

Delicately carved and pierced with an intricate dance of two birds with finely incised plumage amidst a dense labyrinth of acanthus leaves and *lingzhi* fungus, the stone of even white tone, attached to a chord with seed pearls and green glass bead.

5.8cm (2 1/4in) high.

HKD60,000 - 80,000

十八世紀 白玉鏤雕喜鵲靈芝紋珮

Provenance:

Roger Keverne Ltd., London

Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P13,
acquired from the above in 1992

來源：

倫敦古董商Roger Keverne Ltd.

Trudy及John Cohen，收藏編號P28，1985年
購於上者

The Chinese term for the magpie is *xique* 喜鵲, which literally means 'bird of joy.' The magpie is regarded as a bird of good omen, and is a recurring theme in Chinese art.

Lingzhi symbolises immortality and longevity.

The pairing of the magpie and *lingzhi* in the present lot conveys auspicious wishes for enduring health, prosperity, and happiness.

See a related reticulated white jade 'pheasant and flowers' pendant, 18th century, which was sold at Sotheby's Hong Kong, 31 May 2023, lot 3019.

喜鵲被視為吉祥之鳥，是中國藝術中常見的主題。靈芝則象徵長生不老。此珮結合喜鵲與靈芝圖樣，有健康長壽、繁榮昌盛與幸福美滿的美好祝願。

參考一件十八世紀白玉鏤雕錦雞花卉紋珮，售於香港蘇富比，2023年5月31日，拍品編號3019。



24

**A VERY FINE BLACK, WHITE
AND RUSSET JADE 'BIRDS AND
PEACH' PENDANT**

18th/19th century

The pebble naturalistically carved as a large cockerel with comb and exquisitely incised plumage the head cleverly highlighted in white jade, gazing at a cluster of ripe peaches also of white tone, the reverse of the dark jade body revealing the claws and another bird nestling in tender embrace, attached to a chord with seed pearls and blue quartz bead. 5.5cm (2 1/8) wide.

HKD50,000 - 80,000

十八/十九世紀 墨白玉巧雕瑞鳥獻壽紋珮

Provenance:

Robert Hall, London
Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P49,
acquired from the above in 1984

Exhibited:

*The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of
Chinese Pendants*, Robert Hall Gallery,
London, 1987 (illustrated on the exhibition
poster)

來源：

倫敦古董商Robert Hall
Trudy及John Cohen，收藏編號P49，1984年
購於上者

展覽：

《The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of
Chinese Pendants》，Robert Hall Gallery，
倫敦，1987年（列於展覽海報）



Two views (enlarged)

The larger bird depicted appears to be a rooster, a symbol of good fortune and prosperity in Chinese culture. It is also believed to have the power to ward off evil spirits, as its crowing at dawn is thought to dispel darkness and negativity, symbolising the triumph of light over evil. Additionally, the rooster's comb resembles the hats worn by ancient Chinese scholars and officials, representing aspirations for success in examinations, careers, and official positions. Similarly, peaches hold deep cultural significance in Chinese tradition, being closely associated with longevity and immortality. Together, the elements in this depiction form a harmonious combination, conveying wishes for prosperity, success, and a long, healthy life.

See a related celadon and russet jade 'bird and peach' carving, 18th century, which was sold at Christie's London, 8 November 2011, lot 128.

玉珮中身形較大的鳥似乎是公雞，比喻好運與繁榮。公雞也被認為具有除祟、祛厄的力量，因其報曉之啼叫被視為驅散黑暗的象徵，寓意光明戰勝邪惡。此外，雞冠因形似古代官帽，代表對高中科舉、平步青雲的渴望。同樣地，桃在中國傳統中具有深厚的文化意義，與長壽、長生不老密切相關。工匠把兩者和諧結合，表達出對繁榮、成功及長壽的美好祝願。

參考一件十八世紀青玉帶皮雕鳥戲壽桃，售於倫敦佳士得，2011年11月8日，拍品編號128。





25

25

A WHITE JADE 'BUTTERFLY' PENDANT

18th/19th century

Crisply carved as a butterfly with fluttering wings and undulating edges, finely incised with veins, the underside naturalistically carved with abdomen, thorax and legs resting on a leafy spray of auspicious *lingzhi* fungus, the stone of pale white tone, attached to an orange chord with seed pearls and a further pale white jade ring.

6.7cm (2 5/8in) wide.

HKD12,000 - 15,000

十八/十九世紀 白玉蝴蝶珮

Provenance:

S. Marchant & Son, London
Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P2,
acquired from the above in 1981

Exhibited:

The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants, Robert Hall Gallery, London, 1987 (illustrated on the exhibition poster)

來源：

倫敦古董商S. Marchant & Son
Trudy及John Cohen，收藏編號P2，1981年購於上者

展覽：

《The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants》，Robert Hall Gallery，倫敦，1987年（列於展覽海報）

The Chinese word for butterfly, (蝴蝶 *hudie*), is homophonous with the word for 'age' or 'elderly', (耄 *die*). As a result, butterflies can symbolise a long life. Butterflies are also a universal symbol of transformation due to their life cycle. In Chinese philosophy and art, this transformation resonates with themes of personal growth, change, and the fleeting nature of life.

Compare with a related white jade 'butterfly' plaque, 18th century, illustrated by J.Ayers, *A Jade Menagerie: Creatures Real and Imaginary from the Worrell Collection*, London, 1993, no.41, which was later sold at Christie's New York, 23 September 2022, lot 752.

蝶同「耄」，有長壽之寓意。蝴蝶由蛹羽化，破繭而出，象徵蛻變。在中國哲學和藝術中，這種轉化與個人成長、變化和生命易逝的主題產生共鳴。

比較一件十八世紀白玉蝴蝶牌飾，見J.Ayers著《A Jade Menagerie: Creatures Real and Imaginary from the Worrell Collection》，倫敦，1993年，編號41，後售於紐約佳士得，2022年9月23日，拍品編號752。



26

A WHITE JADE 'PAGODA AND BUTTERFLIES' RETICULATED PENDANT

Qing Dynasty

Of oval form, delicately pierced and carved on one side with a sage holding a staff crossing a slender bridge toward a secluded pavilion, while a venerable pine tree stands in the foreground, the reverse with butterflies amidst a flourish of scrolling foliage, the stone of even pale white tone, attached to a chord with seed pearls and amethyst bead.
4.1cm (1 5/8in) long.

HKD15,000 - 20,000

清 白玉鏤雕蝴蝶高士圖珮

Provenance:

S. Marchant & Son, London, 1984
Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P5,
acquired from the above in 1984

Exhibited:

The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants, Robert Hall Gallery, London, 1987 (illustrated on the exhibition poster)

來源:

倫敦古董商S. Marchant & Son, 1984年
Trudy及John Cohen, 收藏編號P5, 1984年
購於上者

展覽:

《The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants》, Robert Hall Gallery, 倫敦, 1987年 (列於展覽海報)

The present lot is finely carved in openwork on both sides, one depicting a sage strolling amidst a landscape of pine trees and a pavilion, while the reverse features two butterflies in flight among scrolling foliage. The dual imagery may evoke the renowned Daoist philosophical parable, 'Zhuangzi's Butterfly Dream' (莊周夢蝶 *Zhuang Zhou meng die*), which explores themes of transformation and the fluid boundaries between reality and illusion. Zhou Zhou (369-298 BCE), commonly known as Zhuangzi, is a pivotal figure in Classical philosophical Daoism. A story in *Zhuangzi* tells that Zhuangzi once dreamed he was a butterfly, joyfully fluttering about, completely immersed in its existence and unaware of being Zhuang Zhou. Upon waking, he found himself undeniably Zhuang Zhou once more, yet he was left wondering: was he Zhuang Zhou who had dreamed of being a butterfly, or a butterfly now dreaming he was Zhuang Zhou? In his writings, Zhuangzi concluded that while there must be a distinction between Zhuang Zhou and the butterfly, this distinction lies in the concept of the 'transformation of things.' This transformation represents a shift in consciousness, blurring the boundaries between reality and illusion.

See a related reticulated white jade 'pheasant and flowers' pendant similarly carved on both sides, 18th century, which was sold at Sotheby's Hong Kong, 31 May 2023, lot 3019.

此珮以鏤空技法精雕細琢，一面描繪一位高士漫步於松樹與亭台之間，另一面則呈現一

對蝴蝶在葉叢中飛舞。這個雙重意象或可聯想到道教「莊周夢蝶」的寓言，探討轉化與現實和幻覺之間流動的界限。莊子（公元前369-298年），名周，是道家思想的集大成者。按《莊子》記載，莊子曾夢見自己化為蝴蝶，翩翩飛舞，完全沉浸於蝴蝶的存在，忘卻了自己是莊周；醒來後，他發現自己無疑仍是莊周，卻不禁疑惑：究竟是莊周夢見自己化為蝴蝶，還是蝴蝶此刻夢見自己成為莊周？莊子在著作中總結道，雖然莊周與蝴蝶之間必有區別，但這種區別在於「物化」的概念。這種轉化代表意識的轉變，模糊了現實與幻覺之間的界限。

類似的雕刻工藝，參考一件十八世紀白玉鏤雕錦雞花卉紋珮，售於香港蘇富比，2023年5月31日，拍品編號3019。

27

A RARE WHITE JADE 'PARROT, PEACH AND LOTUS' PENDANT

18th century

Elegantly carved with a grand, ripe peach flanked by two smaller companions, a sturdy parrot with finely incised plumage perches at the edge, its claws gripping leafy branches, while a delicate *lingzhi* fungus nestles close, the stone of even pale white tone, attached to a chord with seed pearls and moss agate bead.
5.2cm (2in) high.

HKD50,000 - 80,000

十八世紀 白玉鸚鵡靈芝桃紋珮

Provenance:

S. Marchant & Son, London
Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P6,
acquired from the above in 1983

來源:

倫敦古董商S. Marchant & Son
Trudy及John Cohen, 收藏編號P6, 1983年購
於上者

The bird depicted in the present lot is likely a parrot, a creature renowned for its monogamous nature and often regarded as a symbol of loyalty and devotion in relationships. In Buddhist tradition, parrots are sometimes venerated as sacred birds, embodying mindfulness and the ability to recite sutras or sacred texts. Historical accounts note that Emperor Xuanzong's favoured consort, Yang Guifei (楊貴妃), owned a parrot reputedly capable of reciting sutras. Since the Tang dynasty, parrots have been regarded as elegant companions to Court ladies.

See a related white jade parrot and peaches carving, Qing dynasty, in the Qing Court Collection, in the Palace Museum, Beijing, acc. no. gu00103746. See also a related white jade carved 'parrot and peaches' pendant, 18th century, which was sold at Sotheby's Hong Kong, 3 August 2023, lot 3083.

此珮上雕刻的鳥應為鸚鵡，因其一夫一妻的特性而常被視為忠誠與奉獻的象徵。鸚鵡在佛教傳統中被尊為神鳥，象徵正念與誦經的能力。按歷史記載，唐玄宗寵愛的楊貴妃曾擁有一隻據說能誦經的鸚鵡。鸚鵡成為宮廷仕女的愛寵，始見於唐。

參考清宮舊藏一件清代白玉鸚鵡銜桃，現存北京故宮，館藏編號：故00103746。另可參考一件十八世紀白玉雕鸚鵡桃鑿珮，售於香港蘇富比，2023年8月3日，拍品3083。



27 (enlarged)



28
**A CHALCEDONY AGATE 'MAGPIE,
 TOAD AND PEACHES' PENDANT**

19th century
 The pale and translucent grey agate, with touches of green chlorite skin, carved with large ripe peaches and leaves, a bird perched amidst the bounty, while the green skin reveals a tapestry of leaves, small insects, and a frog, attached to a chord with seed pearls and moss agate bead.
 4.7cm (1 7/8in) high.

HKD8,000 - 12,000

十九世紀 瑪瑙巧雕喜鵲桃紋珮



Provenance:
 Harrods, London
 Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P54,
 acquired from the above in 1985

來源：
 哈洛德，倫敦
 Trudy及John Cohen，收藏編號P54，1985年
 購於上者

The present lot embodies multiple layers of auspicious symbolism. The bird depicted in the present lot should be magpie (喜鵲 *xique*). The Chinese term for the magpie literally means 'bird of joy.' Its chirping is believed to herald the arrival of good news or happy events. The magpie frequently appears in traditional art, poetry, and folklore as an auspicious omen, representing harmony, prosperity, and the fulfilment of wishes. It is also associated with love and marital bliss, as depicted in the Qixi Festival legend, where magpies form a bridge for the meeting of the star-crossed lovers, Niulang and Zhinü. The three-legged toad, also known as 'money toad' (金蟾 *jinchan*), symbolises prosperity and wealth in Chinese culture.

Additionally, the peach, commonly associated with immortality and longevity, further amplifies the auspicious meaning of the present lot.

See a related agate 'bird' pendant, 18th/19th century, which was sold at Christie's London, 11 November 2016, lot 614.

喜鵲，又被稱為「報喜鳥」，其鳴叫預示好事降臨。喜鵲常被應用於傳統藝術、詩歌與民間傳說中，作為吉祥的象徵，代表和諧、繁榮與願望的實現。喜鵲還與愛情和美滿婚姻相關。相傳每年七夕，喜鵲搭橋，讓牛郎織女在天河上相見；三足蟾蜍，又稱「金蟾」，象徵著財富和繁榮；桃子則寓意長生不老，三者結合更添吉祥意味。

參考一件十八/十九世紀瑪瑙鳥紋珮，售於倫敦佳士得，2016年11月11日，拍品編號614。

A FINE CHALCEDONY AGATE 'MONKEY, BATS AND GOURD' PENDANT

19th century

The pale, translucent grey agate, expertly carved into the shape of a double gourd issuing from leafy gnarled branch, its surface adorned with playful auspicious bats, their eyes punctuated by dark inclusions, the reverse with a large monkey, its gaze brought to life by the same dark stone beneath furrowed brow, accompanied by the delicate form of an iris plant and another bat, attached to a chord with seed pearls and malachite bead.

5.3cm (2 1/8in) high.

HKD30,000 - 50,000

十九世紀 瑪瑙巧雕靈猴獻瑞珮

Provenance:

Robert Hall, London
Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P53,
acquired from the above in 1981

Exhibited:

The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants, Robert Hall Gallery, London, 1987 (illustrated on the exhibition poster)

來源：
倫敦古董商Robert Hall
Trudy及John Cohen，收藏編號P53，
1981年購於上者

展覽：

《The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants》，Robert Hall Gallery, 倫敦，1987年（列於展覽海報）

The Chinese word for gourd, *hulu* 葫蘆, phonetically resembles the words for 'happiness' (福 *fu*) and 'officials salaries' (祿 *lu*). Also, the gourd is often associated with Taoist immortals, such as Li Tieguai, one of the Eight Immortals, who carries a gourd to hold magical elixirs. This connection reinforces its symbolism of immortality and spiritual enlightenment. Additionally, the character for 'bat' 蝠 *fu* serves as a homophone for 'happiness' 福 *fu*, further enhancing the auspicious meaning of the present lot.

See a related agate 'monkey and peach' pendant, 18th century, which was sold at Sotheby's Hong Kong, 1 June 2015, lot 320.

「葫蘆」一詞與「福」、「祿」諧音。此外，葫蘆常與道教神仙聯繫在一起，例如「八仙」之一的李鐵拐常攜帶葫蘆以盛仙丹，葫蘆被賦予象徵長生與靈性啟迪的意義。又因「蝠」與「福」諧音，蝙蝠紋樣進一步增添了本拍品的吉祥寓意。

參考一件十八世紀瑪瑙巧雕輩輩封侯墜，售於香港蘇富比，2015年6月1日，拍品編號320。





30

**A FINE CHALCEDONY AGATE
'MONKEYS AND PEACH' PENDANT**

19th century

Masterly carved in openwork to one side with a seated adult monkey with wrinkled forehead holding a leafy branch of peach, the reverse with a jovial young monkey playfully clambering on a leafy gnarled branches bearing ripe peaches, the stone of semi-translucent tone with honey-amber inclusions, with a banded agate bead and seed pearls attached to the pendant string.
5.3cm (2 1/8in) high.

HKD25,000 - 35,000

十九世紀 瑪瑙巧雕雙猴獻壽珮

Provenance:

Robert Hall, London
Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P58,
acquired from the above in 1981

Exhibited:

The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants, Robert Hall Gallery, London, 1987 (illustrated on the exhibition poster)

來源：

倫敦古董商Robert Hall
Trudy及John Cohen，收藏編號P58，1981年
購於上者

展覽：

《The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants》，Robert Hall Gallery，倫敦，1987年（列於展覽海報）

Two views (enlarged)

The Chinese character for 'monkey', 猴 *hou*, is a homophone for 侯 *hou*, which means 'Marquis.' As such, the monkey symbolises a wish for achieving high official status, success, and prosperity. When paired with a baby monkey, as in the present example, it further forms the rebus *beibei fenghou* 輩輩封侯, meaning 'may generations of your descendants attain official rank.' In addition, the depiction of a monkey alongside a peach may also refer to the legendary Sun Wukong, the Monkey King, who famously stole the peaches of immortality. Thus, this piece conveys blessings for success, prosperity, and longevity for future generations.

See a related white jade 'two monkeys and peach' carving, 18th century, illustrated in *Virtuous Treasures: Chinese Jades for the Scholar's Table*, Hong Kong, 2007, pp.166-167, no.94. See also a related agate 'monkey and peach' pendant, 18th century, which was sold at Christie's London, 10 November 2015, lot 80.

「猴」與「侯」諧音，代表對封侯、高官顯爵的祝願。大猴背着小猴，寓意「輩輩封侯」。而猴子與桃的組合亦有可能是指孫悟空，傳說他曾偷取長生不老的蟠桃。此珮表達了對子孫後代繁榮長壽的祝福。

參考一件十八世紀白玉雙猴獻壽，著錄於《閣有天珍：中國文房玉雕》，香港，2007年，頁166-167，編號94。另可參考一件十八世紀瑪瑙雕靈猴獻桃珮，售於倫敦佳士得，2015年11月10日，拍品編號80。





31

31
A FINE WHITE JADE GOLDFISH-SHAPED SNUFF BOTTLE

18th century
 Carved in the form of a goldfish leaping with its fan-shaped tail elegantly splayed behind, accentuated with detailed incised eyes, fins, and scales, the stone of pale celadon tone with light beige striations, with a metal spoon and a green glass stopper.
 6.4cm (2 1/2in) long.

HKD30,000 - 50,000

十八世紀 白玉魚形鼻煙壺

Provenance:

Harry Ross
 Christie's London, 19 June 1978, lot 93
 Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.B20

來源：

Harry Ross
 倫敦佳士得，1978年6月19日，拍品編號93
 Trudy及John Cohen，收藏編號B20

The term 'goldfish' (金魚 *jīnyu*) is homophonous with the phrase 'gold and jade' (金玉 *jīnyu*) which conveys the auspicious meaning of 'wealth and prosperity.' See a similar white jade snuff bottle in the shape of a fan-tailed goldfish, 1730-1830, illustrated in *A Treasury of Chinese Snuff Bottles: the Mary and George Bloch Collection*, vol.1 Jade, Hong Kong, 1995, pp.132-133, pl.52. It was sold at Sotheby's Hong Kong, 26 May 2013, lot 101.

See a related white jade fish-shaped snuff bottle, 18th/19th century, which was sold in our London rooms, 4 November 2013, lot 629. See also a white jade 'fish' snuff bottle, 19th century, which was also sold in our London rooms, 6 November 2014, lot 463.

「金魚」與「金玉」諧音，寓意繁榮、金玉滿堂。參考一件1730-1830白玉金魚形鼻煙壺，著錄於《A Treasury of Chinese Snuff Bottles: The Mary and George Bloch Collection》，卷一：玉器，香港，1995年，頁132至133，圖版52；後售於香港蘇富比，2013年5月26日，拍品編號101。

參考一件十八/十九世紀白玉魚形鼻煙壺，售於倫敦邦瀚斯，2013年11月4日，拍品編號629。另可參考十九世紀一例，同樣售於倫敦邦瀚斯，2014年11月6日，拍品編號463。

32

A FINE WHITE AND CHESTNUT JADE 'PAIR OF CATFISH' PENDANT

18th century
 Finely carved as two catfish with whiskers touching each other's tail fins, one fish with chestnut-brown skin, the underside with *lingzhi* fungus and leaves, attached to a chord with seed pearls and quartz bead.
 5.2cm (2in) long.

HKD30,000 - 50,000

十八世紀 青玉雙鯰珮

Provenance:

S. Marchant & Son, London
 Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P24, acquired from the above in 1984

Exhibited:

The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants, Robert Hall Gallery, London, 1987 (illustrated on the exhibition poster)

來源：

倫敦古董商S. Marchant & Son
 Trudy及John Cohen，收藏編號P24，1984年購於上者

展覽：

《The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants》
 ，Robert Hall Gallery，倫敦，1987年（列於展覽海報）

The term for 'catfish' (鯰魚 *nian yu*) is a homophone for 'year' (年 *nian*) and 'abundance' (餘 *yu*), giving catfish the symbolic meaning of 'abundance year after year' (年年有餘 *nian nian you yu*). The catfish thus represents prosperity and a life of abundance and ease.

Compare with a related green jade carving of two catfish, Qianlong, in the Qing Court Collection, in Palace Museum, Taipei, illustrated in *A Garland of Treasures: Masterpieces of Precious Crafts in the Museum Collection*, Taipei, 2014, p.97, no.11. See also a related white jade carving of catfish group, Qianlong, in the collection of The Institute of Qing History Renmin University of China, illustrated in *The Natural Wonders of Jade: Ancient Chinese Jade Exhibition of Animal and Plant Themes*, Beijing, 2022, p.326.

See also a related white jade 'pair of catfish' carving, 18th/19th century, which was sold at Sotheby's Hong Kong, 7 April 2013, lot 3223.

「鯰」與「年」同音，鯰魚有「年年有餘」之吉祥意義。比較清宮舊藏一件乾隆時期青玉雙鯰珮，現存於台北故宮，著錄於《集瓊藻：院藏珍玩精華展》，台北，2014年，頁97，編號11。另參考一件清乾隆白玉雙鯰珮，現藏於中國人民大學清史研究所，見《玉見生機：中國古代動植物題材玉器展》，北京，2022年，頁326。香港蘇富比曾售一件十八/十九世紀白玉雙魚珮，2013年4月7日，拍品編號3223，可資比較。

32



33
A WHITE JADE 'CATFISH' PENDANT

18th/19th century

Skilfully carved in openwork featuring a catfish with a broad head and elegantly curling whiskers, the stone of a white hue accented with yellow patches, with a jadeite bead affixed to the pendant string.
 5cm (2in) long.

HKD8,000 - 12,000

十八/十九世紀 白玉雕「年年有餘」佩

Provenance:

S. Marchant & Son, London
 Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P75

來源：

倫敦古董商S. Marchant & Son
 Trudy及John Cohen, 收藏編號P75

The term for 'catfish' 鯰魚 *nian yu* is a homophone for 'year' 年 *nian* and 'abundance' 餘 *yu*, giving catfish a symbolic meaning of 'abundance year after year' 年年有餘 *nian nian you yu* in Chinese culture. It represents prosperity and a life of abundance and ease. See a related white and russet jade catfish group, 18th century, which was sold in our London rooms, 8 May 2017, lot 147.

「鯰」與「年」同音，鯰魚有「年年有餘」之吉祥意義。參考一件十八世紀白玉帶皮雕雙鯰，售於倫敦邦瀚斯，2017年5月8日，拍品編號147。

33



**A FINE WHITE AND RUSSET JADE
'GOLDFISH IN LOTUS POND' PENDANT**

18th century

The rounded fish expertly carved with finely incised scales and large round eyes, clasping in its mouth a sprig of lotus, the stone of white tone with russet-brown speckles, attached to a chord with archaistic dragon form jadeite ring.

4.7cm (1 7/8in) high.

HKD40,000 - 60,000

十八世紀 白玉帶皮雕「金玉滿堂」珮

Provenance:

S. Marchant & Son, London
Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P25,
acquired from the above in 1981

Exhibited: *The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants*, Robert Hall Gallery, London, 1987 (illustrated on the exhibition poster)

來源：

倫敦古董商S. Marchant & Son
Trudy及John Cohen，收藏編號P25，
1981年購於上者

展覽：

《The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants》，Robert Hall Gallery，倫敦，1987年（列於展覽海報）

Goldfish 金魚 *jinyu* is a homophone for 'gold and jade' 金玉 *jinyu*. The word for lotus 'pond' 塘 *tang* shares the same pronunciation as 'hall' 堂 *tang*. Therefore, the imagery of goldfish swimming in a lotus pond, as depicted in the present lot, conveys the auspicious meaning of 'gold and jade filling the hall' 金玉滿堂 *jinyu mantang*, symbolising wealth and prosperity. Also, in ancient Chinese culture, 'gold' was often associated with girls, while 'jade' symbolised boys. Thus, this motif also embodies the wish for a harmonious household blessed with many children and a thriving lineage.

See a similar white and russet jade 'goldfish in lotus pond' carving, Qianlong period, in the collection of The Institute of Qing History Renmin University of China, illustrated in *The Natural Wonders of Jade: Ancient Chinese Jade Exhibition of Animal and Plant Themes*, Beijing, 2022, p.333. See a related white jade 'goldfish in lotus pond' carving, 18th century, which was sold at Christie's Hong Kong, 26 November 2014, lot 3135.

「金魚」與「金玉」諧音，蓮塘的「塘」與「堂」諧音，兩者一起寓意繁榮、金玉滿堂。此外，古人常以「金」代表女孩，「玉」代表男孩，所以這個紋樣也象徵著子孫滿堂、家族興旺的美好祝願。

參考一件清乾隆白玉帶皮雕「金玉滿堂」，現藏於中國人民大學清史研究所，見《玉見生機：中國古代動植物題材玉器展》，北京，2022年，頁333。又可參考一例，定十八世紀，售於香港佳士得，2014年11月26日，拍品編號3135。



**A WHITE AND RUSSET 'CARP,
CRAB AND AQUATIC PLANTS'
OPENWORK PENDANT**

18th/19th century

Expertly hollowed and pierced with lotus and aquatic plants highlighted in chestnut-brown skin, all amongst a crab and carp, the stone of white tone with darker brown patches, attached to a chord with seed pearls and tiger's eye bead.

4.8cm (1 7/8in) high.

HKD25,000 - 35,000

十八/十九世紀 白玉雕魚蟹荷塘紋珮

Provenance:

S. Marchant & Son, London

Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P35,
acquired from the above in 1983

Exhibited:

*The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of
Chinese Pendants*, Robert Hall Gallery,
London, 1987 (illustrated on the exhibition
poster)

來源：

倫敦古董商S. Marchant & Son

Trudy及John Cohen，收藏編號P35，1983年
購於上者

展覽：

《The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of
Chinese Pendants》，Robert Hall Gallery，
倫敦，1987年（列於展覽海報）

The motifs of the present lot are imbued with rich auspicious symbolism. Crabs, with their eight legs and sideways movement, are associated with prosperity as the number 'eight' 八 *ba* is a homophone for 'fortune' 發 *fa* in Chinese. Thus, crabs are emblematic of wishes for wealth and success. When crabs 蟹 *xie* are paired with lotus flowers 荷 *he*, the combination forms the homophone for 'harmony' 和諧 *hexie*, symbolising a harmonious and prosperous era or a happy, blissful family. Furthermore, the lotus flower 蓮花 *lianhua* and swimming fish 游魚 *youyu* together form a homophone for 'abundance year after year' 連年有餘 *lian nian you yu*, extending blessings for enduring prosperity and affluence.

See a related white jade carving of fish amid aquatic plants, Qing dynasty, in the collection of the Capital Museum, Beijing, illustrated in *Zhongguo chuanshi yuqi quanji* (Complete collection of Chinese jades), vol.6 (Qing), Beijing, 2010, p.221.

螃蟹因其八足與橫行，與繁榮相關，因「八」與「發」諧音，象徵對財富與成功的祝願。而蟹與荷花配搭，寓意「和諧」，用來代表和諧繁榮的時代或幸福美滿的家庭。此外，蓮花與游魚配搭，組成「連年有餘」，寓意年年富足，有長久繁榮與富裕的祝福。

參考首都博物館所藏一件清代白玉雕魚游荷塘，著錄於《中國傳世玉器全集》，卷六，北京，2010年，頁221。



36

**A FINE WHITE AND RUSSET JADE 'LOTUS'
OPENWORK PENDANT**

18th/19th century

The pebble finely carved in openwork with lotus flowers issuing from gracefully intertwined leafy stems, the stone of mutton fat white tone with one side retaining the golden-yellow colour of the original skin, with an amber bead and seed pearls attached to the pendant string. 5.8cm (2 1/4in) high.

HKD40,000 - 60,000

十八/十九世紀 白玉鏤雕荷塘紋珮

Provenance:

Robert Hall, London
Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P36, acquired from the above in 1982

Exhibited:

The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants,
Robert Hall Gallery, London, 1987 (illustrated on the exhibition poster)

來源：

倫敦古董商Robert Hall
Trudy及John Cohen，收藏編號P36，1982年購於上者

展覽：

《The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants》
Robert Hall Gallery，倫敦，1987年（列於展覽海報）

The 'lotus' (蓮, *lian*) holds deep symbolic meaning, embodying purity, enlightenment, and resilience. Its ability to emerge unsullied from muddy waters symbolises spiritual purity and detachment from worldly troubles. The lotus is often associated with qualities such as virtue, integrity, and perseverance.

See a related greenish-white and russet jade 'lotus' pendant, 18th/19th century, which was sold at Christie's New York, 19 September 2013, lot 1175.

蓮花在中國文化中具有深厚的象徵意義，代表純潔、覺悟與堅韌。蓮花出淤泥而不染，象徵精神上的純淨與超脫世俗煩擾。蓮花常與美德、正直與堅毅等聯繫在一起。

參考一件十八/十九世紀青白玉帶皮雕蓮花珮，售於紐約佳士得，2013年9月19日，拍品編號1175。



Enlarged



37

**A WHITE JADE SHIELD-SHAPED
'CHILONG AND LINGZHI' PENDANT**

18th century

Smoothly carved in the form of a shield with a curling *chilong* wrapping its sinuous body across, its delicate mouth holding a sprig of *lingzhi* fungus, at its side below, a playful smaller *chilong* clambers upward, its eager claws reaching for the *lingzhi*, the stone of pale white tone, attached to a chord with seed pearls and a turquoise bead.
6cm (2 3/8in) long.

HKD30,000 - 40,000

十八世紀 白玉雕「蒼龍教子」紋珮

Provenance:

S. Pearson
Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P12,
acquired from the above in 1988

來源 :

S. Pearson
Trudy及John Cohen, 收藏編號P12,
1988年購於上者

The motif depicted in the present lot, *canglong jiao zi* (蒼龍教子), portrays an adult *chi*-dragon with a young *chi*-dragon, symbolising a father teaching his son life's lessons. In an Imperial context, this imagery reflects the emperor imparting wisdom and guidance to the crown prince. The motif embodies aspirations and encouragement for future generations to strive for greatness and success. See a similar white jade '*chilong* and *lingzhi*' pendant, Qing dynasty, in the collection of the Shanxi Museum, illustrated in *Zhongguo chuanshi yuqi quanji* (Complete collection of Chinese jades), vol.6, Beijing, 2010, p.243.

See a related white jade *chilong* pendant, 18th century, which was sold at Sotheby's Hong Kong, 3 August 2023, lot 3084.

此器雕刻了大小螭龍，喻父子二人，有「蒼龍教子」的意涵，即象徵皇帝向太子傳授為人君之術，寄託了對繼承者的期望與鼓勵。參考一件清代白玉螭龍靈芝紋珮，現藏於山西博物院，見《中國傳世玉器全集》卷六，北京，2010年，頁243。

參考一件十八世紀白玉雕螭龍墜飾，售於香港蘇富比，2023年8月3日，拍品編號3084。

38

**A WHITE AND RUSSET JADE
'CHI-DRAGONS' PENDANT**

18th/19th century

The oblong pebble smoothly carved with two archaic *chilong* clambering atop, the smaller biting the tail of the larger, the stone of pale white tone with russet, attached to a chord with seed pearls and a tourmaline bead.
5.2cm (2 1/8in) high.

HKD15,000 - 20,000

十八/十九世紀 白玉螭龍紋珮

Provenance:

S. Marchant & Son, London
Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P19,
acquired from the above in 1981

Exhibited:

The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants, Robert Hall Gallery, London, 1987 (illustrated on the exhibition poster)

來源 :

倫敦古董商S. Marchant & Son
Trudy及John Cohen, 收藏編號P19,
1981年購於上者

展覽 :

《The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants》, Robert Hall Gallery, 倫敦, 1987年 (列於展覽海報)

The *chilong* 螭龍 is a legendary creature in ancient Chinese mythology, traditionally recognised as one of the nine sons of the dragon. Its head is frequently portrayed with tiger-like features. This motif holds auspicious connotations, symbolising prosperity, good fortune, and wealth, and is a recurring theme in traditional Chinese art and design.

See a related white jade *chilong* pendant, 18th century, which was sold at Sotheby's Hong Kong, 3 August 2023, lot 3084.

傳說「龍生九子」，螭龍為其一，頭部常被描繪為虎狀。螭龍圖案具有吉祥寓意，象徵繁榮與好運，是中國傳統藝術中常見的主題。

參考一件十八世紀白玉螭龍珮，售於香港蘇富比，2023年8月3日，拍品編號3084。

39

**A WHITE AND RUSSET JADE
'DRAGON PEBBLE' PENDANT**

18th/19th century

The pebble smoothly carved with an archaic *chilong* with finely incised mane and bifurcated tail clambering atop, the stone of pale white tone with russet patches, attached to a chord with seed pearls and tourmaline bead.
4.5cm (1 3/4) high.

HKD20,000 - 30,000

十八/十九世紀 白玉帶皮螭龍紋珮

Provenance:

Lindsey Hall, London
Robert Hall, London
Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P20,
acquired from the above in 1999

來源：

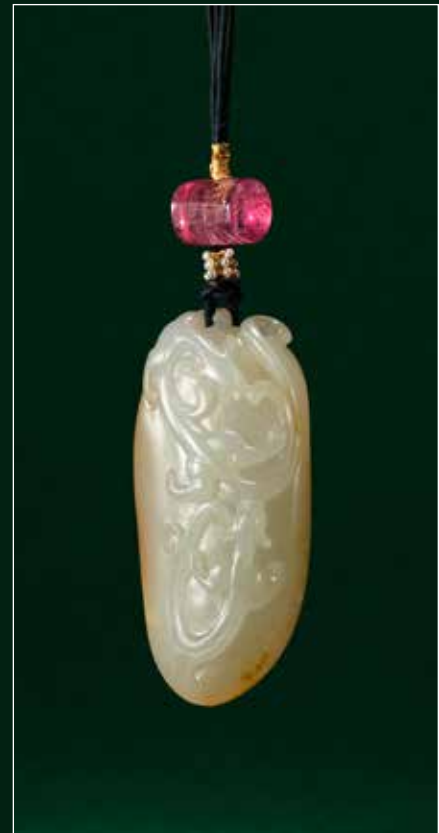
Lindsey Hall, 倫敦
倫敦古董商Robert Hall
Trudy及John Cohen, 收藏編號P20,
1999年購於上者

This lot features a finely detailed depiction of a *chilong*, set against a background of extensive negative space. The visual effects of distant mountains and clouds are achieved through the natural textures and colours of the stone, creating a beauty that embodies the simplicity and elegance of traditional Chinese painting, imbued with subtle sophistication. The *chilong* 螭龍 is a legendary creature in ancient Chinese mythology, traditionally recognised as one of the nine sons of the dragon. Its head is frequently portrayed with tiger-like features. This motif holds auspicious connotations, symbolising prosperity, good fortune, and wealth, and is a recurring theme in traditional Chinese art and design.

See a related white jade *chilong* pendant, 18th century, which was sold at Sotheby's Hong Kong, 3 August 2023, lot 3084.

工匠以簡練線條雕刻螭龍，背景則留白處理，通過石材的自然紋理與色彩營造出遠山雲霧之視覺效果，呈現出中國傳統繪畫的簡約典雅、含蓄雋永的美感。傳說「龍生九子」，螭龍為其一，頭部常被描繪為虎狀。螭龍圖案具有吉祥寓意，象徵繁榮與好運，是中國傳統藝術中常見的主題。

參考一件十八世紀白玉螭龍珮，售於香港蘇富比，2023年8月3日，拍品編號3084。



38 (two views)



39 (two views)

A VERY FINE AGATE 'QILIN' PENDANT

Suzhou, 18th/19th century

The agate of pale, translucent hues, veiled in darker brown skin, carved in high relief with a mythical *qilin* with exquisitely incised tail and scales, issuing *lingzhi* fungus and swirling clouds above from its mouth, the reverse, a rocky, cavernous landscape expertly sculpted, with a raised inscription to one side, attached to a chord with seed pearls and smoke crystal bead. 4.2cm (1 3/4in) high.

HKD40,000 - 60,000

十八/十九世紀 蘇作瑪瑙巧雕麒麟紋珮

Provenance:

Sotheby's, 1983

Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P52

Exhibited:

The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants, Robert Hall Gallery, London, 1987 (Illustrated on the exhibition poster)

來源：

蘇富比，1983年

Trudy及John Cohen，收藏編號P52

展覽：

《The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants》，Robert Hall Gallery, 倫敦，1987年（列於展覽海報）

The inscription to the reverse reads 今代得麒麟 *jindai de qilin*, which could be translated as: 'in this era, a *qilin* has been obtained.' The *qilin*, often translated as unicorn, is a mythical creature symbolising auspiciousness, prosperity, and the arrival of a virtuous ruler or a golden age in Chinese culture. Metaphorically, the inscription suggests the emergence of a rare and extraordinary individual or event in the present era.

See a related agate pendant of similar size and shape, 18th century, which was sold at Christie's Hong Kong, 30 May 2018, lot 3049.

此珮背面刻有「今代得麒麟」。麒麟是神話中的神獸，象徵祥瑞、繁榮，以及賢君或盛世的到來。此銘文隱喻當今時代出現了非凡的人物或事件。

參考一件十八世紀蘇作瑪瑙巧雕高士圖珮，其造型、工藝類近，售於香港佳士得，2018年5月30日，拍品編號3049。



AN AGATE 'MONKEY AND PINE' PENDANT

Suzhou, 19th century

Chalcedony, pale and translucent grey agate, veiled in a darker brown skin, carved with a monkey playfully scampering amongst pine trees and trying to hang a beehive-shaped official seal on a branch, its feet dancing across the rockery below; the reverse reveals a dramatic scene of craggy rockwork, pines reaching towards the sky, and swirling clouds, while a raised inscription adds a final touch, echoing the harmony between nature, creature, and art

5.2cm (2in) high.

HKD10,000 - 15,000

十九世紀 蘇作瑪瑙巧雕「掛印封侯」佩

Provenance:

Robert Hall, London

Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P55, acquired from the above in 1985

Exhibited:

The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants, Robert Hall Gallery, London, 1987 (illustrated on the exhibition poster)

來源：

倫敦古董商Robert Hall

Trudy及John Cohen，收藏編號P55，1985年購於上者

展覽：

《The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants》，Robert Hall Gallery，倫敦，1987年（列於展覽海報）

The inscription on the reverse reads *dezi tu* 得子圖 which could be translated as 'Picture of Blessing for a Son'.

The present pendant depicts a monkey attempting to hang a beehive-shaped official seal on a pine tree branch, forming a traditional auspicious motif known as 'Granting the Seal for a Marquis' 掛印封侯 *guayin fenghou*. The character for 'monkey' 猴 *hou* is a homophone for 'Marquis' 侯 *hou*, while the character for 'bee' 蜂 *feng* shares the same pronunciation as 'grant' 封 *feng*. This imagery reflects the ancient Imperial practice of granting titles and seals to subjects, symbolising aspirations for career advancement and success.

See a related agate pendant plaque of similar rectangular shape and carved with a monkey clambering in a pine tree, 18th/19th century, which was sold in our London rooms, 4 November 2013, lot 257 (part lot).

此器的雕琢熟練，高浮雕一隻猴子試圖將蜂巢狀的官印掛在松枝上，寓意「掛印封侯」。「猴」與「侯」諧音，而「蜂」與「封」諧音，反映了古時帝王賜爵授印予臣下的傳統，象徵對仕途晉升與成功的期許。背面刻有「得子圖」三字。

參考一件十八/十九世紀瑪瑙長方牌，雕刻了類似的猴子爬松樹圖樣，售於倫敦邦瀚斯，2013年11月4日，拍品編號257（其一）。



Two views



42

**A VERY FINE CHALCEDONY AGATE
'SAGE AND ATTENDANT' PENDANT**

Suzhou, 18th/19th century

Of ovoid shape, carved to one side with a sage seated on rocks beside a flowing river, attended by a jovial boy holding a fan, the reverse side with a monkey amidst a rocky landscape with cascading waterfalls, the stone of semi-opaque white tone accented with orange patches, with a green glass bead and seed pearls attached to the pendant string.

5.8cm (2 1/4in) high.

HKD80,000 - 120,000

十八/十九世紀 蘇作瑪瑙巧雕高士圖珮

Provenance:

George A. Cohen, and thence by descent
Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P61

來源：

George A. Cohen，後由家族傳承
Trudy及John Cohen，收藏編號P61

Two views (enlarged)

The present lot expertly utilises its colour palette, with the orange tones depicting the more tangible, close-up figures, while the white hues are employed to render a distant, ethereal landscape. The scholar's refined demeanour is accentuated as he sits amidst a landscape, emphasising his serene grace and the dignified, ascetic qualities as a hermit, symbolising his detachment from the mundane world.

See a related Suzhou-type agate 'scholar and attendant' pendant, Qing dynasty, which was sold at Sotheby's Hong Kong, 28 November 2019, lot 621.

工匠巧妙地運用玉色構圖，以橙色調描繪近處的人物，而白色調則用於呈現遠處縹緲的山水景致。高士坐於山水之間，姿態優雅，展現出隱士的低調與高潔品格，象徵其超脫世俗的境界。

類似工藝的例子，可參考一件清代蘇作瑪瑙「柳營琴馬」圖牌，售於香港蘇富比，2019年11月28日，拍品編號621。



43

A WHITE AND RUSSET JADE 'SQUIRREL AND GRAPES' PENDANT

18th/19th century

Exquisitely carved and pierced in high relief with a squirrel with long bushy tail biting a leafy sprig of grapes, its paws clasping a larger leafy branch of ripe grapes, the stone of pale white tone with russet-brown highlights, attached to a chord with seed pearls and amber bead.
4.5cm (1 3/4in) high.

HKD25,000 - 30,000

十八/十九世紀 白玉帶皮巧雕松鼠葡萄紋佩

Provenance:

S. Marchant & Son, London
Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P29,
acquired from the above in 1981

Exhibited:

The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants, Robert Hall Gallery, London, 1987 (illustrated on the exhibition poster)

來源:

倫敦古董商S. Marchant & Son
Trudy及John Cohen, 收藏編號P29,
1981年購於上者

出版及展覽:

《The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants》, Robert Hall Gallery, 倫敦, 1987年 (列於展覽海報)

The 'squirrel and grapes' motif carries rich auspicious symbolism in Chinese art, representing themes of abundance and prosperity. Grapes, with their bountiful clusters of fruit, symbolise fertility and the desire for numerous descendants. Squirrels, celebrated for their vitality and agility, complement this imagery by embodying resourcefulness and vigour. Furthermore, in the Chinese zodiac, the squirrel is associated with the rat, whose connection to the hour of *zi* 子 carries a double meaning, as *zi* also translates to 'son' or 'offspring.' This linguistic and cultural correspondence further elevates the motif's significance, reinforcing its association with fertility and the continuation of lineage. This theme rose to prominence during the Ming dynasty, as exemplified by Zhou Zhimian's 周之冕 (1521-?) work *Squirrel on a Grapevine* 葡萄松鼠, now housed in the Palace Museum, Taipei. By the Qing dynasty, the motif gained even greater popularity. See a white jade 'squirrel and grapes' similar openwork pendant, Qing dynasty, illustrated in *Zhongguo chuanshi yuqi quanji* (Complete collection of Chinese jades), vol.6, Beijing, 2010, p.206. Compare also with a related white jade openwork 'squirrel and grapes' pendant, Qing dynasty, which was sold at Sotheby's Hong Kong, 1 June 2023, lot 435.

松鼠攀於葡萄枝上代表豐饒與繁榮的吉祥涵義。葡萄因其果實纍纍，象徵多子多孫。松鼠靈巧敏捷，與葡萄相輔相成，體現了旺盛的生命力。此外，松鼠與中國生肖中的鼠相關，而鼠對應的子時具有雙重意義，「子」、「多子」與繁衍不息的寓意呼應，此器寓有

「多子多福」、「子孫萬代」的祈願。這個主題自明代開始盛行，例如現藏於台北故宮的周之冕 (1521-?) 《畫葡萄松鼠軸》；直到清代仍頻繁可見。參考一件清代白玉松鼠葡萄紋佩，著錄於《中國傳世玉器全集》，卷六，北京，2010年，頁206。比較一件清代白玉鏤雕松鼠葡萄珮，售於香港蘇富比，2023年6月1日，拍品編號435。

44

A WHITE AND BROWN JADE 'CAT AND KITTEN' PENDANT

19th century

Deftly carved as a playful cat and kitten in high relief with almond-shaped eyes and pricked ears, two auspicious bats rest on their backs, all atop a large undulating plantain leaf with finely incised veins, the stone of white town with chestnut-brown highlights.
5.5cm (2 1/8in) long.

HKD25,000 - 35,000

十九世紀 玉雕雙貓珮

Provenance:

Lindsey Hall, London
Robert Hall, London
Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P26,
acquired from the above in 1999

來源:

Lindsey Hall, 倫敦
倫敦古董商Robert Hall
Trudy及John Cohen, 收藏編號P26, 1999年購於上者

The Chinese word for 'cat' 貓 *mao* is a homophone for 'mao' 耄 which refers to people aged 80 to 90. As such, cats symbolise longevity. Beyond longevity, cats are also seen as symbols of wealth and prosperity. Initially, people kept cats to catch mice and protect their food stores. Over time, particularly in the homes of scholars and wealthy families, this role evolved. Cats became guardians of books and silk embroidery rather than just grain. The renowned poet Lu You (1125-1210), known for his extensive collection of books, once wrote, 'With a packet of salt, I welcomed a little kitten, who wholeheartedly guards the ten thousand volumes in my study' 裹鹽迎得小狸奴，盡護山房萬卷書。See a related white jade carving of a cat, Qing dynasty, in the Qing Court Collection, in the Palace Museum, Beijing, acc.no. 故00103747. See also a related white jade cat and kitten group, 18th century, which was sold in our New York rooms, 15 March 2021, lot 24.

「貓」與「耄」諧音，有祈求長壽的吉祥寓意。貓亦被視為財富與繁榮的象徵。最初，人們養貓是為了捕鼠，保護糧食。隨著時間推移，特別是在文人與商賈之家，貓的角色逐漸轉變。不僅是守護穀物，更成為書籍與絲綢刺繡的守護者。著名詩人陸游 (1125-1210) 以其豐富的藏書聞名，曾寫道：「裹鹽迎得小狸奴，盡護山房萬卷書。」以貓象徵長壽，或將貓與其他吉祥元素結合在藝術作品中，是中國傳統藝術中的常見主題。參考清宮舊藏一件清代白玉貓，現藏於北京故宮，館藏編號：故00103747。另可參考十八世紀一例，售於紐約邦瀚斯，2021年3月15日，拍品編號24。



43

45

**A PALE GREEN AND HONEY-BROWN
JADE 'SQUIRREL AND GRAPES' PENDANT**

19th century

The flattened pebble expertly carved in high relief with two playful squirrels circling each other amidst ripe grapes highlighted in chestnut-brown, all above a finely incised leaf, attached to a chord with pearl seeds and amethyst bead. 5.7cm (2 1/4in) high.

HKD8,000 - 12,000

十九世紀 青白玉糖色松鼠葡萄紋珮

Provenance:

Robert Hall, London
Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P33,
acquired from the above

Published and Exhibited:

Robert Hall, London, 1981
*The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of
Chinese Pendants*, Robert Hall Gallery, London,
1987 (illustrated on the exhibition poster)

來源：

倫敦古董商Robert Hall
Trudy及John Cohen，收藏編號P33，購於上者

出版及展覽：

Robert Hall，倫敦，1981年
《The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of
Chinese Pendants》，Robert Hall Gallery，
倫敦，1987年（列於展覽海報）

The 'squirrel and grapes' represent themes of abundance and prosperity. Grapes, with their bountiful clusters of fruit, symbolise fertility and the desire for numerous descendants. Squirrels, celebrated for their vitality and agility, embody resourcefulness and vigour. In the Chinese zodiac, the squirrel's counterpart, the rat, is associated with the *zi* hour. This correspondence imbues it with symbolic significance, representing 'offspring' 子 *zi* and fertility. Together, the motif conveys blessings for a flourishing family and a prosperous life. This theme rose to prominence during the Ming dynasty, as exemplified by Zhou Zhimian's 周之冕 (1521-?) work *Squirrel on a Grapevine* 葡萄松鼠, now housed in the Palace Museum, Taipei. By the Qing dynasty, the motif gained even greater popularity. See a jadeite 'squirrel and grapes' pendant of similar shape, Qing dynasty, illustrated in *Zhongguo chuanshi yuqi quanji* (Complete collection of Chinese jades), vol.6, Beijing, 2010, p.208. See a related white and russet jade 'squirrel and grapes' pendant, 18th century, which was sold at Sotheby's New York, 28 September 2021, lot 800.

松鼠攀於葡萄枝上代表豐饒與繁榮的吉祥涵義。葡萄因其果實纍纍，象徵多子多孫。松鼠靈巧敏捷，與葡萄相輔相成，體現了旺盛的生命力。此外，松鼠與中國生肖中的鼠相關，而鼠對應的子時具有雙重意義，「子」、「多子」與繁衍不息的寓意呼應，此器寓有「多子多福」、「子孫萬代」的祈願。這個主題自明代開始盛行，例如現藏於台北故宮的周之冕（1521-？）《畫葡萄松鼠軸》；直到清代仍頻繁可見。參考一件清代翡翠松鼠葡萄紋珮，造型類似，著錄於《中國傳世玉器全集》，卷六，北京，2010年，頁208。參考一件十八世紀白玉帶皮松鼠葡萄紋珮，售於紐約蘇富比，2021年9月28日，拍品編號800。



44



45

46

**A SUPERB SMALL WHITE JADE
'ELEPHANT AND BOY' CARVING**

Qianlong/Jiaqing

The pebble finely carved in the form of a recumbent elephant with its head turned to the left and the legs tucked beneath its wrinkled body, the trunk playfully encircling a boy with a jovial expression holding aloft a spray of *lingzhi* fungus to tickle the elephant's ear, the stone of white colour with minor cloudy white inclusions.

3.5cm (1 3/8in) high.

HKD30,000 - 50,000

清乾隆/嘉慶 白玉雕童子洗象

Provenance:

Robert Kleiner, London

Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.H7, acquired from the above

來源：

倫敦古董商Robert Kleiner

Trudy及John Cohen, 收藏編號H7, 購於上者

The present carving is laden with auspicious symbolism. It could relate to the theme of *xixiang* (洗象) 'washing the elephant'. The term 'washing the elephant' originates from a Buddhist classic, depicting a scene of monks bathing the white elephant which serves as the mount of Samantabhadra Bodhisattva. 'Washing the elephant' is synonymous with 'sweeping the elephant' which can also mean 'sweeping appearances'. In Buddhism, it symbolises breaking free from attachments to all forms and appearances. Furthermore, *xixiang* sounds phonetically similar to 'joyful appearance', so the elephant became a symbol of good fortune.

See a related white jade 'elephant and boy' carving, Qing dynasty, illustrated in *Compendium of Collections in the Palace Museum: Jade*, vol.9, Beijing, 2011, p.147, pl.137.

See also a related white jade carving of an elephant and boy, which was sold in our London rooms, 15 May 2014, lot 236.



Two views

白玉質，細膩光潤，圓雕童子洗象。「洗象」一詞源自佛教經典，描繪僧人為普賢菩薩的坐騎白象沐浴的場景。「洗象」與「掃象」同義，亦可理解為「掃除表象」。在佛教中，這象徵著擺脫對一切形式與表象的執著。此外，「洗象」與「喜相」發音相近，寓意吉祥好運。

參考一件清代白玉童子洗象，著錄於《故宮博物院藏品大系：玉器編》，卷九，北京，2011年，頁147，圖版137。另可參考一例，售於倫敦邦瀚斯，2014年5月15日，拍品編號236。





47

47

**A FINE WHITE AND RUSSET JADE
'GOOSE AND LOTUS' PENDANT**

18th/19th century

The pebble finely carved with a goose with elegantly curving neck clasping a sprig of lotus in its beak, the large lotus leaf with undulating edges and neatly incised veins highlighted russet-brown, attached to a chord with seed pearls and carnelian bead.
5cm (2in) wide.

HKD30,000 - 50,000

十八/十九世紀 白玉帶皮鵝蓮紋珮

Provenance:

S. Marchant & Son, London
Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P38,
acquired from the above in 1985

Exhibited:

The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants, Robert Hall Gallery, London, 1987 (illustrated on the exhibition poster)

來源：

倫敦古董商S. Marchant & Son
Trudy及John Cohen，收藏編號P38，1985年
購於上者

展覽：

《The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants》，Robert Hall Gallery，倫敦，1987年（列於展覽海報）

In Chinese culture, geese are regarded as symbols of good fortune and loyalty. They are also seen as emblems of courage and resilience. In ancient times, geese were often used to guard homes and fend off intruders, serving as protectors of household security.

See a related white jade goose, Qing dynasty, in the collection of Hebei Province Folklore Museum, illustrated in *Zhongguo chuanshi yuqi quanji* (Complete collection of Chinese jades), vol.6, Beijing, 2010, p.192. See a related white jade carving of a goose, 18th century, which was sold at Christie's Hong Kong, 30 November 2016, lot 3447.

在中國文化中，鵝被視為吉祥與忠誠的動物，也被賦予勇氣與堅韌的象徵意義。古時，鵝常被用於守護家園，驅趕入侵者。

參考一件清代白玉鵝，現藏於河北省民俗博物館，著錄於《中國傳世玉器全集》，卷六，北京，2010年，頁192。另可參考一件十八世紀白玉鵝，售於香港佳士得，2016年11月30日，拍品編號3447。



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48

**A PALE GREEN AND RUSSET JADE
'PHOENIX AND DRAGON' PENDANT**

18th/19th century

The bird crisply carved with elaborately incised plumage, the legs neatly tucked beneath the body, the head turned back sharply with a long comb, its beak clasping a sprig of *lingzhi* while a *chilong* clambers beside also clasping the same fungus in its jaws, the stone of pale green tone with russet patches.

5.2cm (2in) wide.

HKD10,000 - 15,000

十八/十九世紀 青玉帶皮雕螭龍鳳紋珮

Provenance:

Robert Kleiner, London

Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P18, acquired from the above in 1993

來源：

倫敦古董商Robert Kleiner

Trudy及John Cohen，收藏編號P18，1993年購於上者

The *chi*-dragon (螭龍 *chilong*), a legendary creature in ancient Chinese mythology, symbolises good fortune and wealth. The phoenix, a mythical bird associated with renewal and immortality, is believed to appear only during times of peace and prosperity. Together, the dragon and phoenix are regarded as an ideal pairing, representing love, harmony, and marital bliss. The *chi*-dragon and phoenix motif on this jade pendant not only serves as an ornamental design but also embodies the ancient philosophy of harmony between *yin* and *yang*.

See a related white jade 'dragon and phoenix' plaque, 18th century, which was sold at Sotheby's Hong Kong, 28 February 2023, lot 3004.

螭龍是中國古代神話傳說中的神獸，象徵幸運與財富；鳳凰象徵著永生和不朽，被認為只在國泰民安的時代出現。龍鳳呈祥寓意夫妻比翼雙飛、恩愛相隨。這件玉珮上的螭龍與鳳凰不僅作為裝飾，更體現了古代陰陽和諧的哲學。

參考一件十八世紀白玉鏤雕龍鳳紋珮，售於香港蘇富比，2023年2月28日，拍品編號3004。

49 Y

A WHITE AND RUSSET JADE 'QUAILS AND LINGZHI' CARVING

18th century

Naturalistically carved with a pair of quails with finely incised plumage and feathers, standing atop a rocky platform adorned to one side with flowering prunus branches issuing from a *lingzhi* fungus, the other side with a leafy and floral spray of lotus, the stone of pale white tone with touches of russet, fitted wood stand.

6.2cm (2 1/2in) long. (2).

HKD30,000 - 50,000

十八世紀 白玉帶皮雕「平安如意」把件

Provenance:

S. Marchant and Son, London

Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.H6, acquired from the above

來源：

倫敦古董商S. Marchant & Son

Trudy及John Cohen，收藏編號H6，購於上者

Quails' nesting habits and strong attachment to their home, often appearing in pairs, symbolise family harmony and union. Additionally, the word 'quail' (鸕鶿 *anchun*) is phonetically similar to 'peace' (安 *an*). As seen in the present lot, when quails are depicted alongside *ruyi* fungus (如意 *ruyi*) literally meaning 'as you wish', the imagery conveys the auspicious meaning of 'safety and good fortune' (平安如意 *pingan ruyi*). See a related green jade 'double quails' carving, Qing dynasty, in the collection of the Palace Museum Beijing, illustrated in *Compendium of Collections in the Palace Museum: Jade* vol.9, 2011, p.159, pl.148. See also a related white and russet jade 'quail' group, 18th/19th century, which was sold at Sotheby's Hong Kong, 28 November 2019, lot 591.

鸕鶿築巢成家，常成對出現，象徵家庭和諧與團圓。此外，「鸕」與「安」發音相近，寓意平安。本品以鸕鶿與靈芝為題，有「平安如意」之意。參考一件清代青玉雙鸕鶿，現藏於北京故宮，著錄於《故宮博物院藏品大系：玉器編》，卷九，2011年，頁159，圖版148。另可參考一件十八/十九世紀白玉雕「如意雙安」把件，售於香港蘇富比，2019年11月28日，拍品編號591。

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**A FINE BEIJING RUBY GLASS
'LINGZHI' PENDANT**

18th century

Of trapezoidal shape, deftly carved on both sides with sprays of *lingzhi* fungus with *ruyi*-heads and interlocking stems, accompanied by a flying bat positioned in the lower-left corner of one side, the glass of a captivating translucent ruby tone.

4.8cm (1 7/8in) long.

HKD30,000 - 40,000

十八世紀 寶石紅料靈芝紋珮

Provenance:

Robert Hall, London

Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P71, acquired from the above in 1984

Exhibited:

The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants, Robert Hall Gallery, London, 1987 (illustrated on the exhibition poster)

來源：

倫敦古董商Robert Hall

Trudy及John Cohen，收藏編號P71，1984年購於上者

展覽：

《The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants》，Robert Hall Gallery，倫敦，1987年（列於展覽海報）

The present lot incorporates multiple auspicious motifs. The character for 'bat' 蝠 *fú* is a homophone for 'happiness' 福 *fú*, while the *lingzhi* fungus has long been revered a symbol of immortality and longevity in Chinese culture. Together, the pendant embodies the auspicious wish for 'happiness and longevity.'

This pendant is crafted from ruby-red glass, characterised by its crystalline translucency and vivid, noble hue. Its form is harmonious and gracefully rounded, embodying sophistication and timeless elegance. The exceptional quality of both the material and craftsmanship suggests that this piece was produced in the Qing Imperial workshops. See a related red glass bowl with similar hue, Qianlong mark and period, illustrated in *Chinese Qing Dynasty Glass Treasures: A Selection from the Gadiant Collection*, Winter Park, 2009, p.14, pl.6.

「蝠」與「福」諧音，靈芝常被視為長生與長壽的象徵，故本品帶有「福壽雙全」的寓意。

此珮以寶石紅料製成，既晶瑩剔透，又鮮豔高貴。其造型圓潤，線條素簡，展現出永恆的優雅。其用料與工藝卓越，可能出自清代宮廷作坊。參考一件色澤相近的乾隆款紅料碗，見《Chinese Qing Dynasty Glass Treasures: A Selection from the Gadiant Collection》，溫特帕克，2009年，頁14，圖版6。



51

A FINE CARNELIAN AGATE 'SILKWORMS AND MULBERRY' PENDANT

18th/19th century

Carved in openwork with two mulberry fruits resting on a large leaf at the centre, encircled by a band of moths and silkworms, all framed by mulberry leaves and fruits, the stone of a combination of white and orange tones, with a green glass peach-shaped bead and seed pearls attached to the pendant string.
5.4cm (2 1/4in) high.

HKD6,000 - 8,000

十八/十九世紀 瑪瑙雕桑蠶珮

Provenance:

Robert Hall, London
Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P63,
acquired from the above in 1981

Exhibited:

The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants, Robert Hall Gallery, London, 1987 (illustrated on the exhibition poster)

來源：

倫敦古董商Robert Hall
Trudy及John Cohen，收藏編號P63，
1981年購於上者

展覽：

《The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants》，Robert Hall Gallery，倫敦，1987年（列於展覽海報）

The present lot masterly utilises the colour palette of the material, with the white section vividly portraying the four stages of the silkworm's lifecycle: spinning silk, forming a cocoon, becoming a pupa, transforming into a moth; meanwhile, the orange section carved as the ripe mulberry fruits and leaves, further enhancing the piece's visual and symbolic richness.

Silk production was an important economic activity in ancient China. Carvings in the form of silkworms were popular, symbolising abundance and prosperity. And as the character 'silkworm' (蠶 *can*) with a similar pronunciation to 'enwind' (纏 *chan*), wearing silkworm-shaped carvings at the waist implies 'enwind myriads of strings of cash around the waist' 腰纏萬貫 *yao chan wanguan*, signifying immense wealth and affluence.

See a related white jade 'silkworm and mulberry' group, 18th century, illustrated in *Virtuous Treasures: Chinese Jades for the Scholar's Table*, Hong Kong, 2008, p.185.

本拍品巧妙結合玉料皮色，白色部分生動描繪了蠶的生命週期：吐絲、結繭、化蛹、成蛾；而橙色部分則雕刻為成熟的桑果與桑葉，增強了作品的視覺與象徵意義。

絲綢生產是古代中國重要的經濟活動。以蠶為主題的雕刻因而廣受歡迎，象徵豐饒與繁榮。「蠶」與「纏」諧音，佩戴蠶形玉雕於腰間，則寓意「腰纏萬貫」。

參考十八世紀一例，著錄於《閣有天珍：中國文房玉雕》，香港，2008年，頁185。





52 Y

**AN EXQUISITE GOLDEN-CHALCEDONY
AGATE 'HORSE AND MONKEY' PENDANT**

Suzhou, 18th/19th century

Exquisitely carved in oval form, one side depicting a prancing horse in low relief, its head turned sharply back towards a rocky outcrop continuing on the reverse, where a lively monkey with finely incised hair and wrinkled brow is reaching to pluck ripe peaches issuing from gnarled branches above, the stone of warm amber-honey tone, with darker orange inclusions accentuating the peaches.

5cm (2in) high.

HKD80,000 - 120,000

十八/十九世紀 蘇作瑪瑙巧雕猴馬紋珮

Provenance:

S. Marchant & Son, London
Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P60,
acquired from the above in 1987

來源：

倫敦古董商S. Marchant & Son
Trudy及John Cohen，收藏編號P60，1987年
購於上者

Two views (enlarged)

The current lot stands out for its harmonious golden hue and the artist's exceptional mastery of colour. It vividly portrays a dynamic scene of a monkey and horse, with the darker orange inclusions expertly transformed into the auspicious peaches and pine leaves.

Imagery combining monkeys and horses in Chinese culture dates back to the Eastern Zhou dynasty (771-256 BCE), and is particularly seen in regions such as Ningxia and Inner Mongolia. Later, the image of a monkey riding a horse became a popular motif, turning into a rebus for 'immediately conferred the rank of Marquis' or rising quickly up the ladder of success in one's career, because 'monkey' (*hou* 猴) and 'on a horse' (*mashang* 馬上) are homophones for 'Marquis' (*hou* 侯) and 'quickly' (*mashang* 馬上) respectively. For more about the combination of monkey and horse in Chinese art, see Zhang Dahai, 'The Origin, Function, and Symbolic Meaning of the Composite Imagery of Monkeys and Horses', *World of Antiquity*, 2017(2), pp.30-33.

See a similar Yellow agate 'horse and monkey' plaque, 18th century, which was sold at Sotheby's Hong Kong, 7 April 2013, lot 3157.

此器色澤金黃，工匠技藝熟練，巧妙運用玉料自然皮色，生動地描繪了猴子與馬的動態，而深色部分則雕刻了桃與松葉。

中國古代猴與馬組合的文化意象可追溯到東周時代（公元前771-256年），尤見於寧夏和內蒙古等地區。後來，猴子站在馬背上的紋飾出現，寓意「馬上封侯」，象徵步步高昇、加官進爵，常見於玉器及竹雕等。更多相關討論，見張長海〈中國古代猴子與馬組合形象的淵源功能以及寓意〉，《文物世界》，2017年第2期，頁30至33。

參考一件十八世紀瑪瑙「馬上封侯」圖牌，售於香港蘇富比，2013年4月7日，拍品編號3157。





53

53

**A FINE WHITE AND RUSSET JADE
'SILKWORM AND MULBERRY'
OPENWORK PENDANT**

18th century

The irregular shaped pebble expertly pierced and hollowed with butterfly and silk worm amongst mulberry leaves and fruit, the stone of white tone with russet-brown skin, attached to a chord with seed pearls and moss agate bead.

5.7cm (2 1/4in) high.

HKD40,000 - 60,000

十八世紀 白玉帶皮鏤雕桑蠶紋珮

Provenance:

Robert Hall, London
Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P31,
acquired from the above in 1982

Exhibited:

The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants, Robert Hall Gallery, London, 1987 (illustrated on the exhibition poster)

來源：

倫敦古董商Robert Hall
Trudy及John Cohen，收藏編號P31，1982年
購於上者

展覽：

《The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants》，Robert Hall Gallery，倫敦，1987年（列於展覽海報）

Crafted with precision and care, this piece reflects China's deep-rooted history of silkworm cultivation, a practice that began 4,000 to 5,000 years ago. Silkworms symbolise industriousness, reflecting the idea of becoming something greater through patience and perseverance. In ancient folklore, mulberries were often depicted as magical fruits capable of prolonging life and curing illnesses. Together, the silkworm and mulberry create a harmonious narrative of growth, resilience, and life's creative cycle.

See a related white jade silk worms and mulberry pendant, 19th century, which was sold at Christie's Hong Kong, 26 November 2014, lot 3138.

本拍品以精細工藝展現了始於四五千年前悠久的養蠶歷史。蠶象徵勤勞，體現了以耐心與毅力成就更大事業的理念。傳說中，桑果常被描繪為能延年益壽、治癒疾病的仙果。蠶與桑，寓意成長、堅韌與生命循環。

參考十九世紀一例，售於香港佳士得，2014年11月26日，拍品編號3138。

54

**A WHITE AND RUSSET JADE
'FINGER CITRON' PENDANT**

18th/19th century

Crisply carved as a large Buddha's hand fruit, with long fleshy carpels, a squirrel clambering atop reaching for a leafy sprig of auspicious *lingzhi* fungus, the stone of pale white tone, with russet patches, attached to a chord with seed pearls and nephrite bead.

4.7cm (1 7/8in) high.

HKD10,000 - 15,000

十八/十九世紀 白玉帶皮雕佛手珮

Provenance:

Robert Hall, London
Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P23,
acquired from the above

Published and Exhibited:

Robert Hall, 1981
The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants, Robert Hall Gallery, London, 1987 (illustrated on the exhibition poster)

來源：

倫敦古董商Robert Hall
Trudy及John Cohen，收藏編號P23，
購於上者

出版及展覽：

Robert Hall，1981年
《The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants》，Robert Hall Gallery，倫敦，1987年（列於展覽海報）

The Chinese name for finger citron, *foshou* 佛手, translates to 'Buddha's hand' and is believed to embody the power to ward off evil and subdue demons, thereby symbolising protection, peace, and good fortune. Furthermore, *foshou* is a homophone for *fushou* 福壽, meaning 'blessings and longevity.' Consequently, this motif conveys auspicious wishes for a life filled with blessings, longevity, and prosperity.

See a related celadon jade 'finger citron' carving, Qing dynasty, in the Qing Court Collection, in the Palace Museum, Beijing, acc.no.故00103273. See also a related pale green jade citron pebble, 18th/19th century, which was sold in our London rooms, 12 May 2011, lot 48.

佛手，取意「佛陀之手」，可降妖除魔，具有吉祥意義。此外，「佛手」與「福壽」諧音，寓意「福壽雙全」。玉雕佛手象徵著對美滿安康、長壽繁榮的美好祝願。

參考清宮舊藏一件清代青玉佛手，現藏於北京故宮，館藏編號：故00103273。另可參考一件十八/十九世紀青白玉佛手，售於倫敦邦瀚斯，2011年5月12日，拍品編號48。

55

**A WHITE AND RUSSET
JADE 'MUSHROOM AND
LOOSE RING' PENDANT**

18th/19th century

The pebble smoothly carved as three delicate mushrooms, their stems rising with organic elegance and the undersides with meticulously carved gills, one stem with a loose ring carved from the same jade, the stone of pale white tone with patches of russet skin on the caps.

5.2cm (2in) high.

HKD20,000 - 30,000

十八/十九世紀 白玉帶皮玉蘑菇活環珮

Provenance:

S. Marchant & Son, London, 1981
Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P17,
acquired from the above in 1981

Exhibited:

*The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of
Chinese Pendants*, Robert Hall Gallery,
London, 1987 (illustrated on the exhibition
poster)

來源：

倫敦古董商S. Marchant & Son, 1981年
Trudy及John Cohen, 收藏編號P17,
1981年購於上者

展覽：

《The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of
Chinese Pendants》, Robert Hall Gallery,
倫敦, 1987年 (列於展覽海報)

In Chinese, mushroom is also known as *junzi* 菌子 which is a homophone with the term *junzi* 君子 meaning 'gentleman'. In the present lot, the depiction of three mushrooms stacked together symbolises the auspicious concept of *junzi zhijiao* 君子之交 representing the 'friendship of gentlemen.'

See a related white jade mushroom carving, Ming dynasty, in the Qing Court Collection, the Palace Museum, Taipei (acc.no.故玉006254N000000000). See also two related white jade mushroom pendants, 18th/19th century, which were sold at Christie's New York, 19 September 2013, lot 1181.

「蘑菇」又稱「菌子」，與「君子」諧音。此珮中三朵蘑菇交疊，象徵「君子之交」。

參考清宮舊藏一件明代白玉菇，現藏於台北故宮，館藏編號：故玉006254N000000000。另可參考兩件十八/十九世紀例子，售於紐約佳士得，2013年9月19日，拍品編號1181。



54



55



Two views

56

A WHITE AND RUSSET JADE 'CICADA' PENDANT

18th century

The pebble smoothly carved as a cicada with finely incised and grooved wings folded beneath, the legs gripping a pea pod issuing leaves and curling tendrils, the stone of pale white tone with russet patches, attached to a chord with seed pearls and jasper bead. 5.5cm (2 1/8in) high.

HKD10,000 - 15,000

十八世紀 玉蟬珮

Provenance:

Sydney L. Moss Ltd., London
Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P27, acquired from the above in 1984

Exhibited:

The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants, Robert Hall Gallery, London, 1987 (illustrated on the exhibition poster)

來源:

倫敦古董商Sydney L. Moss Ltd.
Trudy及John Cohen, 收藏編號P27, 1984年購於上者

展覽:

《The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants》, Robert Hall Gallery, 倫敦, 1987年 (列於展覽海報)

In Chinese culture, the cicada has been seen as an emblem of immortality and resurrection. The cicada's life cycle, emerging from the earth after years as a pupa and transforming into a winged adult, symbolises rebirth, renewal, and immortality. Associated with transcendence and spiritual elevation, it is also often seen as a metaphor for leaving behind worldly concerns and attaining a higher state of existence.

See a white jade cicada, Qing dynasty, in the Qing Court Collection, in the Palace Museum, Beijing, acc.no.故00094821. See also a related white jade cicada, 18th century, which was sold at Christie's London, 15 May 2015, lot 585.

在中國文化中，蟬象徵不朽與重生，其生命週期從多年蟄伏地下的蛹蛻變為有翅成蟲，寓意羽化重生。蟬又富有靈性，也常被視為拋卻世俗煩憂、達到更高存在境界的隱喻。

參考一件清宮舊藏清代白玉蟬，現藏於北京故宮，館藏編號：故00094821。另可參考一件十八世紀白玉蟬，售於倫敦佳士得，2015年5月15日，拍品編號585。



Two views

57

**A WHITE AND RUSSET JADE
'DRAGONS AND PEARL' PENDANT**

18th/19th century

Smoothly carved as a lustrous pearl, guarded by a formidable dragon that coils protectively around it, two smaller dragons, their forms intricate and fierce, encircle the pearl, the stone of pale white tone with some patches of russet.

5.2cm (2in) long.

HKD30,000 - 40,000

十八/十九世紀 白玉帶皮「蒼龍教子」紋珮

Provenance:

Lindsey Hall, London

Robert Hall, London

Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P15, acquired from the above in 1999

來源：

Lindsey Hall, 倫敦

倫敦古董商Robert Hall

Trudy及John Cohen, 收藏編號P15, 1999年購於上者

The motif depicted in the present lot, (蒼龍教子 *canglong jiao zi*), features an adult dragon alongside a young dragon, conveying the message of the father imparting life lessons to his son. Within an imperial context, it signifies the emperor guiding the prince. The motif represents the hopes and encouragement for future generations to achieve greatness and success.

See a similar white jade *chilong* pendant, Qing dynasty, illustrated in *Zhongguo chuanshi yuqi quanji* (Complete collection of Chinese jades), vol.6 (Qing), Beijing, 2010, p.243. See a related white jade *chilong* carving, 18th century, which was sold at Sotheby's Hong Kong, 5 December 2023, lot 5615.

此器雕刻了大小螭龍，喻父子二人，有「蒼龍教子」的意涵，即象徵皇帝向太子傳授為人君之術，寄託了對繼承者的期望與鼓勵。

參考一件清代白玉螭龍珮，著錄於《中國傳世玉器全集》，卷六，北京，2010年，頁243。另可參考一件十八世紀白玉雕螭龍珮，售於香港蘇富比，2023年12月5日，拍品編號5615。



58 Y

A FINE BLACK AND WHITE JADE 'MULBERRY, BUTTERFLY AND CICADA' PENDANT

18th/19th century

The pebble deftly carved and hollowed with two butterflies fluttering in graceful harmony with a cicada, all drawn to the ripened mulberry fruit, its leaves unfurling above, the stone of pale white tone with lustrous black patches.

4.5cm (1 6/8in) high.

HKD30,000 - 50,000

十八/十九世紀 墨白玉雕桑葚蝶蟬紋珮

Provenance:

S. Marchant & Son, London
Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P45,
acquired from the above in 1982

Exhibited:

The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants, Robert Hall Gallery, London, 1987
(illustrated on the exhibition poster)

來源：

倫敦古董商S. Marchant & Son
Trudy及John Cohen，收藏編號P45，1982年購於
上者

展覽：

《The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants》，Robert Hall Gallery，倫敦，1987年
(列於展覽海報)

Two views (enlarged)

Since antiquity, the cicada has been revered as a symbol of immortality and resurrection. Associated with eternal youth and longevity, the cicada is renowned for its extended life cycle, which can span over seventeen years, surpassing that of most other insects.

See a related black and white jade 'mulberry, worms and a moth' pendant, 18th/19th century, which was sold at Christie's New York, 18 March 2009, lot 416.

自古以來，蟬被尊為不朽與重生的象徵。蟬與青春永駐和長壽相關，其生命週期可長達十七年以上，遠超大多數昆蟲。

參考一件十八/十九世紀墨白玉桑蠶珮，售於紐約佳士得，2009年3月18日，拍品編號416。





Two views

59 Y

**A WHITE AND RUSSET
JADE 'BIXIE' PENDANT**

17th century

The mythical beast with two antlers extending down its back, the face with large bulbous eyes and flaring snout, the flattened and rounded body incised with archaic scrolls, the base with clouds, the stone of white tone with russet highlights.
4.8cm (1 7/8in) wide.

HKD20,000 - 30,000

十七世紀 白玉帶皮雕辟邪

Provenance:

Sydney L. Moss Ltd., London, (illustrated on the exhibition poster)
Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P30, acquired from the above in 1983

Published, Illustrated and Exhibited:

Sydney L. Moss Ltd., *In Scholars' Taste*, London, 1983, p.176, pl.117
Grosvenor House Antique Dealers Fair, London, 1983
The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants, Robert Hall Gallery, London, 1987 (illustrated on the exhibition poster)

來源：

倫敦古董商Sydney L. Moss Ltd. (列於展覽海報)
Trudy及John Cohen, 收藏編號P30, 1983年購於上者

出版及展覽：

Sydney L. Moss Ltd., 《In Scholars' Taste》, 倫敦, 1983年, 頁176, 圖版117
Grosvenor House Antique Dealers Fair, 倫敦, 1983年
《The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants》, Robert Hall Gallery, 倫敦, 1987年 (列於展覽海報)

The present lot depicts *bixie* 辟邪, a mythical beast characterised by its horned heads, winged shoulders, and lion-like body. Originally modelled after the lion, a species not native to China but introduced during the Han dynasty from the West, *bixie* become a symbol of strength and protection. The earliest references to *bixie* can be found in the *Book of Han* 漢書 and the *Quick Access to Characters* 急救篇. Regarded as a powerful guardian, the *bixie* was believed to possess the ability to ward off evil spirits and subdue demons, serving as a protective force.

See two related pale celadon jade *bixie* pendants, 17th century, which were sold at Sotheby's Hong Kong, 5 December 2023, lot 5545 (part lot).

辟邪的形象一般為頭部帶角、肩部有翼、身軀像獅。初以獅子為原型，獅子非本土物種，漢代開始傳入中國，後來成為力量與守護的象徵。有關辟邪的記載最早見於《漢書》與《急救篇》。辟邪被認為具有驅邪鎮魔的能力，是強大的守護者。

參考十七世紀兩例，售於香港蘇富比，2023年12月5日，拍品編號5545 (其二)。



Two views

60 Y

**A WHITE AND RUSSET JADE
'PAIR OF BADGERS' PENDANT**

18th century

Elegantly carved as two badgers in tender embrace, their bodies gently reclined and pressed close with one biting the other's ear, their tails, a graceful curve, slipping beneath and around their bodies, the stone of pale white tone with russet highlights.
4.1cm (1 5/8in) wide.

HKD30,000 - 50,000

十八世紀 白玉帶皮雙獾珮

Provenance:

S. Marchant & Son, London
Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P32,
acquired from the above
in 1983

來源：

倫敦古董商S. Marchant & Son
Trudy及John Cohen，收藏編號P32，1983年
購於上者

Badgers, known for their loyalty, are often seen in pairs. The word 'badger' 獾 *huan* is a homophone for 'joy' 歡 *huan*, and thus the depiction of double-badger symbolises 'conjugal joy.' See a similar white and russet jade double-badger carving, Qing dynasty, in the Qing Court Collection, in the Palace Museum, Beijing, illustrated in *Zhongguo chuanshi yuqi quanji* (Complete collection of Chinese jades), vol.6 (Qing), Beijing, 2010, p.205.

See a related white and russet jade 'double badgers' pendant, 18th century, which was sold at Sotheby's Hong Kong, 3 August 2023, lot 3085.

獾機警、忠誠，在中國傳統藝術中經常被描繪成對。「獾」與「歡」諧音，此玉雕上的兩隻獾寓意「合歡」。參考清宮舊藏一件清代白玉帶皮雕雙獾，著錄於《中國傳世玉器全集》，卷六，北京，2010年，頁205。

另可參考一件十八世紀白玉帶皮雕「雙獾」，售於香港蘇富比，2023年8月3日，拍品編號3085。

61

**A FINE WHITE AND RUSSET JADE
'SQUIRREL AND GRAPES' PENDANT**

18th/19th century

Intricately carved and pierced, showcasing a large squirrel playfully wrapped around the lower half of the pendant, clutching a grape between its nimble paws, its bushy tail sweeping upwards, reaching toward the finely detailed vine leaves above, the stone of pale white tone with russet-brown highlights, attached to a chord with seed pearls and green quartz bead.

6.8cm (2 5/8in) high.

HKD50,000 - 80,000

十八/十九世紀 白玉松鼠葡萄紋珮

Provenance:

Robert Hall, London

Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P37,
acquired from the above in 1986

Exhibited:

*The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of
Chinese Pendants*, Robert Hall Gallery,
London, 1987 (illustrated on the exhibition
poster)

來源：

倫敦古董商Robert Hall

Trudy及John Cohen，收藏編號P37，1986年
購於上者

展覽：

《The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of
Chinese Pendants》，Robert Hall Gallery，
倫敦，1987年（列於展覽海報）



Two views (enlarged)

The 'squirrel and grapes' motif holds auspicious symbolism in Chinese art, primarily representing abundance and prosperity. The grapes, with their numerous clusters of fruits, symbolise fertility and the wish for many descendants. Squirrels, known for their energy and vitality, add to this imagery by signifying agility and resourcefulness. Together, the motif conveys blessings for a thriving family and a prosperous life. The theme gained popularity during the Ming dynasty, as exemplified by works such as *Squirrel on a Grapevine* 葡萄松鼠 by Zhou Zhimian 周之冕 (1521-?), housed in the Palace Museum, Taipei. By the Qing dynasty, this theme had become even more popular, appearing extensively on various objects commissioned by the Qing Court.

See a related jadeite 'squirrel grasping grapes' pendant, Qing dynasty, in the collection of Anhui Provincial Administration of Cultural Heritage, illustrated in *Zhongguo chuanshi yuqi quanji* (Complete collection of Chinese jades), vol.6 (Qing), Beijing, 2010, p.208. Compare also with a related white jade 'squirrel and grapes' plaque, 18th/19th century, which was sold at Sotheby's Hong Kong, 30 November 2016, lot 248.

松鼠攀於葡萄枝上代表豐饒與繁榮的吉祥涵義。葡萄因其果實纍纍，象徵多子多孫。松鼠靈巧敏捷，與葡萄相輔相成，體現了旺盛的生命力。此外，松鼠與中國生肖中的鼠相關，而鼠對應的子時具有雙重意義，「子」、「多子」與繁衍不息的寓意呼應，此器寓有「多子多福」、「子孫萬代」的祈願。這個主題自明代開始盛行，例如現藏於台北故宮的周之冕（1521-？）《畫葡萄松鼠軸》；直到清代仍頻繁可見，廣泛出現在御製的各類器物上。

參考一件清代翡翠松鼠葡萄珮，現存於安徽省文物局，見《中國傳世玉器全集》，卷六，北京，2010年，頁208。另可比較一件十八/十九世紀白玉松鼠葡萄珮，售於香港蘇富比，2016年11月30日，拍品編號248。





Two views

62

**A TWO-COLOURED BLACK AND WHITE
JADE 'DOUBLE-BADGER' PENDANT**

18th century

Deftly carved and hollowed within the mottled depths of darker grey jade, a scene of playful badgers frolicking in perfect balance, their forms precisely sculpted to mirror the contrasting hues of black and white jade in a tender dance.

4.7cm (1 7/8in) long.

HKD30,000 - 40,000

十八世紀 墨白玉巧雕雙獾珮

Provenance:

S. Marchant & Son, London

Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P44, acquired from the above in 1982

Exhibited:

The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants, Robert Hall Gallery, London, 1987 (illustrated on the exhibition poster)

來源：

倫敦古董商S. Marchant & Son

Trudy及John Cohen, 收藏編號P44, 1982年購於上者

展覽：

《The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants》, Robert Hall Gallery, 倫敦, 1987年 (列於展覽海報)

The badger, known for its alertness and loyalty, is often depicted in pairs in traditional Chinese art forms. And the word 'badger' (獾 *huan*) is a homophone for 'joy' (歡 *huan*), and thus the depiction of double-badger as seen in the present lot, symbolises 'conjugal joy.' This imagery serves as a metaphor for parents enjoying longevity and a joyful old age, as well as representing the harmonious and blissful union of a loving couple.

See a white jade 'double-badger' pendant of similar shape and size, Qing dynasty, in the collection of the Henan Provincial Museum, illustrated in *Zhongguo chuanshi yuqi quanji* (Complete collection of Chinese jades), vol.6, Beijing, 2010, p.202. Compare also with a related white jade double badger group, 18th/19th century, illustrated in *Virtuous Treasures: Chinese Jades for the Scholar's Table*, Hong Kong, 2007, p.179, no.103.

See a related white jade 'double-badger' carving, 18th century, which was sold at Sotheby's Hong Kong, 8 April 2011, lot 3280.

獾機警、忠誠，在中國傳統藝術中經常被描繪成對。「獾」與「歡」諧音，此玉雕上的兩隻獾寓意「合獾」，多用以祝福父母長壽，安享晚年，也代表夫婦和順。

參考河南博物院所藏一件清代玉雕雙獾，著錄於《中國傳世玉器全集》，卷六，北京，2010年，頁202。比較一件十八/十九世紀白玉雙獾，著錄於《閣有天珍：中國文房玉雕》，香港，2007年，頁179，編號103。

另可參考十八世紀一例，售於香港蘇富比，2011年4月8日，拍品編號3280。

**A FINE BLACK AND WHITE JADE
'SQUIRREL AND GRAPES' PENDANT**

18th/19th century

Carved as a bunch of ripe grapes issuing from a branch with vine leaves, a squirrel cleverly highlighted in pale grey clambering atop with round eyes and pricked ears, attached to a chord with seed pearls and pink quartz.

4cm (1 1/2in) high.

HKD10,000 - 15,000

十八/十九世紀 墨白玉松鼠葡萄紋珮

Provenance:

S. Marchant & Son, London

Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P46, acquired from the above in 1987

Exhibited:

The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants, Robert Hall Gallery, London, 1987 (illustrated on the exhibition poster)

來源：

倫敦古董商S. Marchant & Son

Trudy及John Cohen, 收藏編號P46, 1987年購於上者

展覽：

《The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants》, Robert Hall Gallery, 倫敦, 1987年 (列於展覽海報)

The 'squirrel and grapes' motif holds auspicious symbolism in Chinese art, primarily representing abundance and prosperity. The grapes, with their numerous clusters of fruits, symbolise fertility and the wish for many descendants. Squirrels, known for their energy and vitality, add to this imagery by signifying agility and resourcefulness. Together, the motif conveys blessings for a thriving family and a prosperous life. The theme gained popularity during the Ming dynasty, as exemplified by works such as *Squirrel on a Grapevine* 葡萄松鼠 by Zhou Zhimian 周之冕 (1521-?), in the Palace Museum, Taipei. By the Qing dynasty, this theme had become even more popular, appearing extensively on various objects commissioned by the Qing court. See a related white jade carving of squirrel grasping grapes, Qing dynasty, in the Qing Court Collection, in the Palace Museum, Beijing, illustrated in *Compendium of Collections in the Palace Museum: Jade*, vol.9, Beijing, 2011, p.162.

Compare also with a related jade 'squirrel and grape' pendant, Qianlong, which was sold in these rooms, 28 May 2019, lot 69.

松鼠攀於葡萄枝上代表豐饒與繁榮的吉祥涵義。葡萄因其果實纍纍，象徵多子多孫。松鼠靈巧敏捷，與葡萄相輔相成，體現了旺盛的生命力。此外，松鼠與中國生肖中的鼠相關，而鼠對應的子時具有雙重意義，「子」、「多子」與繁衍不息的寓意呼應，此器寓有「多子多福」、「子孫萬代」的祈願。這個主題自明代開始盛行，例如現藏於台北故宮的周之冕 (1521-?) 《畫葡萄松鼠軸》；直到清代仍頻繁可見。參考清宮舊藏一件清代白玉雕松鼠葡萄，現藏於北京故宮，載於《故宮博物院藏品大系：玉器編》，卷九，北京，2011年，頁162。

另可比較乾隆時期一例，售於香港邦瀚斯，2019年5月28日，拍品編號69。



Two views

64

**A VERY FINE WHITE JADE
'SILKWORMS' PENDANT**

18th century

Deftly carved as two silkworms curled on mulberry leaves with finely incised veins and issuing fruit, a silk moth beneath, the stone of even pale white tone, attached to a chord with seed pearls and blue quartz bead.

5cm (2in) long.

HKD80,000 - 120,000

十八世紀 白玉蠶紋珮

Provenance:

Lindsey Hall, London

Robert Hall, London

Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P4,

acquired from the above in 1999

來源：

Lindsey Hall, 倫敦

倫敦古董商Robert Hall

Trudy及John Cohen, 收藏編號P4, 1999年

購於上者



Two views (enlarged)

Silkworms hold profound symbolic importance in Chinese culture, representing diligence, transformation, and prosperity. As the source of silk, a material synonymous with China's cultural identity and economic power for centuries, they also symbolise ingenuity and wealth. The association with Empress Leizu, who is credited with discovering sericulture, further elevates their status as emblems of civilisation and innovation. In Confucian thought, silkworms are seen as models of selflessness and devotion, virtues highly esteemed in Chinese society.

Compare with a related white jade silkworm group, 18th century, illustrated in *Virtuous Treasures: Chinese Jades for the Scholar's Table*, Hong Kong, 2007, p.185, no.109.

See also a related white jade silk worms and mulberry pendant, 19th century, which was sold at Christie's Hong Kong, 26 November 2014, lot 3138.

在中國文化中，蠶具有深刻的象徵意義，代表著勤勉、蛻變和繁榮。幾個世紀以來，絲綢是中國的文化認同和經濟實力的代名詞。因此，蠶亦也象徵著智慧和財富。相傳黃帝妻子嫫祖發明了養蠶取絲，蠶與嫫祖的聯繫進一步提升了蠶作為文明與創新之象徵的地位。在儒家思想中，蠶被視為無私奉獻的典範，這些美德在中國社會中備受推崇。

比較一件十八世紀白玉蠶，著錄於《閣有天珍：中國文房玉雕》，香港，2007年，頁185，編號109。另可參考一件十九世紀白玉蠶及桑椹紋珮，售於香港佳士得，2014年11月26日，拍品編號3138。





65 Y

A WHITE AND BLACK JADE 'SANYANG KAITAI' PENDANT

18th century

Naturalistically carved as a large reclining ram with curling horns, almond-shaped eyes and goatee beard, issuing cloud scrolls from its mouth from which two smaller rams playfully gallop, the stone of mutton fat grey-white tone with dark grey patches.

4.5cm (1 3/4in) long.

HKD40,000 - 60,000

十八世紀 墨白玉巧雕三陽開泰珮

Provenance:

Robert Kleiner, London

Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P47, acquired from the above in 1993

來源：

倫敦古董商Robert Kleiner

Trudy及John Cohen，收藏編號P47，1993年購於上者

The character for sheep or goat, *yang* 羊, is a pun for *xiang* 祥 meaning auspicious or lucky. Also, the character *yang* 羊 is a homophone to *yang* 陽 which means positive, male, or sun. In the *I Ching* or *Book of Changes*, 'three yang' 三陽 also represents the three lines in the *tai* hexagram, signifying harmony, prosperity, and the flow of positive energy. The sheep imagery then developed into three sheep, which is a reference to the favourable arrival of spring, since the phrase *sanyang kaitai* (三陽開泰) points to the period between the winter solstice and the New Year. This is the period when the warm *yang* energy is emerging.

See a related jade three-sheep group, in the Qing Court Collection, the Palace Museum, Beijing (acc.no.故00103219), illustrated in *Classics of the Forbidden City: Jade in the Collection of the Place Museum*, Beijing, 2013, p.261, pl.197. See also a related jadeite three-ram pendant, in the Qing Court Collection, the Palace Museum, Beijing, illustrated in *Collected by the Palace Museum: Jewellery and Accessories of The Royal Consorts of Ching Dynasty*, Hong Kong, 1992, p.124, no.288.

See a pale green and russet jade 'three rams' group of similar shape but larger, 18th century, which was sold at Christie's Hong Kong, 11 June 2021, lot 3165.

「羊」與「祥」諧音，寓意吉祥如意；「羊」與「陽」諧音，根據《易經》，「三陽」也代表泰卦中的三個陽爻，象徵和諧繁榮與陽氣的流動。羊的形象逐漸發展為「三羊」，意指春天的到來，因為「三陽開泰」指的是冬至至新年之間的時期，此時溫暖的陽氣開始顯現。

參考清宮舊藏一件清代玉雕三羊擺件，現藏於北京故宮，館藏編號：故00103219，著錄於《故宮經典：故宮玉器圖典》，北京，2013年，頁261，圖版197。另可參考清宮舊藏一件清代翡翠三羊珮，現藏於北京故宮，見《清代后妃首飾》，香港，1992年，頁124，編號288。

另可參考一件十八世紀青白玉帶皮雕三羊，形狀相似但尺寸較大，售於香港佳士得，2021年6月11日，拍品編號3165。

**A BLACK, WHITE AND RUSSET JADE
'MONKEY AND PEACH' PENDANT**

18th/19th century

The pendant's brown skin forming a rugged, natural rocky exterior, while within, a dark-grey area gives shape to a climbing monkey with wrinkled brow and large round eyes, its playful ascent framed by delicate white areas carved in the form of peaches.

4.2cm (1 5/8in) high.

HKD12,000 - 15,000

十八/十九世紀 籽玉巧雕靈猴獻瑞珮

Provenance:

Lindsey Hall, London

Robert Hall, London

The Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P50, acquired from the above in 1989

來源：

Lindsey Hall, 倫敦

倫敦古董商Robert Hall

Trudy及John Cohen, 收藏編號P50, 1989年購於上者

The present lot exemplifies the masterful craftsmanship of utilising the natural variations and colours of the stone to create a vivid depiction of a playful monkey amidst rocks and sprays of peaches. The motif of monkey and peach has been popular in Chinese art since the Ming dynasty tale of *Journey to the West* which mentions that the Monkey King steals a celestial peach of longevity from the orchard of the Queen Mother of the West. Naturally, the motif becomes a symbol of longevity.

See a related celadon and russet jade 'monkey and peach' group, 18th century, which was sold at Christie's Paris, 12 July 2022, lot 672.

此珮展現了工匠精湛的工藝，巧妙利用玉件的天然紋理與色澤，生動地描繪了一隻活潑的猴子置身於岩石與桃枝之間的場景。在《西遊記》中，玉帝派悟空看守蟠桃園，卻偷吃了西王母的長生蟠桃。自此，猴子與桃常常同時出現在中國藝術中，成為經典題材，有長壽綿綿的寓意。

參考一件十八世紀青玉帶皮雕靈猴獻桃，售於巴黎佳士得，2022年7月12日，拍品編號672。



Two views



67

**A VERY FINE WHITE AND HONEY-RUSSET
'MONKEY, PINE AND ROCKS' PENDANT**

Suzhou, 18th century

The oval pebble of flattened form and meticulously carved in high relief on one side with a monkey with finely incised hairs clasp a pine cone beneath gnarled pine and *wutong* tree issuing from craggy rocks, the stone of pale white tone with light brown-honey tone patches, attached to a cord with seed pearls and jadeite ring.
6.6cm (2 5/8in) high.

HKD30,000 - 50,000

十八世紀 蘇作白玉雕靈猴紋珮

Provenance:

Dr. Paula J. Hallett (1933-2017)
Robert Hall, London
Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P40, acquired from the above in 1985

Exhibited:

The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants,
Robert Hall Gallery, London, 1987 (illustrated on the exhibition poster)

來源：

Dr. Paula J. Hallett (1933-2017)
倫敦古董商Robert Hall
Trudy及John Cohen，收藏編號P40，1985年購於上者

展覽：

《The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants》，
Robert Hall Gallery，倫敦，1987年（列於展覽海報）



The Chinese character for 'monkey' (猴 *hou*) is a homophone of 'marquis' (侯 *hou*). Also, the word for maple in Chinese shares the same pronunciation as 'appointing' (封 *feng*). Hence, the depiction of a monkey sitting under a maple tree, as seen in the present lot, conveys a symbolic wish for promotion to a government position. Furthermore, the evergreen nature of the pine tree symbolises eternal youth and divine wisdom, serving as a symbol of enduring hope and the promise of renewal.

See a related white jade 'monkey' pendant, Qing dynasty, which was sold at Christie's Hong Kong, 11 October 2017, lot 335.

「猴」與「侯」諧音，「楓」與「封」諧音。本拍品上雕刻了一隻猴子於楓樹下，象徵對官職晉升的美好祝願。松樹常青，又寓意青春永駐與神聖智慧，象徵希望與重生之承諾。

參考一件清代白玉猴形珮，售於香港佳士得，2017年10月11日，拍品編號335。

Two views (enlarged)

68

A SPINACH-GREEN JADE 'LYCHEE FRUIT' PENDANT

19th century

Of flattened oval form and crisply carved as a large ripe lychee issuing from a gnarled tree branch with flowering prunus and a small iris bud, the stone of dark-green tone with the prunus flower slightly grey, attached to a chord with some seed pearls and pink glass bead.

5.8cm (2 1/4in) high.

HKD8,000 - 12,000

十九世紀 碧玉雕荔枝珮

Provenance:

Robert Hall, London
Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P42,
acquired from the above in 1986

Exhibited:

The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants, Robert Hall Gallery, London, 1987 (illustrated on the exhibition poster)

來源：

倫敦古董商Robert Hall
Trudy及John Cohen，收藏編號P42，
1986年購於上者

展覽：

《The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants》，Robert Hall Gallery，倫敦，1987年（列於展覽海報）

The lychee has a rich history and holds a deep connection to romance and love in Chinese culture. During the Tang Dynasty, Emperor Xuanzong's favoured concubine, Yang Guifei, was famously fond of lychees. To please her, the emperor arranged for the tropical fruit to be transported over great distances to the capital of Xi'an, demonstrating his devotion. This story cemented the lychee's symbolic association with passionate and enduring love in Chinese tradition.

See a related white jade lychee pendant, Qing dynasty, in the collection of Hubei Provincial Museum, illustrated in *Zhongguo chuanshi yuqi quanji* (Complete collection of Chinese jades), vol.6, Beijing, 2010, p.245. See also a related greenish-white and russet jade lychee pendant, 18th century, which was sold at Christie's London, 20 February 2020, lot 106.

荔枝在中國文化中具有悠久歷史，並與浪漫和愛情有著深厚的聯繫。唐代的楊貴妃喜食荔枝，為了取悅寵妃，唐玄宗命人將這種熱帶水果千里迢迢運送至長安，博其一笑。故事流傳民間，為荔枝添上愛情的象徵。

參考一件清代白玉荔枝珮，現藏於湖北省博物館，見《中國傳世玉器全集》，卷六，北京，2010年，頁245。

另可參考一件十八世紀青白玉帶皮雕荔枝珮，售於倫敦佳士得，2020年2月20日，拍品編號106。





Two views

69
A FINE WHITE JADE 'QIAO SISTERS' PLAQUE PENDANT

Zigang seal and mark, 18th/19th century
 Carved as a square plaque, one side depicting the esteemed Qiao sisters seated together, sharing a moment of quiet intellect as they read from a book, their expressions serene and poised, above them, two confronted stylised dragons coil in symmetry, the reverse mirrors this powerful pair of dragons, framing an inscription carved in low relief, with signature and seal of Zigang, attached to a chord with seed pearls and green glass bead. 5.4cm (2 1/8in) high.

HKD50,000 - 80,000

十八世紀 子岡款三國人物詩文白玉珮

Provenance:

S. Marchant & Son, London
 Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P11,
 acquired from the above in 1987

來源：

倫敦古董商S. Marchant & Son
 Trudy及John Cohen, 收藏編號P11,
 1987年購於上者

The inscription on the plaque reads:

國色人間少，
 喬家竟得雙。
 共觀黃石略，
 佳婿足安邦。
 子岡 琢

Which may be translated as:

'Exquisite beauty (like hers) is rare in this world, yet the Qiao family has gained two. Together they study the *Three Strategies of Huang Shigong*. Good son-in-laws can bring peace to the nation. Carved by Zigang'

The Qiao sisters are famous figures from the *Romance of the Three Kingdoms*, a classic novel by Luo Guanzhong. Known for their beauty, intelligence, and virtue, they were married to two of the most powerful warlords of the period: Sun Ce and Zhou Yu. The sisters are often depicted as symbols of grace and loyalty, and their story has captured the imagination of generations, highlighting their roles as both political pawns and key figures in the intrigue of the Three Kingdoms period.

The signature Zigang 子岡 refers to the famous jade carver Lu Zigang 陸子剛 who lived during the Jiajing and Wanli reigns of the Ming Dynasty (circa 1522–1592). He is renowned for his extraordinary jade carving skills, his craftsmanship was considered exceptionally exquisite. See a white jade wrist rest with the signature of Zigang, late Ming/early Qing, in the Qing Court Collection, the National Palace Museum, Taipei (acc.no.故玉004851N000000000). See a similar pale greenish-white jade pendant, 18th century, which was sold at Christie's London, 6 November 2018, lot 227.

此珮背面題有「國色人間少，喬家竟得雙。共觀黃石略，佳婿足安邦。」，落款「子岡 琢」。

大喬、小喬是羅貫中所著的經典小說

《三國演義》中的著名人物。她們美貌與智慧並重，以才德聞名，分別嫁給了當時最具權勢的英傑：孫策與周瑜。大喬、小喬常被描繪為優雅與忠誠的象徵，她們的故事激發了世代的想像，展現了她們在三國時期於政治上的關鍵角色。「子岡」指的是明代嘉靖與萬曆年間（約1522–1592）的琢玉名家陸子剛。他雕工細緻，被譽為碾玉妙手。參考清宮舊藏一件明末清初白玉「子岡」款臂攔，現藏於台北故宮，館藏編號：故玉004851N000000000。另可參考一件十八世紀青白玉珮，售於倫敦佳士得，2018年11月6日，拍品編號227。



70

**A SUPERB WHITE AND RUSSET
JADE 'PAIR OF QUAIL' PENDANT**

18th century

Crafted from mutton fat jade with a delicate russet accent, featuring a finely carved scene of two large quail, poised in graceful stillness, pecking at the stalks of *lingzhi* fungus while perched upon the broad expanse of an artemisia leaf.

4.6cm (1 3/4in) high.

HKD80,000 - 120,000

十八世紀 白玉帶皮「平安如意」紋珮

Provenance:

S. Marchant & Son, London, 1982

Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P16,
acquired from the above in 1982

Exhibited:

*The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of
Chinese Pendants*, Robert Hall Gallery,
London, 1987 (illustrated on the exhibition
poster)

來源：

倫敦古董商S. Marchant & Son, 1982年

Trudy及John Cohen, 收藏編號P16, 1982年
購於上者

展覽：

《The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of
Chinese Pendants》, Robert Hall Gallery,
倫敦, 1987年 (列於展覽海報)

Two views (enlarged)

One of the characters for quail in Chinese is 鷓 *an* which is a homophone for 安 *an* which means 'peace.' Also, the *ruyi* fungus literally means 'as you wish.' So the combination of these motifs in the present lot conveys the auspicious meaning of 'peace as you wish' 平安如意 *pingan ruyi*. See a related white and russet jade 'pair of quail' carving, Qing dynasty, in the collection of the Beijing Art Museum, illustrated in *Zhongguo chuanshi yuqi quanji* (Complete collection of Chinese jades), vol.6 (*Qing*), Beijing, 2010, p.184.

See also a related white jade 'pair of quail' carving, Qianlong, which was sold in these rooms, 27 November 2014, lot 109.

「鷓」與「安」諧音，靈芝又稱如意，兩者組成「平安如意」。參考一件清代白玉帶皮雕雙鷓鷄，現藏於北京藝術博物館，見《中國傳世玉器全集》，卷六，北京，2010年，頁184。

另可參考乾隆時期一例，售於香港邦瀚斯，2014年11月27日，拍品編號109。





Two views

71
A JADEITE 'BAMBOO, BAT AND LINGZHI' PENDANT

19th century
 Deftly carved in openwork featuring a bamboo section with two nodes, surrounded by auspicious motifs, including double gourds, *lingzhi* heads, bats and leafy scrolls, the stone of spinach-green tone with black inclusions, with a purple crystal bead attached to the pendant string.
 5.2cm (2in) long.

HKD10,000 - 15,000

十九世紀 翡翠竹芝蝠紋珮

Provenance:

S. Marchant & Son, London
 Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P74, acquired from the above

來源：
 倫敦古董商S. Marchant & Son
 Trudy及John Cohen，收藏編號P74，購於上者

The present lot is a compound of several auspicious motifs, each rich in symbolic meaning. The bamboo section, with its segmented nodes, represents the wish for 'every step bringing in more success' 節節高升 *jiéjié gaoshēng*. The character for 'bat' 蝠 *fú* is a homophone for 'happiness' 福 *fú*. The pronunciation of 'double-gourd' 葫蘆 *hulu* is similar to 'happiness and official salary' 福祿 *fúlu*, which conveys the auspicious meaning of 'joy and prosperity.' The *Lingzhi* 靈芝, known as the 'fungus of immortality,' is a traditional emblem of longevity.

See a related jadeite pendant with similar segmented bamboo nodes, Qing dynasty, which was sold at Christie's Hong Kong, 30 May 2018, lot 3160.

本拍品蘊含豐富的象徵意義。竹節寓意「節節高升」；「蝠」與「福」諧音。葫蘆音似「福祿」，寓意喜樂與繁榮。靈芝被稱為「仙草」，是長壽的象徵。

參考一件清代翡翠珮，雕有類似的竹節設計，售於香港佳士得，2018年5月30日，拍品編號3160。



Two views

72 Y

A JADEITE 'PARROT AND BAMBOO' PENDANT

Qing Dynasty

The oval-shaped pebble of flattened form, meticulously carved and pierced with a parrot perched on bamboo and prunus with a large double-gourd, the stone of verdant moss tone.

5.1cm (2in) long.

HKD40,000 - 60,000

清 翡翠鸚鵡梅竹紋珮

Provenance:

S. Marchant & Son, London
Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P1, acquired from the above in 1982

Exhibited:

The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants, Robert Hall Gallery, London, 1987 (illustrated on the exhibition poster)

來源：

倫敦古董商S. Marchant & Son
Trudy及John Cohen, 收藏編號P1, 1982年購於上者

展覽：

《The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants》, Robert Hall Gallery, 倫敦, 1987年 (列於展覽海報)

Parrots are renowned for their monogamous nature and are often regarded as symbols of loyalty and devotion in relationships. In Buddhist tradition, they are venerated as sacred birds, embodying

mindfulness and the ability to recite sutras or sacred texts. Parrots also hold a place in Chinese literature and art, frequently serving as a subject of artistic expression. During the Tang dynasty, Emperor Xuanzong's beloved consort, Yang Guifei, owned a parrot named "Snow Clothes Lady" (雪衣娘), while in the Qing dynasty literary masterpiece *Dream of the Red Chamber* (紅樓夢), Lin Daiyu is depicted as being fond of parrots. These associations suggest that pendants featuring parrots were likely designed as adornments for women, symbolising elegance and cultural refinement.

See a reticulated jadeite 'double-gourd and bat' pendant of similar shape and size, Qing dynasty, in the Qing Court Collection, illustrated in *Jewellery of the Empress and Imperial Concubines in the Collection of the Palace Museum*, Beijing, 2012, p.235. See also a related jadeite 'birds and grapes' pendant, late Qing dynasty, which was sold at Bonhams London, 16 May 2019, lot 238.

鸚鵡以其一夫一妻的天性而著名，常被視作人際關係中忠誠和奉獻的象徵。在佛教傳統中，鸚鵡被尊崇為神鳥，體現了正念、誦經或聖典的能力。鸚鵡在中國文學和藝術中也佔有一席之地，作為藝術表現的主題。唐朝唐玄宗的愛妃楊貴妃養了一隻鸚鵡，名叫「雪衣娘」；而在清代文學名著《紅樓夢》中，林黛玉則被描繪對鸚鵡獨有情結。相關的聯想反映鸚鵡珮飾很可能是為女性設計的裝飾品，象徵著優雅和文化精髓。

參考清宮舊藏一件清代翡翠福祿紋珮，其造型大小與本品接近，著錄於《清宮后妃首飾圖典》，北京，2012年，頁235。又可參考一件晚清翡翠花鳥紋珮，售於倫敦邦瀚斯，2019年5月16日，拍品編號238。



73

**A SUPERB WHITE AND RUSSET JADE
'SILKWORMS AND MOTH' PENDANT**

18th/19th century

The irregular pebble naturalistically carved and hollowed as three silk worms and moth amidst mulberry leaves issuing from gnarled branches with ripe berries, the stone of white tone with some russet-brown striations, attached to a chord with seed pearls and tourmaline bead.

5.8cm (2 1/4in) high.

HKD80,000 - 120,000

十八/十九世紀 白玉桑蠶紋珮

Provenance:

S. Marchant & Son, London

Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P34, acquired from the above

來源：

倫敦古董商S. Marchant & Son

Trudy及John Cohen, 收藏編號P34, 購於上者

Silk production was an important economic activity in ancient China. Carvings in the form of silkworms were popular, symbolising abundance and prosperity. And as the character 'silkworm' 蠶 *can* with a similar pronunciation to 'enwind' 纏 *chan*, wearing silkworm-shaped carvings at the waist implies 'enwind myriads of strings of cash around the waist' 腰纏萬貫 *yao chan wanguan*, signifying immense wealth and affluence.

Compare with a related white jade silkworm group, 18th century, illustrated in *Virtuous Treasures: Chinese Jades for the Scholar's Table*, Hong Kong, 2008, p.185. See also a related black and white jade 'mulberry and silkworm' pendant, 18th/19th, which was sold at Christie's New York, 18 March 2009, lot 416.



絲綢生產是古代中國重要的經濟活動。以蠶為主題的雕刻因而廣受歡迎，象徵豐饒與繁榮。「蠶」與「纏」諧音，佩戴蠶形玉雕於腰間，則寓意「腰纏萬貫」。

比較十八世紀一例，著錄於《閣有天珍：中國文房玉雕》，香港，2008年，頁185。另可參考一件十八/十九世紀墨白玉桑蠶珮，售於紐約佳士得，2009年3月18日，拍品編號416。

**A FINE AMBER 'BUDDHIST
LION AND CUB' PENDANT**

19th century

Finely carved with a recumbent Buddhist lion looking upward, detailed with opening jaws revealing the tongue and teeth, bulging eyes below scrolling eyebrows, bushy tail and manes, nestled with a cub clambering on its side, with a turquoise bead and seed pearls attached to the pendant string.
4cm (1 1/2in) long.

HKD20,000 - 30,000

十九世紀 琥珀雕太獅少獅把件

Provenance:

S. Marchant & Son, London,
Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P69,
acquired from the above in 1982

來源：

倫敦古董商S. Marchant & Son
Trudy及John Cohen，收藏編號P69，1982年
購於上者

The depiction of 'a larger and smaller Buddhist lion' 大獅小獅 *dashi xiaoshi* forms a pun on 'the Grand Preceptor and the Junior Preceptor' 太師少師 *taishi shaoshi* which were the highest members of the central government in Imperial China. The motif hence symbolises an auspicious wish: 'May you and your descendants attain high rank.' See a related amber 'Buddhist lion and cub' carving, Qing dynasty, in the Qing Court Collection, in the Palace Museum, Beijing (acc.no.故00105548).

See a related amber 'Buddhist lion cubs' group, 18th/19th century, which was sold at Sotheby's London, 15 May 2007, lot 284.

「大獅小獅」音似「太師少師」，太師與少師為古代官名，是輔弼天子為政的高官。因此「太師少師」有仕途順利之寓意。參考清宮舊藏一件清代琥珀雕太獅少獅擺件，現藏於北京故宮，館藏編號：故00105548。

另可參考十八/十九世紀一例，售於倫敦蘇富比，2007年5月15日，拍品編號284。



75

A FINE AMBER 'TIGER AND DRAGON' SEAL-PENDANT

18th/19th century

Carved with a dragon soaring amidst clouds from the opaque section of the material and a hunched tiger gazing backward in front of a pine-tree on the translucent section, the base carved with a four-character inscription in seal script, with a glass imitating jadeite bead and seed pearls attached to the pendant string. 5cm (2in) high.

HKD30,000 - 40,000

十八/十九世紀 琥珀雕龍虎鈕印

Provenance:

Mac Beasley

S. Marchant & Son, London

Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P70, acquired from the above in 1985

Exhibited:

The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants, Robert Hall Gallery, London, 1987 (illustrated on the exhibition poster)

來源：

Mac Beasley

倫敦古董商S. Marchant & Son

Trudy及John Cohen, 收藏編號P70, 1985年購於上者

展覽：

《The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants》, Robert Hall Gallery, 倫敦, 1987年 (列於展覽海報)

The inscription on the seal probably reads *lu er quan tuo* 鹿兒拳託。

The dragon-and-tiger motif, as exemplified in the present lot, has been a prominent and enduring theme in Chinese artistic traditions throughout history. The earliest known example of the dragon and tiger combination image is the clam-shaped sculpture of a dragon and tiger (蚌塑龍虎 *bangsu long hu*) unearthed from the Xishuipo site of the Yangshao Culture in Puyang, Henan. After the Han dynasty, the combination of the dragon and tiger gradually became more established. Due to their powerful and fierce natural attributes, as well as the authoritative and dominant social qualities that humans hoped to attribute to the dragon and tiger, the imagery came to symbolise both the functions of warding off evil and bringing blessings of wealth and authority.

See a related amber *chilong* seal, 18th century, which was sold at Christie's New York, 22 March 2012, lot 1212.

印文應為「鹿兒拳託」。

龍與虎是中國藝術表現形式中歷久不衰的組合。已知最早的龍虎組合圖像是河南濰陽西水坡遺址出土的仰韶文化蚌塑龍虎。漢代以後，龍虎組合逐漸定型。因龍虎兇猛的自然屬性，以及被賦予的權威與主宰社會的力量，這個組合既象徵驅邪避凶，也代表財富與權力。

參考一件十八世紀琥珀螭龍印，售於紐約佳士得，2012年3月22日，拍品編號1212。



Seal face (detail)





76

**76
A FINE AMBER 'PEACH' PENDANT**

18th/19th century
Deftly carved as a ripe peach, surmounted by a raised and reticulated knotty branch adorned with curling leaves, the amber of a rich coffee tone with natural black inclusions, with a jadeite bead and seed pearls attached to the pendant string.
4.8cm (1 7/8in) high.

HKD30,000 - 50,000

十八/十九世紀 琥珀桃形佩

Provenance:

Robert Hall, London
Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P68, acquired from the above in 1981

Exhibited:

The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants, Robert Hall Gallery, London, 1987 (illustrated on the exhibition poster)

來源：

倫敦古董商Robert Hall
Trudy及John Cohen, 收藏編號P68, 1981年購於上者

展覽：

《The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants》
, Robert Hall Gallery, 倫敦, 1987年 (列於展覽海報)

See a related amber peaches and monkeys' pendant, 18th century, which was sold at Sotheby's Hong Kong, 3 April 2012, lot 184.

本拍品造型飽滿圓潤, 線條流暢優雅, 細節精緻。桃在中國文化中具有重要的意義, 被譽為長生不老的象徵, 又代表春天帶來的生命與活力。

參考一件十八世紀琥珀雕猴子與桃佩, 售於香港蘇富比, 2012年4月3日, 拍品編號184。



77

**77
AN AMBER 'PEARL AND DRAGON' PENDANT**

18th/19th century
Deftly carved in the form of a pearl encircled by a sinuous dragon in pursuit of a branch of *lingzhi* fungus, the amber of a pure and translucent golden tone, with a moss agate bead and seed pearls attached to the pendant string.
4.2cm (1 5/8in) high.

HKD10,000 - 15,000

十八/十九世紀 琥珀雕龍珠靈芝紋珮

Provenance:

Robert Hall, London
Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P67, acquired from the above in 1981

來源：

倫敦古董商Robert Hall
Trudy及John Cohen, 收藏編號P67, 1981年購於上者

See a related amber pendant of similar shape, 18th century, which was sold at Sotheby's New York, 28 September 2021, lot 798.

本拍品瑩潤如蜜, 工藝卓越, 設計別出心裁, 優雅永恆。其構圖精巧, 描繪神龍抓握靈芝, 環繞著一顆大明珠, 傳達了吉祥、長壽的寓意。

參考一件十八世紀琥珀珮飾, 造型相似, 售於紐約蘇富比, 2021年9月28日, 拍品編號798。

A RARE CORAL 'GOLDFISH AND LOTUS' PENDANT

19th century

Of flattened rounded rectangular form, finely carved with a pair of goldfish with bulging round eyes swimming amongst lotus leaves, the coral of a salmon hue with some white inclusions, with a moss agate bead and seed pearls attached to the pendant string. 5cm (2in) long.

HKD20,000 - 30,000

十九世紀 珊瑚雕「金玉滿堂」珮

Provenance:

Robert Hall, London
Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.P66, acquired from the above in 1985

Exhibited:

The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants, Robert Hall Gallery, London, 1987 (Illustrated on the exhibition poster)

來源：

倫敦古董商Robert Hall
Trudy及John Cohen，收藏編號P66，1985年購於上者

展覽：

《The Trudy and John Cohen Collection of Chinese Pendants》，Robert Hall Gallery，倫敦，1987年（列於展覽海報）

Coral was highly esteemed at the Qing Imperial Court, primarily acquired through tribute. It served as a symbol of elevated social status and privilege. The Qing dynasty imposed strict regulations on the materials used for hat finials, distinguishing the ranks of officials. Red coral finials were exclusively worn by second-rank officials, second only to the ruby finials of first-rank officials, symbolising the wearer's rank and status.

The present lot depicts a pair of goldfish swimming gracefully in a lotus pond, a motif rich in auspicious symbolism. The term 'goldfish' 金魚 *jin yu* is a homophone for 'gold' 金 *jin* and 'jade' 玉 *yu*, both symbols of wealth and prosperity. The word for 'pond' 塘 *tang* is also a homophone of 'hall' 堂 *tang*. Together, they convey the auspicious phrase of *jin yu man tang* 金玉滿堂 which means 'a hall full of gold and jade,' symbolising abundance and prosperity.

See a related coral pendant of similar size, 18th/19th century, which was sold at Christie's New York, 19 September 2013, lot 1218.

珊瑚製品在清代宮廷中的使用廣泛，主要通過進貢獲得，是社會地位與特權的象徵。清代帽頂材質有嚴格規定，用以區分官員等級。按照清朝禮制，紅珊瑚僅限二品官員佩戴，僅次於一品官員的紅寶石帽頂，象徵著佩戴者的官階與地位。

此珮描繪了一對金魚在蓮池中優雅游動，「金魚」音似「金」、「玉」，象徵財富與繁榮；「塘」同「堂」，兩者組合成「金玉滿堂」。

參考一件十八/十九世紀珊瑚珮，尺寸相近，售於紐約佳士得，2013年9月19日，拍品編號1218。



Two views



Two views

79 Y

A WHITE JADE 'DRAGON AND PHOENIX' SNUFF BOTTLE

19th century

The elegant pear-shaped body supported on a raised oval foot ring, carved in low relief to one side with a sinuous, scaly, three-clawed dragon, the other side with a phoenix with long curling tails, the stone of white colour with minor cloudy inclusions, with a coral and turquoise stopper.

5.8cm (2 1/4in) high. (2).

HKD15,000 - 20,000

十九世紀 白玉雕龍鳳紋鼻煙壺

Provenance:

Lieutenant Colonel B.M.L.Forsyth

Christie's London, 1974

Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.B22

來源：

B.M.L.Forsyth中校

倫敦佳士得，1974年

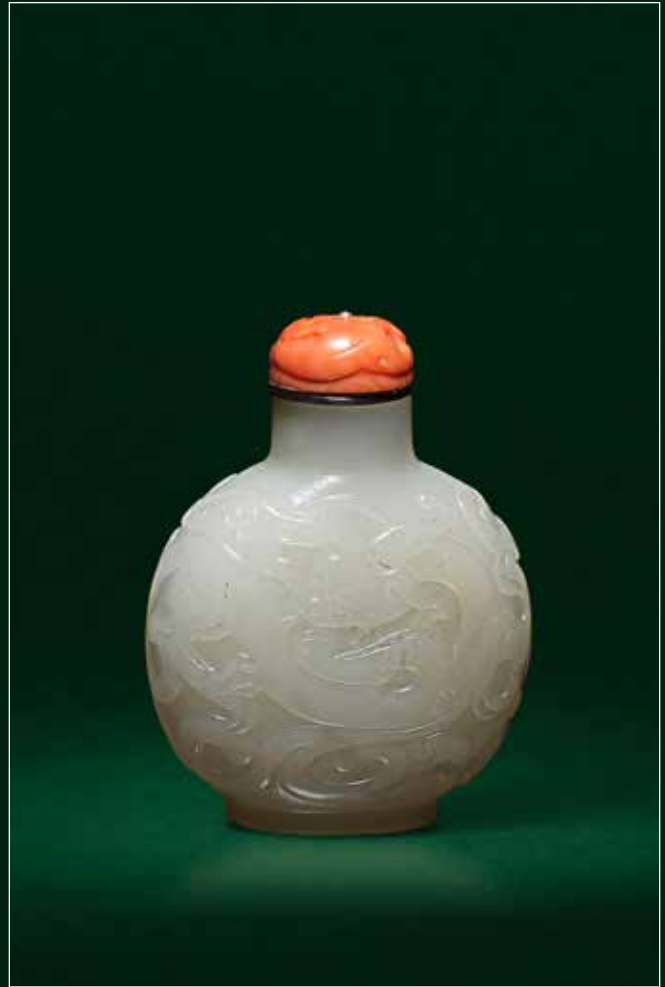
Trudy及John Cohen，收藏編號B22

The pairing of the dragon and phoenix represents the harmonious balance of male and female essences, symbolising the unity of marriage. This motif forms the rebus *longfeng chengxiang* (龍鳳呈祥), meaning 'the dragon and phoenix bring auspiciousness,' a message traditionally deemed appropriate for wedded couples. Compare with a related white jade snuff bottle of the same shape and carved with pairs of phoenix, 1736-1820, illustrated in *A Treasury of Chinese Snuff Bottle: the Mary and George Bloch Collection vol.1 Jade*, Hong Kong, 1995, p.218, pl.90.

See a white jade snuff bottle of similar pear-shaped form, 1750-1820, which was sold in our New York rooms, 19 March 2024, lot 486.

龍、鳳代表陰陽和諧，象徵婚姻的結合，有「龍鳳呈祥」之美好寓意，用以祝福新婚夫婦。比較一件1736至1820年間的白玉鼻煙壺，形狀相同並雕有雙鳳，著錄於《瑪麗及莊智博鼻煙壺珍藏》，卷一：玉器，香港，1995年，頁218，圖版90。

另可參考一件1750至1820年間的白玉梨形鼻煙壺，售於紐約邦瀚斯，2024年3月19日，拍品編號486。



Two views

80 Y

A FINE WHITE JADE 'CHILONG' SNUFF BOTTLE

18th/19th century

Of flattened round form, carved around the body in low relief with a pair of interlocking sinuous *chilong*, each clutching a *lingzhi* fungus in its mouth, all supported on a raised oval foot ring, the stone of white tone, with a coral and pearl stopper.

5.8cm (2 1/4in) high. (2).

HKD50,000 - 80,000

十八/十九世紀 白玉螭龍紋鼻煙壺

Provenance:

Christie's, London, 1974

Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.B21

來源：

倫敦佳士得，1974年

Trudy及John Cohen，收藏編號B21

The bottle shows a certain air of nobility with its generous size, masterful carving, and evocative reference to antiquity and Daoist symbolism. The *chilong* dragon, a motif deeply rooted in Chinese antiquity, ranks among the most iconic designs in jade carvings and ancient bronzes. Complementing this, the *lingzhi* fungus associated with Daoism is a symbol of longevity and immortality, as seen in the present lot, frequently found in conjunction with the *chilong* dragon.

See a related white jade *chilong* snuff bottle, Qing dynasty, which was sold in our London rooms, 9 November 2017, lot 344.

此器造型大氣，雕刻精湛。工匠巧妙參照了古器物與道家象徵，氣質高雅。螭龍是古代玉雕及青銅器中最具代表性的紋飾之一；而與道教相關的靈芝象徵長壽與長生不老，兩者相輔相成，有吉祥之意。

參考一件清代白玉螭龍鼻煙壺，售於倫敦邦瀚斯，2017年11月9日，拍品編號344。

81

A SUPERB WHITE JADE ARCHAISTIC SNUFF BOTTLE

18th century

Of elegant baluster shape with a waisted neck, carved in low relief around the body with a band of archaistic *taotie* formed from stylised *kuilong* dragons above a band of plantain leaves, the shoulder with a band of scrolls and geometric patterns, the stone of white tone, orange carnelian stopper.
7cm (2 3/4in) high. (2).

HKD40,000 - 60,000

十八世紀 白玉夔龍紋鼻煙壺

Provenance:

S. Marchant & Son, London
Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.B18, acquired from the above in 1974

來源：

倫敦古董商S. Marchant & Son
Trudy及John Cohen, 收藏編號B18, 1974年購於上者

The design of the present lot serves as a compelling homage to the past. The confronted *kuilong* dragons, inspired by ancient bronzes and jade carvings, exemplify the Qianlong emperor's fascination with archaism. This motif was particularly prominent on a series of snuff bottles created for the Imperial Court during the late Qianlong period.

See a related white jade snuff bottle similarly decorated with confronted *chilong* dragons, 1750-1820, illustrated in *A Treasury of Chinese Snuff Bottles: the Mary and George Bloch Collection*, vol.1 *Jade*, Hong Kong, 1995, pp.82-83, pl.29. It was sold at Sotheby's Hong Kong, 27 May 2013, lot 133. Compare also with a white jade *chilong* snuff bottle, Qianlong, illustrated in *Zhongguo biyanhu zhenshang*, Hong Kong, 1992, p.219, pl.252.



Two views

本拍品復古簡約，對稱的夔龍紋飾受上古青銅器與玉雕啟發，體現了乾隆皇帝的慕古之情。這類的圖案在乾隆晚期宮廷製作的一系列鼻煙壺中尤為突出。

參考一件1750至1820年間的白玉鼻煙壺，同樣飾有對稱螭龍，見《A Treasury of Chinese Snuff Bottles: The Mary and George Bloch Collection》，卷一：玉器，香港，1995年，頁82至83，圖版29；後售於香港蘇富比，2013年5月27日，拍品編號133。另可比較一件乾隆時期白玉螭龍鼻煙壺，著錄於《中國鼻煙壺珍賞》，香港，1992年，頁219，圖版252。





Two views

82

A FINE WHITE JADE 'FIVE BATS' SNUFF BOTTLE

18th/19th century

Of flattened ovoid form rising from a raised oval foot ring to a cylindrical neck, carved in low relief with five upward flying bats, the stone of a pale celadon tone, with a pink tourmaline stopper.

7.2cm (2 3/4in) high.

HKD20,000 - 30,000

十八/十九世紀 白玉五蝠紋鼻煙壺

Provenance:

Nguyen Tan-Phu

Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.B17, acquired from the above in 1975

來源：

Nguyen Tan-Phu

Trudy及John Cohen, 收藏編號B17, 1975年購於上者

The character for 'bat' 蝠 *fu* is a homophone for 'happiness' 福 *fu*, making it a symbolic representation of good fortune in Chinese culture. The motif of the 'five bats' depicted on the present lot embodies the 'five happiness,' first referenced in the *Book of Documents* 尚書. The 'five happiness' signify longevity, wealth, health and peace, cultivation of virtue, and fulfilment of one's natural lifespan.

See a related white jade 'bat and gourd' snuff bottle, Qianlong period, illustrated in *Zhongguo biyanhu zhenshang*, Hong Kong, 1992, p.224, pl.261. See also a related white jade 'bat and cloud' snuff bottle, 1760-1850, which was sold in our San Francisco rooms, 27 June 2017, lot 2156.

「蝠」音同「福」，因此象徵好運。本拍品上的「五蝠」圖案代表「五福」，其說法最早見於《尚書》，即是長壽、富貴、康寧、好德與善終。

參考一件乾隆時期白玉蝙蝠葫蘆紋鼻煙壺，著錄於《中國鼻煙壺珍賞》，香港，1992年，頁224，圖版261。另可參考一件1760至1850年間的白玉蝠雲紋鼻煙壺，售於舊金山邦瀚斯，2017年6月27日，拍品編號2156。

**A FINE WHITE JADE 'MONKEYS
HANGING SEAL' SNUFF BOTTLE**

18th/19th century

Of flattened globular body with a cylindrical neck, supported on a raised oval foot ring, carved in low relief to the exterior with two exuberant monkeys pulling down a tree branch with the attempt to hang up a beehive-shaped official seal.

5.2cm (2in) high.

HKD30,000 - 50,000

十八/十九世紀 白玉雕「掛印封侯」鼻煙壺

Provenance:

Robert Hall, London

Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.B16, acquired from the above in 1979

來源：

倫敦古董商Robert Hall

Trudy及John Cohen, 收藏編號B16, 1979年購於上者

The character for 'monkey' 猴 *hou* is a homophone for 'Marquis' 侯 *hou*, while the character for 'bee' 蜂 *feng* shares the same pronunciation as 'grant' 封 *feng*. The present lot depicts two monkeys attempting to hang a beehive-shaped official seal on a tree branch, forming a traditional auspicious motif known as 'Granting the Seal for a Marquis' 掛印封侯 *guayin fenghou*. This imagery symbolises the ancient Imperial tradition of conferring titles and seals upon subjects, conveying wishes for career advancement and success.

See a related white jade 'horse and monkey' snuff bottle, 19th century, which was sold at Christie's London, 4 November 2014, lot 19A.

「猴」與「侯」諧音，而「蜂」與「封」諧音，本拍品描繪了兩隻猴子試圖將蜂巢形狀的官印掛在樹枝上，即「掛印封侯」，反映了古時帝王賜爵授印予臣下的傳統，象徵對仕途晉升與成功的期許。

參考一件十九世紀白玉「馬上封侯」鼻煙壺，售於倫敦佳士得，2014年11月4日，拍品編號19A。



Two views



84

84

A SPINACH-GREEN JADE SNUFF BOTTLE

18th/19th century

Of flattened globular shape rising from a raised oval foot to a cylindrical neck, well hollowed, the stone of spinach-green tone with black and paler patches, with a purple amethyst stopper.

5.4cm (2 1/8in) high.

HKD20,000 - 30,000

十八/十九世紀 碧玉素面鼻煙壺

Provenance:

Robert Hall, London

Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.B14, acquired from the above in 1982

來源：

倫敦古董商Robert Hall

Trudy及John Cohen，收藏編號B14，1982年購於上者

The stone of the present lot is distinguished by its spinach-green hue and characteristic black flecking. This type of material became increasingly available during the later years of the Qianlong reign, following the conquest of Chinese Turkestan. It was extensively utilised for creating Imperial jade carvings. See a similar spinach-green jade snuff bottle but incised with an inscription *Xingyouheng Tang* 行有恆堂, 1800-1854, illustrated in *A Treasury of Chinese Snuff Bottles: the Mary and George Bloch Collection*, vol.1 *Jade*, Hong Kong, 1995, pp.400-401, pl.153.

See a related spinach-green jade snuff bottle, 19th century, which was sold in these rooms, 26 May 2014, lot 50.

此器色澤純厚，帶墨色斑點。這種材料在乾隆晚期清廷平定西域後逐漸普及，並廣泛用於製作宮廷玉雕。參考一件1800至1854年間的鼻煙壺，造型類似，帶「行有恆堂」款，載於《A Treasury of Chinese Snuff Bottles: the Mary and George Bloch Collection》，卷一：玉器，香港，1995年，頁400至401，圖版153。

另可參考十九世紀一例，售於香港邦瀚斯，2014年5月26日，拍品編號50。

85

A VERY FINE JADEITE SNUFF BOTTLE

19th century

The ovoid body with a cylindrical neck, standing on a flat foot, the stone of mottled emerald-green, celadon and russet tone, with a pink tourmaline stopper.

5cm (2in) high

HKD20,000 - 30,000

十九世紀 翡翠素面鼻煙壺

Provenance:

Mme. Nel, France

Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.B12, acquired from the above in 1976

來源：

Nel夫人，法國

Trudy及John Cohen，收藏編號B12，1976年購於上者

The present lot is a small masterpiece, where the unique natural patterns within the mineral are intentionally left undecorated, emphasising the inherent beauty of the material. The allure of the material lies not only in the brilliance of its gem-quality emerald-green markings but also in the myriad possibilities for interpreting the random markings. Its compact size further enhances its appeal, lending it a refined, jewel-like quality.

See a jadeite snuff bottle of similar size and shape, 1780-1880, which was sold in these rooms, 28 November 2011, lot 165.

本拍品小巧精緻，玉石獨特的自然紋理被刻意保留，未加雕飾，以突顯其內在之美。此器玉質光澤上佳，紋理又蘊含無限解讀。其尺寸精巧，精緻如珠寶。

參考一件1780至1880年間的翡翠鼻煙壺，尺寸與形狀相似，售於香港邦瀚斯，2011年11月28日，拍品編號165。



85 (two views)

86 Y

A JADEITE SNUFF BOTTLE

19th century

Of flattened rounded form, with a flat oval foot and a cylindrical neck, the stone of an apple-green tone with pale russet patches, with a coral and pearl stopper.

5.2cm (2in) high.

HKD20,000 - 30,000

十九世紀 翠玉光素鼻煙壺

Provenance:

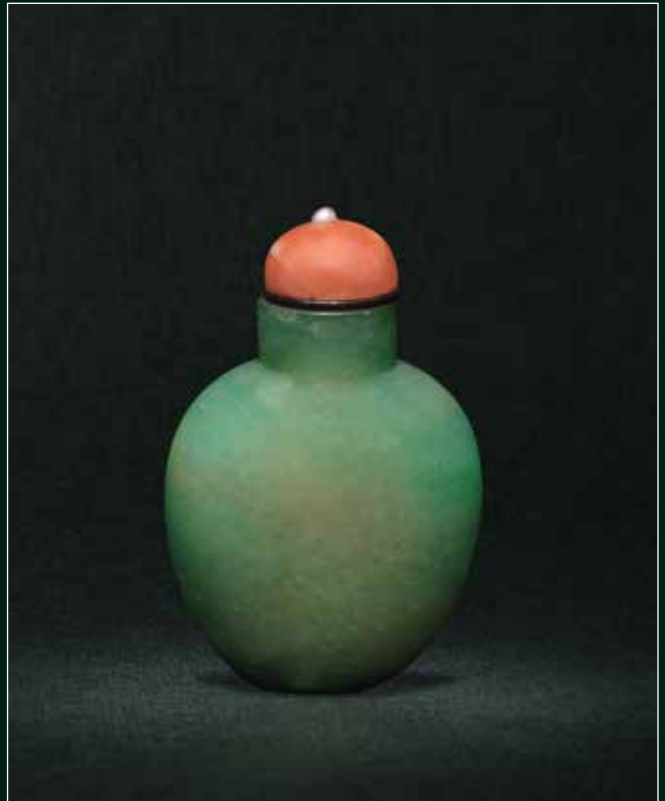
Evaristo Caretti (1879-1955), the Ko collection, China and Turin
Christie's London, 10 June 1974, lot 138
Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.B15

來源：

葛氏（1879-1955）舊藏，中國及杜林
倫敦佳士得，1974年6月10日，拍品編號138
Trudy及John Cohen，收藏編號B15

See a similar jadeite snuff bottle, 1780-1850, which was sold in our New York rooms, 11 September 2017, lot 9105.

參考一件1780至1850年間的翡翠鼻煙壺，售於紐約邦瀚斯，2017年9月11日，拍品編號9105。





87

**A RARE CHALCEDONY AGATE CARVING
OF HORSE AND MONKEYS**

Mid Qing Dynasty

Finely carved as a recumbent horse with its head turned to its left, its forelegs folded and tucked underneath its body and the hind legs positioned along its left side, two monkeys clamber on the horse's back and playfully clutch the horse's mane, the stone of attractive amber tone accentuated by russet patches and white mottling, wood box and cover.

8cm (3 1/8in) long. (3).

HKD30,000 - 50,000

清中期 蘇作瑪瑙巧雕「馬上封侯」擺件

Provenance:

George A. Cohen

Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.H11

來源：

George A. Cohen

Trudy及John Cohen, 收藏編號H11

In Chinese, the character for 'monkey' (猴 *hou*) is a homophone for 'marquis' (侯 *hou*), which on top of a horse (*mashang* 馬上), also means 'quickly.' The motif of 'a monkey riding a horse' therefore is a rebus for 'quick ennoblement' or 'rising quickly up the ladder of success in one's career.' See a related celadon jade 'horse and monkey' carving, Qing dynasty, in the Qing Court Collection, Beijing, (acc.no.故00103217).

See also a related agate 'horse and monkey' belt buckle, 18th/19th century, which was sold in our Paris rooms, 12 June 2024, lot 52.

「猴」與「侯」諧音，而「馬上」意為「立即」，因此猴子騎於馬上寓意「馬上封侯」。參考清宮舊藏一件清代青玉「馬上封侯」，現藏於北京故宮，館藏編號：故00103217。

另可參考一件十八/十九世紀瑪瑙「馬上封侯」帶扣，售於巴黎邦瀚斯，2024年6月12日，拍品編號52。



Two views

A FINE JADEITE 'DRAGON' VASE AND CHAINED COVER

Late Qing Dynasty/Republic Period

The body of elegant baluster shape with a waisted neck, carved in high relief with an archaistic crouching *chilong* on the shoulder, flanked by a pair of horned dragon-head handles, each suspending loose rings from their mouths, connected to the cover with two chains of articulated links, the cover surmounted by a coiled dragon finial, the stone of a light apple-green tone with mottled brown and frosty-white patches, with a resin stand.

24.5cm (9 5/8in) high. (2).

HKD80,000 - 120,000

晚清/民國 翡翠龍紐雙龍耳活環鏈瓶

Provenance:

Bill Spiers

Trudy and John Cohen, collection no.H22, acquired from the above

來源：

Bill Spiers

Trudy及John Cohen，收藏編號H22，購於上者

The present vase is distinguished by the fine and smooth texture of the jadeite, accentuated by the vibrant emerald-green hue adorning the upper section, which has been masterfully carved into an archaistic crouching *chilong*. The carving techniques, exemplified by the intricate reticulated links and the gracefully rendered dragons, demonstrate remarkable ingenuity and exceptional craftsmanship. A comparable jadeite vase featuring a similar dragon finial and handles, Qing dynasty, is illustrated in *The Jade-carving Art in the Ch'ing Dynasty*, Taipei, 1991, p.90.

See a related jadeite vase with chain handle and cover, late Qing dynasty, which was sold in these rooms, 25 May 2011, lot 423.

此器以翡翠質地細膩光滑為特色，瓶身上部鮮豔的翠綠色澤被巧妙地雕刻成仿古螭龍，工藝精湛。其雕刻工藝，如精細的鏤空鏈條和姿態優雅的龍紋，展現出工匠非凡的創造力和卓越的工藝水平。比較一件清代翡翠蓋瓶，雕有類似的龍形鈕與把手，著錄於《清代玉雕藝術》，台北，1991年，頁90。

另可參考一件晚清翡翠鏈瓶，售於香港邦瀚斯，2011年5月25日，拍品編號423。



Chronology

NEOLITHIC CULTURES

Cishan-Peiligang	c. 6500-5000 BC
Central Yangshao	c. 5000-3000 BC
Gansu Yangshao	c. 3000-1500 BC
Hemadu	c. 5000-3000 BC
Daxi	c. 5000-3000 BC
Majiabang	c. 5000-3500 BC
Dawenkou	c. 4300-2400 BC
Songze	c. 4000-2500 BC
Hongshan	c. 3800-2700 BC
Liangzhu	c. 3300-2250 BC
Longshan	c. 3000-1700 BC
Qijia	c. 2250-1900 BC

EARLY DYNASTIES

Shang	c. 1500-1050 BC
Western Zhou	1050-771 BC
Eastern Zhou	
Spring & Autumn	770-475 BC
Warring States	475-221 BC

IMPERIAL CHINA

Qin	221-207 BC
Han	
Western Han	206 BC-AD 9
Xin	AD 9-25
Eastern Han	AD 25-220
Three Kingdoms	
Shu (Han)	221-263
Wei	220-265
Wu	222-280
Southern dynasties (Six Dynasties)	
Western Jin	265-316
Eastern Jin	317-420
Liu Song	420-479
Southern Qi	479-502
Liang	502-557
Chen	557-589
Northern dynasties	
Northern Wei	386-535
Eastern Wei	534-550
Western Wei	535-557
Northern Qi	550-577
Northern Zhou	557-581

Sui	589-618
Tang	618-906
Five Dynasties	907-960
Liao	907-1125
Song	
Northern Song	960-1126
Southern Song	1127-1279
Jin	1115-1234
Yuan	1279-1368
Ming	
Hongwu	1368-1398
Jianwen	1399-1402
Yongle	1403-1424
Hongxi	1425
Xuande	1426-1435
Zhengtong	1436-1449
Jingtai	1450-1456
Tianshun	1457-1464
Chenghua	1465-1487
Hongzhi	1488-1505
Zhengde	1506-1521
Jiajing	1522-1566
Longqing	1567-1572
Wanli	1573-1620
Taichang	1620
Tianqi	1621-1627
Chongzhen	1628-1644
Qing	
Shunzhi	1644-1661
Kangxi	1662-1722
Yongzheng	1723-1735
Qianlong	1736-1795
Jiaqing	1796-1820
Daoguang	1821-1850
Xianfeng	1851-1861
Tongzhi	1862-1874
Guangxu	1875-1908
Xuanton	1909-1911

REPUBLICAN CHINA

Republic	1912-1949
People's Republic	1949-

International Asian Art Auction Calendar 2025

Indian & Himalayan Online

New York, Online | 14 - 21 March 2025

Chinese Ceramics and Works of Art Online

New York, Online | 16 - 26 March 2025

Chinese Ceramics and Works of Art including the Francine and Bernard Wald Collection of Fine Snuff Bottles, Part I

New York | 17 March 2025

Chinese Paintings Online

New York, Online | 17 - 27 March 2025

Classical and Modern Chinese Paintings

New York | 18 March 2025

Indian, Himalayan & Southeast Asian Art

New York | 19 March 2025

The Cheong Family Collection: the Imperial wardrobe and official ware

Sydney | 2 April 2025

Asian Art

Skinner Marlborough, Massachusetts, Online | 19 - 29 April 2025

Fine Chinese Paintings

Hong Kong | April 2025

Chinese Art Online

Hong Kong | April-May 2025

8 at 80

Hong Kong | 5 May 2025

Monks & Mahasiddhas: Living the Teachings of Buddha

Hong Kong | 5 May 2025

Fine Chinese Ceramics and Works of Art

Hong Kong | 5 May 2025

The Trudy and John Neville Cohen Collection of Chinese Jade and Hardstone Pendants, Snuff Bottles and Carvings

Hong Kong | 5 May 2025

Asian Art

Knightsbridge, London | 12 May 2025

Collector's Treasures:

Asian Art online

Knightsbridge, Online | 12 - 19 May 2025

Scholarly Gems from the Collection of Mr & Mrs Gerard Hawthorn

New Bond Street, London | 14 May 2025

Instinct & Knowledge: A Life in the Company of Song Ceramics

New Bond Street, London | 15 May 2025

Fine Chinese Art

New Bond Street, London | 15 May 2025

Chinese Art Online

Hong Kong, Online | May 2025

Art de La Chine Online

Paris, Online | 6 June – 13 June 2025

Indian & Himalayan Art

Paris, Avenue Hoche | 10 June 2025

Profound Beauty: The Elsa Peretti Brush Washer

Paris, Avenue Hoche | 11 June 2025

Chinese Art

Paris, Avenue Hoche | 11 June 2025

Asian Sale

Bukowskis | 13 June 2025

Asian Art Online

Los Angeles, Online | 16 - 24 June 2025

Chinese Paintings & Calligraphy Online

Los Angeles, Online | 17 - 25 June 2025

Chinese Paintings Online

Hong Kong, Online | August 2025

Chinese Ceramics and Works of Art Online

New York, Online | 9 - 19 September 2025

Chinese Ceramics and Works of Art

New York | 15 September 2025

Classical and Modern Chinese Paintings

New York | 16 September 2025

Asian Art

Skinner Marlborough, Massachusetts, Online | 19 - 29 October 2025

Asian Art

Knightsbridge, London | November 2025

Collector's Treasures: Asian Art online

Knightsbridge, London, Online | November 2025

Fine Chinese Art

New Bond Street, London | November 2025

Images of Devotion

Hong Kong | November 2025

Fine Chinese Ceramics and Works of Art

Hong Kong | November 2025

Fine Chinese Paintings

Hong Kong | December 2025

Art de La Chine Online

Paris, Online | 5 - 12 December 2025

Asian Art Online

Los Angeles, Online | 7 - 16 December 2025

Chinese Paintings & Calligraphy Online

Los Angeles, Online | 8 - 17 December 2025

Indian & Himalayan Art

Paris, Avenue Hoche | December 2025

Chinese Art

Paris, Avenue Hoche | 10 December 2025

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Scholarly Gems from the Collection of Mr & Mrs Gerard Hawthorn

New Bond Street, London | 14 May 2025



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Saturday 10th May – 11am-5pm
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Monday 12th May – 9am-7pm
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Instinct & Knowledge: A Life in the Company of Song Ceramics

New Bond Street, London | 15 May 2025

VIEWING

10 May, 11:00 - 17:00
11 May, 11:00 - 17:00
12 May, 09:00 - 19:00
13 May, 09:00 - 16:30
14 May, 09:00 - 16:30

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*A Cycle of Knowledge: The Christofides Collection
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12 May, 6pm

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Profound Beauty: The Elsa Peretti Brush Washer

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€1,200,000 – 1,500,000

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IMPORTANT: Additional information applicable to the *Sale* may be set out in the *Catalogue* for the *Sale*, in an insert in the *Catalogue* and/or in a notice displayed at the *Sale* venue and you should read them as well. Announcements affecting the *Sale* may also be given out orally before and during the *Sale* without prior written notice. You should be alert to this possibility of changes and ask in advance of bidding if there have been any.

1. OUR ROLE

In its role as auctioneer of *Lots*, *Bonhams* acts solely for and in the interests of the *Seller*. *Bonhams*' job is to sell the *Lot* at the highest price obtainable at the *Sale* to a *Bidder*. *Bonhams* does not act for *Buyers* or *Bidders* in this role and does not give advice to *Buyers* or *Bidders*. When it or its staff make statements about a *Lot* or, if *Bonhams* provides a *Condition Report* on a *Lot* it is doing that on behalf of the *Seller* of the *Lot*. *Bidders* and *Buyers* who are themselves not expert in the *Lots* are strongly advised to seek and obtain independent advice on the *Lots* and their value before bidding for them.

The *Seller* has authorised *Bonhams* to sell the *Lot* as its agent on its behalf and, save where we expressly make it clear to the contrary, *Bonhams* acts only as agent for the *Seller*. Any statement or representation we make in respect of a *Lot* is made on the *Seller's* behalf and, unless *Bonhams* sells a *Lot* as principal, not on our behalf and any *Contract for Sale* is between the *Buyer* and the *Seller* and not with us. If *Bonhams* sells a *Lot* as principal this will either be stated in the *Catalogue* or an announcement to that effect will be made by the *Auctioneer*, or it will be stated in a notice at the *Sale* or an insert in the *Catalogue*.

Bonhams does not owe or undertake or agree to any duty or responsibility to you in contract or tort (whether direct, collateral, express, implied or otherwise). If you successfully bid for a *Lot* and buy it, at that stage *Bonhams* does enter into an agreement with the *Buyer*. The terms of that contract are set out in our **Buyer's Agreement** save for those varied by announcement given out orally before and/or during the *Sale*, which you will find at **Appendix 2** at the back of the *Catalogue*. This will govern *Bonhams*' relationship with the *Buyer*.

2. LOTS

Subject to the *Contractual Description* printed in bold letters in the *Entry* about the *Lot* in the *Catalogue* (see paragraph 3 below), *Lots* are sold to the *Buyer* on an "as is" basis, with all faults and imperfections. No reference is made in the *Catalogue* to any defect, damage or restoration of the *Lot*. Please see paragraph 15. Illustrations and photographs contained in the *Catalogue* (other than photographs forming part of the *Contractual Description*) or elsewhere of any *Lots* are for identification purposes only. They may not reveal the true condition of the *Lot*. A photograph or illustration may not reflect an accurate reproduction of the colour(s) of the *Lot*. *Lots* are available for inspection prior to the *Sale* and it is for you to satisfy yourself as to each and every aspect of a *Lot*, including its authorship, attribution, condition, provenance, history, background, authenticity, style, period, age, suitability, quality, roadworthiness (if relevant), origin, value and estimated selling price (including the *Hammer price*). It is your responsibility to examine any *Lot* in which you are interested.

It should be remembered that the actual condition of a *Lot* may not be as good as that indicated by its outward appearance. In particular, parts may have been replaced or renewed and *Lots* may not be authentic or of satisfactory quality; the inside of a *Lot* may not be visible and may not be original or may be damaged, as for example where it is covered by upholstery or material. Given the age of many *Lots* they may have been damaged and/or repaired and you should not assume that a *Lot* is in good condition.

Electronic or mechanical parts may not operate or may not comply with current statutory requirements. You should not assume that electrical items designed to operate on mains electricity will be suitable for connection to the mains electricity supply and you should obtain a report from a qualified electrician on their status before doing so. Such items which are unsuitable for connection are sold as items of interest for display purposes only.

If you yourself do not have expertise regarding a *Lot*, you should consult someone who does to advise you. We can assist in arranging facilities for you to carry out or have carried out more detailed inspections and tests. Please ask our staff for details. Any person who damages a *Lot* will be held liable for the loss caused.

3. DESCRIPTIONS OF LOTS AND ESTIMATES

Contractual Description of a Lot

The *Catalogue* contains an *Entry* about each *Lot*. Each *Lot* is sold by its respective *Seller* to the *Buyer* of the *Lot* as corresponding only with that part of the *Entry* which is printed in bold letters and (except for the colour, which may be inaccurately reproduced) with any photograph of the *Lot* in the *Catalogue*. The remainder of the *Entry*, which is not printed in bold letters, represents *Bonhams*' opinion (given on behalf of the *Seller*) about the *Lot* only and is not part of the *Contractual Description* in accordance with which the *Lot* is sold by the *Seller*.

Estimates

In most cases, an *Estimate* is printed beside the *Entry*. *Estimates* are only an expression of *Bonhams*' opinion made on behalf of the *Seller* of the range where *Bonhams* thinks the *Hammer Price* for the *Lot* is likely to fall; it is not an estimate of value. It does not take into account any Tax or *Buyer's Premium* payable. *Lots* can in fact sell for

Hammer Prices below and above the *Estimate*. Any *Estimate* should not be relied on as an indication of the actual selling price or value of a *Lot*.

Estimates are in the currency of the *Sale*.

Condition reports

In respect of most *Lots*, you may ask for a *Condition Report* on its physical condition from *Bonhams*. If you do so, this will be provided by *Bonhams* on behalf of the *Seller* free of charge. *Bonhams* is not entering into a contract with you in respect of the *Condition Report* and accordingly does not assume responsibility to you in respect of it. Nor does the *Seller* owe or agree to owe you as a *Bidder* any obligation or duty in respect of this free report about a *Lot* which is available for your own inspection or for inspection by an expert instructed by you. However, any written description of the physical condition of the *Lot* contained in a *Condition Report* will form part of the *Contractual Description* of the *Lot* under which it is sold to any *Buyer*.

The Seller's responsibility to you

The *Seller* does not make or agree to make any representation of fact or contractual promise, guarantee or warranty and undertakes no obligation or duty, whether in contract or in tort (other than to the eventual *Buyer* as set out above), in respect of the accuracy or completeness of any statement or representation made by him or on his behalf which is in any way descriptive of any *Lot* or as to the anticipated or likely selling price of any *Lot*. Other than as set out above, no statement or representation in any way descriptive of a *Lot* or any *Estimate* is incorporated into any *Contract for Sale* between a *Seller* and a *Buyer*.

Bonhams' responsibility to you

You have the opportunity of examining the *Lot* if you want to and the *Contract for Sale* for a *Lot* is with the *Seller* and not with *Bonhams*; *Bonhams* acts as the *Seller's* agent only (unless *Bonhams* sells the *Lot* as principal).

Bonhams undertakes no obligation to you to examine, investigate or carry out any tests, either in sufficient depth or at all, on each *Lot* to establish the accuracy or otherwise of any descriptions or opinions given by *Bonhams*, or by any person on *Bonhams*' behalf, whether in the *Catalogue* or elsewhere.

You should not suppose that such examinations, investigations or tests have occurred.

Bonhams does not make or agree to make any representation of fact, and undertakes no obligation or duty (whether in contract or tort) in respect of the accuracy or completeness of any statement or representation made by *Bonhams* or on *Bonhams*' behalf which is in any way descriptive of any *Lot* or as to the anticipated or likely selling price of any *Lot*.

No statement or representation by *Bonhams* or on its behalf in any way descriptive of any *Lot* or any *Estimate* is incorporated into our *Buyer's Agreement*.

Alterations

Descriptions and *Estimates* may be amended at *Bonhams*' discretion from time to time by notice given orally or in writing before or during a *Sale*.

THE LOT IS AVAILABLE FOR INSPECTION AND YOU MUST FORM YOUR OWN OPINION IN RELATION TO IT. YOU ARE STRONGLY ADVISED TO EXAMINE ANY LOT OR HAVE IT EXAMINED ON YOUR BEHALF BEFORE THE SALE.

4. CONDUCT OF THE SALE

Our *Sales* are public auctions which persons may attend and you should take the opportunity to do so.

We do reserve the right at our sole discretion to refuse admission to our premises or to any *Sale* without stating a reason. We have complete discretion as to whether the *Sale* proceeds, whether any *Lot* is included in the *Sale*, the manner in which the *Sale* is conducted and we may offer *Lots* for sale in any order we choose notwithstanding the numbers given to *Lots* in the *Catalogue*. You should therefore check the date and starting time of the *Sale*, whether there have been any withdrawals or late entries. Remember that withdrawals and late entries may affect the time at which a *Lot* you are interested in is put up for *Sale*.

We have complete discretion to refuse any *bid*, to nominate any bidding increment we consider appropriate, to divide any *Lot*, to combine two or more *Lots*, to withdraw any *Lot* from a *Sale* and, before the *Sale* has been closed, to put up any *Lot* for auction again. Auction speeds can exceed 100 *Lots* to the hour and bidding increments are generally about 10%. However these do vary from *Sale* to *Sale* and from *Auctioneer* to *Auctioneer*. Please check with the department organising the *Sale* for advice on this.

Where a *Reserve* has been applied to a *Lot*, the *Auctioneer* may, in his absolute discretion, place bids (up to an amount not equaling or exceeding such *Reserve*) on behalf of the *Seller*. We are not responsible to you in respect of the presence or absence of any *Reserve* in respect of any *Lot*.

If there is a *Reserve* it will normally be no higher than the lower figure for any *Estimate* in the *Catalogue*, assuming that the currency of the *Reserve* has not fluctuated adversely against the currency of the *Estimate*.

The *Buyer* will be the *Bidder* who makes the highest bid acceptable to the *Auctioneer* for any *Lot* (subject to any applicable *Reserve*) to whom the *Lot* is knocked down by the *Auctioneer* at the striking of the *Auctioneer's* hammer. Any dispute as to the highest acceptable bid will be settled by the *Auctioneer* in his absolute discretion. All bids tendered will relate to the actual *Lot* number announced by the *Auctioneer*.

An electronic currency converter may be used at the *Sale*. This equipment is provided as a general guide as to the equivalent amount in certain currencies of a given bid. We do not accept any responsibility for any errors which may occur in the use of the currency converter.

We hereby give you notice that we may use video cameras to record the *Sale* and may record telephone calls for reasons of security and to assist in solving any disputes which may arise in relation to bids made at the *Sale*.

At some *Sales*, for example, jewellery *Sales*, we may use screens on which images of the *Lots* will be projected. This service is provided to assist viewing at the *Sale*. The image on the screen should be treated as an indication only of the current *Lot*. It should be noted that all bids tendered will relate to the actual *Lot* number announced by the *Auctioneer*. We do not accept any responsibility for any errors which may occur in the use of the screen.

5. BIDDING

You must complete and deliver to us one of our *Bidding Forms*, either our *Bidder Registration Form*, *Absentee Bidding Form* or *Telephone Bidding Form* in order to bid at our *Sales*.

If you are a new client at *Bonhams* or have not recently updated your registration details with us, you must pre-register to bid at least two working days before the *Sale* at which you wish to bid. You will be required to provide government-issued proof of identity and residence, and if you are a company, your certificate of incorporation or equivalent documentation with your name and registered address, government issued proof of your current address, documentary proof of your beneficial owners and directors, and proof of authority to transact.

We may also request a financial reference and/or deposit from you before allowing you to bid.

We reserve the rights at our discretion to request further information in order to complete our client identification and to decline to register any person as a *Bidder*, and to decline to accept their bids if they have been so registered. We also reserve the rights to postpone completion of the *Sale* of any *Lot* at our discretion while we complete our registration and identification enquiries, and to cancel the *Sale* of any *Lot* if you are in breach of your warranties as *Buyer*, or if we consider that such *Sale* would be unlawful or otherwise cause liabilities for the *Seller* or *Bonhams* or be detrimental to *Bonhams*' reputation.

Bidding in person

So long as you have pre-registered to bid or have updated your existing registration recently, you should come to our *Bidder* registration desk at the *Sale* venue and fill out a Registration and Bidding Form on (or, if possible, before) the day of the *Sale*. The bidding number system is sometimes referred to as "paddle bidding". You will be issued with a large card (a "paddle") with a printed number on it. This will be attributed to you for the purposes of the *Sale*. Should you be a successful *Bidder* you will need to ensure that your number can be clearly seen by the *Auctioneer* and that it is your number which is identified as the *Buyer's*. You should not let anyone else use your paddle as all *Lots* will be invoiced to the name and address given on your *Bidder* Registration Form. Once an invoice is issued it will not be changed. If there is any doubt as to the *Hammer Price* of, or whether you are the successful *Bidder* of, a particular *Lot*, you must draw this to the attention of the *Auctioneer* before the next *Lot* is offered for *Sale*. At the end of the *Sale*, or when you have finished bidding please return your paddle to the *Bidder* registration desk.

Bidding by telephone

If you wish to bid at the *Sale* by telephone, and have pre-registered to bid or have updated your existing registration details recently, please complete a Registration and Bidding Form, which is available from our offices or in the *Catalogue*. Please then return it to the office responsible for the *Sale* at least 24 hours in advance of the *Sale*. It is your responsibility to check with our Bids Office that your bid has been received. Telephone calls will be recorded. The telephone bidding facility is a discretionary service offered at no additional charge and may not be available in relation to all *Lots*. We will not be responsible for bidding on your behalf if you are unavailable at the time of the *Sale* or if the telephone connection is interrupted during bidding. Please contact us for further details.

Bidding by post or fax

Absentee Bidding Forms can be found in the back of this *Catalogue* and should be completed and sent to the office responsible for the *Sale*, once you have pre-registered to bid or have updated your existing registration details recently. It is in your interests to return your form as soon as possible, as if two or more *Bidders* submit identical bids for a *Lot*, the first bid received takes preference. In any event, all bids should be received at least 24 hours before the start of the *Sale*. Please check your *Absentee Bidding Form* carefully before returning it to us, fully completed and signed by you. It is your responsibility to check with our Bids Office that your bid has been received. This additional service is complimentary and is confidential. Such bids are made at your own risk and we cannot accept liability for our failure to receive and/or place any such bids. All bids made on your behalf will be made at the lowest level possible subject to *Reserves* and other bids made for the *Lot*. Where appropriate your bids will be rounded down to the nearest amount consistent with the *Auctioneer's* bidding increments. New *Bidders* must also provide proof of identity and address when submitting bids. Failure to do this will result in your bid not being placed.

Bidding via the internet

In order to bid online in a *Sale*, you must be 18 or over and you must register to bid via the *Bonhams* App or www.bonhams.com. Once you have registered, you should keep your account details strictly confidential and not permit any third party to access your account on your behalf or otherwise. You will be liable for any and all bids made via your account. Please note payment must be made from a bank account in the name of the registered bidder.

Individuals: Enter your full name, email, residential address, date of birth and nationality and provide a valid credit card in your name which will be verified via Stripe before you are able to bid. If your credit card fails verification, you will not be permitted to bid and you should contact Client Services for assistance. We may in addition request a financial reference and/or deposit from you prior to letting you bid. If you are bidding as agent on behalf of another party, you agree: (i) to disclose this fact to Client Services; (ii) to provide such information as we require to enable us to complete our identification and anti-money laundering checks on that third party; and (iii) where your bid is successful, you are jointly and severally liable with that

other party for the full amounts owing for the successful bid. Where you are the successful bidder for any lot with a hammer price equal to or in excess of £5,000/\$10,000/HKD50,000/AUS\$10,000 depending on the jurisdiction and currency of the Sale, and if you have not provided such documents previously, you will be required to upload or provide to Client Services your Government issued photo ID and (if not on the ID) proof of your address before the lot can be released to you. We reserve the right to request ID documentation from any bidder or successful buyer regardless of these thresholds and to refuse to release any purchased lot until such documentation is provided.

Companies: You must select the option to set up a business account and then provide your full name, email, residential address, date of birth and the full name of the company. You must provide a credit card for verification either in your name or the name of the company but payment must be made from an account in the company's name. If your credit card fails verification, you will not be permitted to bid and please contact Client Services for assistance. We may in addition require a bank reference or deposit prior to letting you bid. For all successful bids, we require the company's Certificate of Incorporation or equivalent documentation confirming the company's name and registered address, documentary proof of each beneficial owner owning 25% or more of the company, and proof of your authority to transact before the lot can be released to you.

We reserve the right to request any further information from any bidder that we may require in order to carry out any identification, anti-money laundering or anti-terrorism financing checks conducted by us. We may at our discretion postpone or cancel your registration, not permit you to bid and/or postpone or cancel completion of any purchase you may make.

Bidding through an agent

Bids will be treated as placed exclusively by and on behalf of the person named on the *Bidding Form* unless otherwise agreed by us in writing in advance of the Sale. If you wish to bid on behalf of another person (your principal) you must complete the pre-registration requirements set out above both on your own behalf and with full details of your principal, and we will require written confirmation from the principal confirming your authority to bid.

You are specifically referred to your due diligence requirements concerning your principal and their source of funds, and the warranties you give in the event you are the Buyer, which are contained in paragraph 3 of the Buyer's Agreement, set out at Appendix 2 at the back of the Catalogue.

Nevertheless, as the *Bidding Form* explains, any person placing a bid as agent on behalf of another (whether or not he has disclosed that fact) will be jointly and severally liable with the principal to the Seller and to Bonhams under any contract resulting from the acceptance of a bid.

Equally, please let us know if you intend to nominate another person to bid on your behalf at the Sale unless this is to be carried out by us pursuant to a Telephone or Absentee *Bidding Form* that you have completed. If we do not approve the agency arrangements in writing before the Sale, we are entitled to assume that the person bidding at the Sale is bidding on his own behalf. Accordingly, the person bidding at the Sale will be the Buyer and will be liable to pay the *Hammer Price* and *Buyer's Premium* and associated charges. If we approve the identity of your client in advance, we will be in a position to address the invoice to your principal rather than you. We will require proof of the agent's client's identity and residence in advance of any bids made by the agent on his behalf. Please refer to our *Conditions of Business* and contact our Customer Services Department for further details.

Bonhams undertakes Customer Due Diligence (CDD) into its Sellers and Buyers as required by the Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing and Transfer of Funds (Information on the Payer) Regulations 2017 ("the Regulations"). Bonhams' interpretation of the Regulations and Treasury Approved industry Guidance is that CDD under the Regulations is not required by Buyers into Sellers at Bonhams auctions or vice versa.

6. CONTRACTS BETWEEN THE BUYER AND SELLER AND THE BUYER AND BONHAMS

On the Lot being knocked down to the Buyer, a *Contract for Sale* of the Lot will be entered into between the Seller and the Buyer on the terms of the *Contract for Sale* set out in **Appendix 1** at the back of the *Catalogue* save for those varied by announcement given out orally before and/or during the Sale. You will be liable to pay the *Purchase Price*, which is the *Hammer Price* plus any Tax. At the same time, a separate contract is also entered into between us as auctioneers and the Buyer. This is our *Buyer's Agreement*, the terms of which are set out in **Appendix 2** at the end of the *Catalogue*. Please read the terms of the *Contract for Sale* and our *Buyer's Agreement* contained in the *Catalogue* in case you are the successful Bidder. We may change the terms of either or both of these agreements in advance of their being entered into, by setting out different terms in the *Catalogue* and/or by placing an insert in the *Catalogue* and/or by notices at the Sale venue and/or by oral announcements before and during the Sale. You should be alert to this possibility of changes and ask if there have been any.

7. BUYER'S PREMIUM AND OTHER CHARGES PAYABLE BY THE BUYER

Under the *Buyer's Agreement*, a premium (the *Buyer's Premium*) is payable to us by the Buyer in accordance with the terms of the *Buyer's Agreement* and at rates set out below, calculated by reference to the *Hammer Price* and payable in addition to it. Storage charges and Expenses are also payable by the Buyer as set out in the *Buyer's Agreement*.

For this Sale the following rates of *Buyer's Premium* will be payable by Buyers on each Lot purchased:
28% of the *Hammer Price* on the first HK\$400,000; plus
27% of the *Hammer Price* from HK\$400,001
and up to HK\$7,500,000; plus

21% of the *Hammer Price* from HK\$7,500,001
and up to HK\$50,000,000; plus
14.5% of the *Hammer Price* above HK\$50,000,000

A 3rd party bidding platform fee of 4% of the *Hammer Price* for Buyers using the following bidding platforms will be added to the invoices of successful Buyers - Invaluable; Live Auctioneers; The Saleroom; Lot-tissimo.

8. TAX

The *Hammer Price* and the Buyer's Premium payable by the Buyer is exclusive of any goods or service tax or other Tax (whether imposed by Hong Kong or otherwise). If any such Tax was to be paid under Hong Kong laws or any other laws, the Buyer shall be solely responsible to pay such Tax and at the rate and time as required by the relevant law, or if such Tax is to be paid by us, we may add such Tax to the *Purchase Price* payable by the Buyer.

9. PAYMENT

It is of critical importance that you ensure that you have readily available funds to pay the *Purchase Price* and the *Buyer's Premium* (plus Tax and any other charges and Expenses to us) in full before making a bid for the Lot. If you are a successful Bidder, payment will be due to be made to us by 4.30 pm on the second working day after the Sale so that all sums are cleared by the seventh working day after the Sale. Payment will have to be by one of the following methods (all cheques should be made payable to Bonhams (Hong Kong) Limited). Bonhams reserves the right to vary the terms of payment at any time. Unless agreed by us advance payments made by anyone other than the registered buyer will not be accepted.

Bonhams' preferred payment method is by bank transfer

Bank transfer: you may electronically transfer funds to our *Client Account*. If you do so, please quote your customer number and invoice number as the reference. Our *Client Account* details are as follows:

Bank : HSBC
Address : Head Office
1 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong
Bonhams (Hong Kong) Limited. - Client A/C
Account Name:
Bank code: 004
Account Number: 808 870 174001
SWIFT Code: HSBCCHKHHKHK

If paying by bank transfer, the amount received after the deduction of any bank fees and/or conversion of the currency of payment to Hong Kong dollars must not be less than the Hong Kong dollars amount payable, as set out on the invoice.

Hong Kong dollar personal cheque drawn on a Hong Kong branch of a bank : all cheques must be cleared before you can collect your purchases;

Bankers draft cheque: if you can provide suitable proof of identity and we are satisfied as to the genuineness of the draft or cheque, and that the funds have originated from your own account, we will allow you to collect your purchases immediately;

Cash: you may pay for Lots purchased by you at this Sale with notes or coins in the currency in which the Sale is conducted (but not any other currency) provided that the total amount payable by you in respect of all Lots purchased by you at the Sale does not exceed HK\$80,000. If the amount payable by you for Lots exceeds that sum, the balance must be paid otherwise than in coins or notes;

Credit cards: American Express, Visa, Mastercard and China Union Pay Credit card. There is a HK\$250,000 limit on payment value if payment is made in person.

Cards Accepted

For over-the-phone payments, we accept the following cards:
• Visa • Mastercard • American Express
• Maestro • Discover • China Union Pay Credit Card

For online payments and pay-by-link payments, we accept all of the above +Google Pay and Apple Pay.

Payment by telephone may also be accepted up to HK\$250,000, subject to appropriate verification procedures, although this facility is not available for first time buyers. If the amount payable by you for Lots exceeds that sum, the balance must be paid by other means.

China UnionPay (CUP) debit cards: There is no limit on payment value if payment is made in person.

It may be advisable to notify your card provider of your intended purchase in advance to reduce delays caused by us having to seek authority when you come to pay. If you have any questions with regard to payment, please contact our Customer Services Department.

10. COLLECTION AND STORAGE

The Buyer of a Lot will not be allowed to collect it until payment in full and in cleared funds has been made (unless we have made a special arrangement with the Buyer). Details relating to the collection of a Lot, the storage of a Lot and our *Storage Contractor* after the Sale are set out in the *Buyer's Agreement* as set out in Appendix 2 of the *Catalogue*.

11. SHIPPING

Please refer enquiries on this to our customer services department dealing with the Sale.

12. EXPORT/TRADE RESTRICTIONS

It is your sole responsibility to comply with all Hong Kong export and overseas import regulations relating to your purchases and also to obtain any relevant export and/or import licence(s).

The need for export and import licences varies from country to country and you should acquaint yourself with all relevant local requirements and provisions.

The refusal of any import or export licence(s) or any delay in obtaining such licence(s) shall not permit the rescission of any Sale nor allow any delay in making full payment for the Lot.

13. CITES REGULATIONS

Buyers are advised to check the regulations applicable to Hong Kong exportation and overseas importation when exporting any goods from Hong Kong to the place of importation. Buyers should also be aware that the export from Hong Kong of any items made of or incorporating ivory, whalebone, tortoiseshell, rhinoceros horn, coral and other restricted materials is prohibited unless a CITES export licence is obtained from the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department of Hong Kong. A period of 8 weeks may be required for the purposes of obtaining such export licence.

Please note that Lots marked in the catalogue with a Y next to the lot number contain one or more of the aforesaid restricted materials. However, the omission of such letter Y does not automatically mean that the Lot is not subject to CITES regulations. Buyers are advised to obtain information from the relevant regulatory authorities regarding export and import restrictions, requirements and costs prior to bidding.

14. THE SELLERS AND/OR BONHAMS' LIABILITY

Other than any liability of the Seller to the Buyer of a Lot under the *Contract for Sale*, neither we nor the Seller are liable (whether in negligence or otherwise) for any error or misdescription or omission in any *Description* of a Lot or any *Estimate* in respect of it, whether contained in the *Catalogue* or otherwise, whether given orally or in writing and whether given before or during the Sale. Neither we nor the Seller will be liable for any loss of Business, profits, revenue or income, or for loss of reputation, or for disruption to Business or wasted time on the part of management or staff, or for indirect losses or consequential damages of any kind, irrespective in any case of the nature, volume or source of the loss or damage alleged to be suffered, and irrespective of whether the said loss or damage is caused by or claimed in respect of any negligence, other tort, breach of contract (if any) or statutory duty, restitutionary claim or otherwise. In any circumstances where we and/or the Seller are liable in relation to any Lot or any *Description* or *Estimate* made of any Lot, or the conduct of any Sale in relation to any Lot, whether in damages, for an indemnity or contribution, or for a restitutionary remedy or otherwise, our and/or the Seller's liability (combined, if both we and the Seller are liable) will be limited to payment of a sum which will not exceed by way of maximum the amount of the *Purchase Price* of the Lot irrespective in any case of the nature, volume or source of any loss or damage alleged to be suffered or sum claimed as due, and irrespective of whether the liability arises from any negligence, other tort, breach of contract (if any) or statutory duty or otherwise.

Nothing set out above will be construed as excluding or restricting (whether directly or indirectly) our liability or excluding or restricting any person's rights or remedies in respect of (i) fraud, or (ii) death or personal injury caused by our negligence (or by the negligence of any person under our control or for whom we are legally responsible), or (iii) acts or omissions for which we are liable under the Occupiers Liability Ordinance (Chapter 314 of the Laws of Hong Kong), or (iv) any other liability to the extent the same may not be excluded or restricted as a matter of law or (v) our undertakings under paragraph 9 of the *Buyer's Agreement*. The same applies in respect of the Seller, as if references to us in this paragraph were substituted with references to the Seller.

15. DAMAGE AND RESTORATION

Bidders should note that there is no reference to any defect, damage or restoration in this *Catalogue*. A detailed *Condition Report* can be provided by Bonhams up to 24 hours before the Sale. When providing *Condition Reports*, we do not guarantee that there are no other defects present which have not been mentioned. Bidders should satisfy themselves by inspection, as to the condition of each Lot. Please see the *Contract for Sale* printed in this *Catalogue*.

16. BOOKS

As stated above, all Lots are sold on an "as is" basis, subject to all faults, imperfections and errors of *Description* save as set out below. However, you will be entitled to reject a Book in the circumstances set out in paragraph 11 of the *Buyer's Agreement*. Please note that Lots comprising printed Books, unframed maps and bound manuscripts are not liable to VAT on the *Buyer's Premium*.

17. CLOCKS AND WATCHES

All Lots are sold "as is", and the absence of any reference to the condition of a clock or watch does not imply that the Lot is in good condition and without defects, repairs or restorations. Most clocks and watches have been repaired in the course of their normal lifetime and may now incorporate parts not original to them. Furthermore, Bonhams makes no representation or warranty that any clock or watch is in working order. As clocks and watches often contain fine and complex mechanisms, Bidders should be aware that a general service, change of battery or further repair work, for which the Buyer is solely responsible, may be necessary. Bidders should be aware that the importation of watches such as Rolex, Frank Muller and Corum into the United States is highly restricted. These watches may not be shipped to the USA and can only be imported personally.

18. JEWELLERY

Gemstones

Historically many gemstones have been subjected to a variety of treatments to enhance their appearance. Sapphires and rubies are routinely heat treated to improve their colour and clarity, similarly

emeralds are frequently treated with oils or resin for the same purpose. Other treatments such as staining, irradiation or coating may have been used on other gemstones. These treatments may be permanent, whilst others may need special care or re-treatment over the years to retain their appearance. *Bidders* should be aware that *Estimates* assume that gemstones may have been subjected to such treatments. A number of laboratories issue certificates that give more detailed *Descriptions* of gemstones. However there may not be consensus between different laboratories on the degrees, or types of treatment for any particular gemstone. In the event that *Bonhams* has been given or has obtained certificates for any *Lot* in the *Sale* these certificates will be disclosed in the *Catalogue*. Although, as a matter of policy, *Bonhams* endeavours to provide certificates from recognised laboratories for certain gemstones, it is not feasible to obtain certificates for each *Lot*. In the event that no certificate is published in the *Catalogue*, *Bidders* should assume that the gemstones may have been treated. Neither *Bonhams* nor the *Seller* accepts any liability for contradictions or differing certificates obtained by *Buyers* on any *Lots* subsequent to the *Sale*.

Estimated Weights

If a stone(s) weight appears within the body of the *Description* in capital letters, the stone(s) has been unmounted and weighed by *Bonhams*. If the weight of the stone(s) is stated to be approximate and does not appear in capital letters, the stone(s) has been assessed by us within its/their settings, and the stated weight is a statement of our opinion only. This information is given as a guide and *Bidders* should satisfy themselves with regard to this information as to its accuracy.

Signatures

1. A diamond brooch, by Kutchinsky

When the maker's name appears in the title, in *Bonhams'* opinion the piece is by that maker.

2. A diamond brooch, signed Kutchinsky

Has a signature that, in *Bonhams'* opinion, is authentic but may contain gemstones that are not original, or the piece may have been altered.

3. A diamond brooch, mounted by Kutchinsky

Has been created by the jeweller, in *Bonhams'* opinion, but using stones or designs supplied by the client.

19. PICTURES

Explanation of Catalogue Terms

The following terms used in the *Catalogue* have the following meanings but are subject to the general provisions relating to *Descriptions* contained in the *Contract for Sale*:

- "Jacopo Bassano": in our opinion a work by the artist. When the artist's forename(s) is not known, a series of asterisks, followed by the surname of the artist, whether preceded by an initial or not, indicates that in our opinion the work is by the artist named;
- "Attributed to Jacopo Bassano": in our opinion probably a work by the artist but less certain as to authorship is expressed than in the preceding category;
- "Studio/Workshop of Jacopo Bassano": in our opinion a work by an unknown hand in a studio of the artist which may or may not have been executed under the artist's direction;
- "Circle of Jacopo Bassano": in our opinion a work by a hand closely associated with a named artist but not necessarily his pupil;
- "Follower of Jacopo Bassano": in our opinion a work by a painter working in the artist's style, contemporary or nearly contemporary, but not necessarily his pupil;
- "Manner of Jacopo Bassano": in our opinion a work in the style of the artist and of a later date;
- "After Jacopo Bassano": in our opinion, a copy of a known work of the artist;
- "Signed and/or dated and/or inscribed": in our opinion the signature and/or date and/or inscription are from the hand of the artist;
- "Bears a signature and/or date and/or inscription": in our opinion the signature and/or date and/or inscription have been added by another hand.

20. PORCELAIN AND GLASS

Damage and Restoration

For your guidance, in our *Catalogues* we detail, as far as practicable, recorded all significant defects, cracks and restoration. Such practicable *Descriptions* of damage cannot be definitive, and in providing *Condition Reports*, we cannot *Guarantee* that there are no other defects present which have not been mentioned. *Bidders* should satisfy themselves by inspection, as to the condition of each *Lot*. Please see the *Contract for Sale* printed in this *Catalogue*. Because of the difficulty in determining whether an item of glass has been repolished, in our *Catalogues* reference is only made to visible chips and cracks. No mention is made of repolishing, severe or otherwise.

21. WINE

Lots which are lying under Bond and those liable to VAT may not be available for immediate collection.

Examining the wines

It is occasionally possible to provide a pre-*Sale* tasting for larger parcels (as defined below). This is generally limited to more recent and everyday drinking wines. Please contact the department for details.

It is not our policy to inspect every unopened case. In the case of wines older than 20 years the boxes will usually have been opened and levels and appearance noted in the *Catalogue* where necessary. You should make proper allowance for variations in ullage levels and conditions of corks, capsules and labels.

Corks and Ullages

Ullage refers to the space between the base of the cork and the wine. Ullage levels for Bordeaux shaped bottles are only normally noted when below the neck and for Burgundy, Alsace, German and Cognac shaped bottles when greater than 4 centimetres (cm). Acceptable ullage levels increase with age; generally acceptable levels are as follows:

Under 15 years old – into neck or less than 4cm
15 to 30 years old – top shoulder (ts) or up to 5cm
Over 30 years old – high shoulder (hs) or up to 6cm
It should be noted that ullages may change between publication of the *Catalogue* and the *Sale* and that corks may fail as a result of transporting the wine. We will only accept responsibility for *Descriptions* of condition at the time of publication of the *Catalogue* and cannot accept responsibility for any loss resulting from failure of corks either before or after this point.

Options to buy parcels

A parcel is a number of *Lots* of identical size of the same wine, bottle size and *Description*. The *Buyer* of any of these *Lots* has the option to accept some or all of the remaining *Lots* in the parcel at the same price, although such options will be at the *Auctioneer's* sole discretion. Absentee *Bidders* are, therefore, advised to bid on the first *Lot* in a parcel.

Bottling Details and Case Terms

The following terms used in the *Catalogue* have the following meanings:

- CB – Chateau bottled
- DB – Domaine bottled
- EstB – Estate bottled
- BB – Bordeaux bottled
- BE – Belgian bottled
- FB – French bottled
- GB – German bottled
- OB – Oporto bottled
- UK – United Kingdom bottled
- owc – original wooden case
- iwc – individual wooden case
- oc – original carton

SYMBOLS

THE FOLLOWING SYMBOLS ARE USED TO DENOTE

- Y This lot contains one or more regulated plant or animal species and is subject to CITES regulations. It is the buyer's responsibility to investigate such regulations and to obtain any necessary import or export certificates. A buyer's inability to obtain such certificates cannot justify a delay in payment or cancellation of a sale, see clause 13.
- The *Seller* has been guaranteed a minimum price for the *Lot*, either by *Bonhams* or a third party. This may take the form of an irrevocable bid by a third party, who may make a financial gain on a successful *Sale* or a financial loss if unsuccessful.
- ▲ *Bonhams* owns the *Lot* either wholly or partially or may otherwise have an economic interest.
- Ⓞ This lot contains elephant ivory and is therefore subject to CITES regulations.
Property containing African elephant ivory cannot be imported to the USA. The EU and the UK have in place wide-ranging restrictions on dealing with property containing elephant ivory, including restrictions on import and/or export. It is a buyer's responsibility to obtain any export or import licences, certifications and any other required documentation, where applicable. *Bonhams* is not able to assist buyers with the shipment of any lots containing elephant ivory into the US, the UK or the EU. A buyer's inability to export or import these lots cannot justify a delay in payment or cancellation of a sale.

22. LANGUAGE

The *Notice to Bidders* is published in both Chinese and English. If there is any dispute in its interpretation, the English version will prevail.

DATA PROTECTION – USE OF YOUR INFORMATION

As a result of the services provided by us, we obtain personal data about you (which expression for the purposes of this paragraph only includes your employees and officers, if any). You agree to our use of it as follows.

We may use your data to notify you about changes to our services and to provide you with information about products or services that you request from us or which we feel may be of interest to you. Data about you may be analysed to identify your potential preferences for these purposes. We may disclose your data to any member of our group (which means our subsidiaries, our ultimate holding company and its subsidiaries as defined in section 1159 and schedule 6 of the Companies Act 2006, including any overseas subsidiary). Subject to this, we will not disclose your data to any third party, but we may from time to time provide you with information about goods and services provided by third parties which we feel may be of interest to you. Any member of our group may use your data for similar purposes. We will keep your data for a period of five years from the date of your last contact with us so as to simplify any future registration. The data may be transferred to and stored outside Hong Kong, and you agree to this transfer. You have the right to request us not to use your information for these purposes by contacting *Bonhams* (Hong Kong) Limited (which for the purpose of the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance (Chapter 486 of the Laws of Hong Kong) is the data user) at Montpelier Galleries, Montpelier Street, London, SW7 1HH, United Kingdom or by e-mail at client.services@bonhams.com.

APPENDIX 1

CONTRACT FOR SALE

IMPORTANT: These terms may be changed in advance of the *Sale* of the *Lot* to you, by the setting out of different terms in the *Catalogue* for the *Sale* and/or by placing an insert in the *Catalogue* and/or by notices at the *Sale* venue and/or by ad announcements before and during the *Sale* at the *Sale* venue. You should be alert to this possibility of changes and ask in advance of bidding if there have been any.

UNDER THIS CONTRACT, THE SELLER'S LIABILITY IN RESPECT OF THE QUALITY OF THE LOT, ITS FITNESS FOR ANY PURPOSE AND ITS CONFORMITY WITH ANY DESCRIPTION IS LIMITED. YOU ARE STRONGLY ADVISED TO EXAMINE THE LOT FOR YOURSELF AND/OR OBTAIN AN INDEPENDENT EXAMINATION OF IT BEFORE YOU BUY IT.

1 THE CONTRACT

- 1.1 These terms govern the *Contract for Sale* of the *Lot* by the *Seller* to the *Buyer*.
 - 1.2 The Definitions and Glossary contained in Appendix 3 in the *Catalogue* are incorporated into this *Contract for Sale* and a separate copy can also be provided by *Bonhams* on request. Where words and phrases are used which are in the List of Definitions in it, they are printed in italics.
 - 1.3 *Seller* sells the *Lot* as the principal to the *Contract for Sale*, such contract being made between the *Seller* and you through *Bonhams* which acts in the sole capacity as the *Seller's* agent and not as an additional principal. However, if the *Catalogue* states that *Bonhams* sells the *Lot* as principal, or such a statement is made by an announcement by the *Auctioneer*, or by a notice at the *Sale*, or an insert in the *Catalogue*, then *Bonhams* is the *Seller* for the purposes of this agreement.
 - 1.4 The contract is made on the striking of the *Auctioneer's* hammer in respect of the *Lot* when it is knocked down by you.
- #### 2 SELLER'S UNDERTAKINGS
- 2.1 The *Seller* undertakes to you that:
 - 2.1.1 The *Seller* is the owner of the *Lot* or is duly authorised to sell the *Lot* by the owner;
 - 2.1.2 save as disclosed in the *Entry* for the *Lot* in the *Catalogue*, the *Seller* sells the *Lot* with full title guarantee or, where the *Seller* is an executor, trustee, liquidator, receiver or administrator, with whatever right, title or interest he may have in the *Lot*;
 - 2.1.3 except where the *Sale* is by an executor, trustee, liquidator, receiver or administrator the *Seller* is both legally entitled to sell the *Lot*, and legally capable of conferring on you quiet possession of the *Lot*
 - 2.1.4 the *Seller* has complied with all requirements, legal or otherwise, relating to any export or import of the *Lot*, and all duties and Taxes in respect of the export or import of the *Lot* have (unless stated to the contrary in the *Catalogue* or announced by the *Auctioneer*) been paid and, so far as the *Seller* is aware, all third parties have complied with such requirements in the past;
 - 2.1.5 subject to any alterations expressly identified as such made by announcement or notice at the *Sale* venue or by the *Notice to Bidders* or by an insert in the *Catalogue*, the *Lot* corresponds with the *Contractual Description* of the *Lot*, being that part of the *Entry* about the *Lot* in the *Catalogue* which is in bold letters and (except for colour) with any photograph of the *Lot* in the *Catalogue* and the contents of any *Condition Report* which has been provided to the *Buyer*.

3 DESCRIPTIONS OF THE LOT

- 3.1 Paragraph 2.1.5 sets out what is the *Contractual Description* of the *Lot*. In particular, the *Lot* is not sold as corresponding with that part of the *Entry* in the *Catalogue* which is not printed in bold letters, which merely sets out (on the *Seller's* behalf) *Bonhams'* opinion about the *Lot* and which is not part of the *Contractual Description* upon which the *Lot* is sold. Any statement or representation other than that part of the *Entry* referred to in paragraph 2.1.5 (together with any express alteration to it as referred to in paragraph 2.1.5), including any *Description* or *Estimate*, whether made orally or in writing, including in the *Catalogue* or on *Bonhams'* Website, or by conduct, or otherwise, and whether by or on behalf of the *Seller* or *Bonhams* and whether made prior to or during the *Sale*, is not part of the *Contractual Description* upon which the *Lot* is sold.
 - 3.2 Except as provided in paragraph 2.1.5, the *Seller* does not make or give and does not agree to make or give any contractual promise, undertaking, obligation, guarantee, warranty, or representation of fact, or undertake any duty of care, in relation to any *Description* of the *Lot* or any *Estimate* in relation to it, nor of the accuracy or completeness of any *Description* or *Estimate* which may have been made by or on behalf of the *Seller* including by *Bonhams*. No such *Description* or *Estimate* is incorporated into this *Contract for Sale*.
- #### 4 FITNESS FOR PURPOSE AND SATISFACTORY QUALITY
- 4.1 The *Seller* does not make and does not agree to make any contractual promise, undertaking, obligation, guarantee, warranty, or representation of fact in relation to the satisfactory quality of the *Lot* or its fitness for any purpose.
 - 4.2 The *Seller* will not be liable for any breach of any undertaking, whether implied by the *Sale* of Goods Ordinance (Chapter 26 of the Laws of Hong Kong) or otherwise, as to the satisfactory quality of the *Lot* or its fitness for any purpose.
- #### 5 RISK, PROPERTY AND TITLE
- 5.1 *Risk* in the *Lot* passes to you when it is knocked down to you on the fall of the *Auctioneer's* hammer in respect of the *Lot*. The *Seller* will not be responsible thereafter for the *Lot* prior to you collecting it from *Bonhams* or the *Storage Contractor*, with whom you have separate contract(s) as *Buyer*. You will indemnify the *Seller* and keep the *Seller* fully indemnified from and against all claims, proceedings, costs, expenses and losses arising in respect of any injury, loss and damage caused to the *Lot* after the fall of the *Auctioneer's* hammer until you obtain full title to it.
 - 5.2 Title to the *Lot* remains in and is retained by the *Seller* until the *Purchase Price* and all other sums payable by you to *Bonhams* in relation to the *Lot* have been paid in full to, and received in cleared funds by, *Bonhams*.
- #### 6 PAYMENT
- 6.1 Your obligation to pay the *Purchase Price* arises when the *Lot* is knocked down to you on the fall of the *Auctioneer's* hammer in respect of the *Lot*.
 - 6.2 Time will be of the essence in relation to payment of the *Purchase Price* and all other sums payable by you to *Bonhams*. Unless agreed in writing with you by *Bonhams* on the *Seller's* behalf (in which case you must comply with

	<p>the terms of that agreement), all such sums must be paid to <i>Bonhams</i> by you in the currency in which the <i>Sale</i> was conducted by not later than 4.30pm on the second working day following the <i>Sale</i> and you must ensure that the funds are cleared by the seventh working day after the <i>Sale</i>. Payment must be made to <i>Bonhams</i> by one of the methods stated in the <i>Notice to Bidders</i> unless otherwise agreed with you in writing by <i>Bonhams</i>. If you do not pay any sums due in accordance with this paragraph, the <i>Seller</i> will have the rights set out in paragraph 8 below.</p>	<p><i>Bonhams</i>, <i>Bonhams</i>' holding company and the subsidiaries of such holding company and the successors and assignees of <i>Bonhams</i> and of such companies and of any officer, employee and agent of <i>Bonhams</i> and such companies, each of whom will be entitled to avail itself of the same relevant right at law.</p>
<p>7 COLLECTION OF THE LOT</p>		<p>11 GOVERNING LAW AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION</p>
<p>7.1 Unless otherwise agreed in writing with you by <i>Bonhams</i>, the <i>Lot</i> will be released to you or to your order only when <i>Bonhams</i> has received cleared funds to the amount of the full <i>Purchase Price</i> and all other sums owed by you to the <i>Seller</i> and to <i>Bonhams</i>.</p>	<p>9.3 The <i>Seller</i> will not be liable (whether in negligence, other tort, breach of contract or statutory duty or in restitution or under the Misrepresentation Ordinance (Chapter 284 of the Laws of Hong Kong), or in any other way) for any lack of conformity with, or inaccuracy, error, misdescription or omission in any <i>Description</i> of the <i>Lot</i> or any <i>Entry</i> or <i>Estimate</i> in relation to the <i>Lot</i> made by or on behalf of the <i>Seller</i> (whether made in writing, including in the <i>Catalogue</i>, or on the <i>Website</i>, or orally, or by conduct or otherwise) and whether made before or after this agreement or prior to or during the <i>Sale</i>.</p>	<p>11.1 Law All transactions to which this agreement applies and all connected matters will be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of Hong Kong. <i>Bonhams</i> has a disputes procedure in place</p>
<p>7.2 The <i>Seller</i> is entitled to withhold possession from you of any other <i>Lot</i> he has sold to you at the same or at any other <i>Sale</i> and whether currently in <i>Bonhams</i>' possession or not until payment in full and in cleared funds of the <i>Purchase Price</i> and all other sums due to the <i>Seller</i> and/or <i>Bonhams</i> in respect of the <i>Lot</i>.</p>	<p>9.4 The <i>Seller</i> will not be liable for any loss of Business, Business profits or revenue or income or for loss of reputation or for disruption to Business or wasted time on the part of the <i>Buyer</i> or of the <i>Buyer</i>'s management or staff or, for any indirect losses or consequential damages of any kind, irrespective in any case of the nature, volume or source of the loss or damage alleged to be suffered, and irrespective of whether the said loss or damage is caused by or claimed in respect of any negligence, other tort, breach of contract, statutory duty, restitutionary claim or otherwise;</p>	<p>11.2 Language The <i>Contract for Sale</i> is published in both Chinese and English. If there is any dispute in its interpretation, the English version will prevail.</p>
<p>7.3 You will collect and remove the <i>Lot</i> at your own expense from <i>Bonhams</i>' custody and/or control or from the <i>Storage Contractor</i>'s custody in accordance with <i>Bonhams</i>' instructions or requirements.</p>	<p>9.5 In any circumstances where the <i>Seller</i> is liable to you in respect of the <i>Lot</i>, or any act, omission, statement, or representation in respect of it, or this agreement or its performance, and whether in damages, for an indemnity or contribution or for a restitutionary remedy or in any way whatsoever, the <i>Seller</i>'s liability will be limited to payment of a sum which will not exceed by way of maximum the amount of the <i>Purchase Price</i> of the <i>Lot</i> irrespective in any case of the nature, volume or source of any loss or damage alleged to be suffered or sum claimed as due, and irrespective of whether the liability arises from any negligence, other tort, breach of contract, statutory duty, bailee's duty, restitutionary claim or otherwise.</p>	<p>APPENDIX 2 BUYER'S AGREEMENT IMPORTANT: These terms may be changed in advance of the sale of the <i>Lot</i> to you, by the setting out of different terms in the <i>Catalogue</i> for the <i>Sale</i> and/or by placing an insert in the <i>Catalogue</i> and/or by notices at the <i>Sale</i> venue and/or by oral announcements before and during the <i>Sale</i> at the <i>Sale</i> venue. You should be alert to this possibility of changes and ask in advance of bidding if there have been any.</p>
<p>7.4 You will be wholly responsible for packing, handling and transport of the <i>Lot</i> on collection and for complying with all import or export regulations in connection with the <i>Lot</i>.</p>	<p>9.6 Nothing set out in paragraphs 9.1 to 9.5 above will be construed as excluding or restricting (whether directly or indirectly) any person's liability or excluding or restricting any person's rights or remedies in respect of (i) fraud, or (ii) death or personal injury caused by the <i>Seller</i>'s negligence (or any person under the <i>Seller</i>'s control or for whom the <i>Seller</i> is legally responsible), or (iii) acts or omissions for which the <i>Seller</i> is liable under the Occupiers Liability Ordinance (Chapter 314 of the Laws of Hong Kong), or (iv) any other liability to the extent the same may not be excluded or restricted as a matter of law.</p>	<p>1 THE CONTRACT</p>
<p>7.5 You will be wholly responsible for any removal, storage or other charges or expenses incurred by the <i>Seller</i> if you do not remove the <i>Lot</i> in accordance with this paragraph 7 and will indemnify the <i>Seller</i> against all charges, costs, including any legal costs and fees, expenses and losses suffered by the <i>Seller</i> by reason of your failure to remove the <i>Lot</i> including any charges due under any <i>Storage Contract</i>. All such sums due to the <i>Seller</i> will be payable on demand.</p>	<p>10 MISCELLANEOUS</p>	<p>1.1 These terms govern the contract between <i>Bonhams</i> personally and the <i>Buyer</i>, being the person to whom a <i>Lot</i> has been knocked down by the <i>Auctioneer</i>.</p>
<p>8 FAILURE TO PAY FOR THE LOT</p>		<p>1.2 The Definitions and Glossary contained in Appendix 3 to the <i>Catalogue</i> for the <i>Sale</i> are incorporated into this agreement and a separate copy can also be provided by us on request. Where words and phrases which are defined in the List of Definitions are used in this agreement, they are printed in italics. Reference is made in this agreement to information printed in the <i>Notice to Bidders</i>, printed at the beginning of the <i>Catalogue</i> for the <i>Sale</i>, and where such information is referred to it is incorporated into this agreement.</p>
<p>8.1 If the <i>Purchase Price</i> for a <i>Lot</i> is not paid to <i>Bonhams</i> in full in accordance with the <i>Contract for Sale</i> the <i>Seller</i> will be entitled, with the prior written agreement of <i>Bonhams</i> but without further notice to you, to exercise one or more of the following rights (whether through <i>Bonhams</i> or otherwise):</p>	<p>10.1 You may not assign either the benefit or burden of the <i>Contract for Sale</i>.</p>	<p>1.3 Except as specified in paragraph 4 of the <i>Notice to Bidders</i> the <i>Contract for Sale</i> of the <i>Lot</i> between you and the <i>Seller</i> is made on the fall of the <i>Auctioneer</i>'s hammer in respect of the <i>Lot</i>, when it is knocked down to you and at that moment a separate contract is also made between you and <i>Bonhams</i> on the terms in this <i>Buyer's Agreement</i>.</p>
<p>8.1.1 to terminate immediately the <i>Contract for Sale</i> of the <i>Lot</i> for your breach of contract;</p>	<p>10.2 The <i>Seller</i>'s failure or delay in enforcing or exercising any power or right under the <i>Contract for Sale</i> will not operate or be deemed to operate as a waiver of his rights under it except to the extent of any express waiver given to you in writing. Any such waiver will not affect the <i>Seller</i>'s ability subsequently to enforce any right arising under the <i>Contract for Sale</i>.</p>	<p>1.4 We act as agents for the <i>Seller</i> and are not answerable or personally responsible to you for any breach of contract or other default by the <i>Seller</i>, unless <i>Bonhams</i> sells the <i>Lot</i> as principal.</p>
<p>8.1.2 to re-sell the <i>Lot</i> by auction, private treaty or any other means on giving seven days' written notice to you of the intention to re-sell;</p>	<p>10.3 If either party to the <i>Contract for Sale</i> is prevented from performing that party's respective obligations under the <i>Contract for Sale</i> by circumstances beyond its reasonable control or if performance of its obligations would by reason of such circumstances give rise to a significantly increased financial cost to it, that party will not, for so long as such circumstances prevail, be required to perform such obligations. This paragraph does not apply to the obligations imposed on you by paragraph 6.</p>	<p>1.5 Our personal obligations to you are governed by this agreement and we agree, subject to the terms below, to the following obligations:</p>
<p>8.1.3 to retain possession of the <i>Lot</i>;</p>	<p>10.4 Any notice or other communication to be given under the <i>Contract for Sale</i> must be in writing and may be delivered by hand or sent by first class post or air mail or fax transmission, if to the <i>Seller</i>, addressed c/o <i>Bonhams</i> at its address or fax number in the <i>Catalogue</i> (marked for the attention of the Company Secretary), and if to you to the address or fax number of the <i>Buyer</i> given in the <i>Bidding Form</i> (unless notice of any change of address is given in writing). It is the responsibility of the sender of the notice or communication to ensure that it is received in a legible form within any applicable time period.</p>	<p>1.5.1 we will, until the date and time specified in the <i>Notice to Bidders</i> or otherwise notified to you, store the <i>Lot</i> in accordance with paragraph 5;</p>
<p>8.1.4 to remove and store the <i>Lot</i> at your expense;</p>	<p>10.5 If any term or any part of any term of the <i>Contract for Sale</i> is held to be unenforceable or invalid, such unenforceability or invalidity will not affect the enforceability and validity of the remaining terms or the remainder of the relevant term.</p>	<p>1.5.2 subject to any power of the <i>Seller</i> or us to refuse to release the <i>Lot</i> to you, we will release the <i>Lot</i> to you in accordance with paragraph 4 once you have paid to us, in cleared funds, everything due to us and the <i>Seller</i>;</p>
<p>8.1.5 to take legal proceedings against you for any sum due under the <i>Contract for Sale</i> and/or damages for breach of contract;</p>	<p>10.6 References in the <i>Contract for Sale</i> to <i>Bonhams</i> will, where appropriate, include reference to <i>Bonhams</i>' officers, employees and agents.</p>	<p>1.5.3 we will provide a guarantee in the terms set out in paragraph 9.</p>
<p>8.1.6 to be paid interest on any monies due (after as well as before judgement or order) at the annual rate of 5% per annum above the base rate of Standard Chartered Bank (Hong Kong) Limited from time to time to be calculated on a daily basis from the date upon which such monies become payable until the date of actual payment;</p>	<p>10.7 The headings used in the <i>Contract for Sale</i> are for convenience only and will not affect its interpretation.</p>	<p>1.6 We do not make or give and do not agree to make or give any contractual promise, undertaking, obligation, guarantee, warranty, representation of fact in relation to any <i>Description</i> of the <i>Lot</i> or any <i>Estimate</i> in relation to it, nor of the accuracy or completeness of any <i>Description</i> or <i>Estimate</i> which may have been made by us or on our behalf or by or on behalf of the <i>Seller</i> (whether made orally or in writing, including in the <i>Catalogue</i> or on <i>Bonhams</i>' Website, or by conduct, or otherwise), and whether made before or after this agreement or prior to or during the <i>Sale</i>. No such <i>Description</i> or <i>Estimate</i> is incorporated into this agreement between you and us. Any such <i>Description</i> or <i>Estimate</i>, if made by us or on our behalf, was (unless <i>Bonhams</i> itself sells the <i>Lot</i> as principal) made as agent on behalf of the <i>Seller</i>.</p>
<p>8.1.7 to repossess the <i>Lot</i> (or any part thereof) which has not become your property, and for this purpose you hereby grant an irrevocable licence to the <i>Seller</i> by himself and to his servants or agents to enter upon all or any of your premises (with or without vehicles) during normal <i>Business</i> hours to take possession of the <i>Lot</i> or part thereof;</p>	<p>10.8 In the <i>Contract for Sale</i> "including" means "including, without limitation".</p>	<p>2 PERFORMANCE OF THE CONTRACT FOR SALE You undertake to us personally that you will observe and comply with all your obligations and undertakings to the <i>Seller</i> under the <i>Contract for Sale</i> in respect of the <i>Lot</i>.</p>
<p>8.1.8 to retain possession of any other property sold to you by the <i>Seller</i> at the <i>Sale</i> or any other auction or by private treaty until all sums due under the <i>Contract for Sale</i> shall have been paid in full in cleared funds;</p>	<p>10.9 References to the singular will include reference to the plural (and vice versa) and reference to any one gender will include reference to the other genders.</p>	<p>3 PAYMENT</p>
<p>8.1.9 to retain possession of, and on three months' written notice to sell, <i>Without Reserve</i>, any of your other property in the possession of the <i>Seller</i> and/or of <i>Bonhams</i> (as bailee for the <i>Seller</i>) for any purpose (including, without limitation, other goods sold to you) and to apply any monies due to you as a result of such sale in satisfaction or part satisfaction of any amounts owed to the <i>Seller</i> or to <i>Bonhams</i>; and</p>	<p>10.10 Reference to a numbered paragraph is to a paragraph of the <i>Contract for Sale</i>.</p>	<p>3.1 Unless agreed in writing between you and us or as otherwise set out in the <i>Notice to Bidders</i>, you must pay to us by not later than 4.30pm on the second working day following the <i>Sale</i>:</p>
<p>8.1.10 so long as such goods remain in the possession of the <i>Seller</i> or <i>Bonhams</i> as its bailee, to rescind the contract for the <i>Sale</i> of any other goods sold to you by the <i>Seller</i> at the <i>Sale</i> or at any other auction or by private treaty and apply any monies received from you in respect of such goods in part or full satisfaction of any amounts owed to the <i>Seller</i> or to <i>Bonhams</i> by you.</p>	<p>10.11 Save as expressly provided in paragraph 10.12 nothing in the <i>Contract for Sale</i> confers (or purports to confer) on any person who is not a party to the <i>Contract for Sale</i> any benefit conferred by, or the right to enforce any term of, the <i>Contract for Sale</i>.</p>	<p>3.1.1 The <i>Purchase Price</i> for the <i>Lot</i>;</p>
<p>8.2 You agree to indemnify the <i>Seller</i> against all legal and other costs of enforcement, all losses and other expenses and costs (including any monies payable to <i>Bonhams</i> in order to obtain the release of the <i>Lot</i>) incurred by the <i>Seller</i> (whether or not court proceedings will have been issued) as a result of <i>Bonhams</i> taking steps under this paragraph 8 on a full indemnity basis together with interest thereon (after as well as before judgement or order) at the rate specified in paragraph 8.1.6 from the date upon which the <i>Seller</i> becomes liable to pay the same until payment by you.</p>	<p>10.12 Where the <i>Contract for Sale</i> confers an immunity from, and/or an exclusion or restriction of, the responsibility and/or liability of the <i>Seller</i>, it will also operate in favour and for the benefit of</p>	<p>3.1.2 A <i>Buyer's Premium</i> in accordance with the rates set out in the <i>Notice to Bidders</i> on each lot, and</p>
<p>8.3 On any re-sale of the <i>Lot</i> under paragraph 8.1.2, the <i>Seller</i> will account to you in respect of any balance remaining from any monies received by him or on his behalf in respect of the <i>Lot</i>, after the payment of all sums due to the <i>Seller</i> and to <i>Bonhams</i>, within 28 days of receipt of such monies by him or on his behalf.</p>		<p>3.1.3 If the <i>Lot</i> is marked "[*]", an <i>Additional Premium</i> which is calculated and payable in accordance with the <i>Notice to Bidders</i> together with VAT on that sum if applicable so that all sums due to us are cleared funds by the seventh working day after the <i>Sale</i>.</p>
<p>9 THE SELLER'S LIABILITY</p>		<p>3.2 You must also pay us on demand any <i>Expenses</i> payable pursuant to this agreement.</p>
<p>9.1 The <i>Seller</i> will not be liable for any injury, loss or damage caused by the <i>Lot</i> after the fall of the <i>Auctioneer</i>'s hammer in respect of the <i>Lot</i>.</p>		<p>3.3 All payments to us must be made in the currency in which the <i>Sale</i> was conducted, using, unless otherwise agreed by us in writing, one of the methods of payment set out in the <i>Notice to Bidders</i>. Our invoices will only be addressed to the registered <i>Bidder</i> unless the <i>Bidder</i> is acting as an agent for a named principal and we have approved that arrangement, in which case we will address the invoice to the principal. Unless otherwise stated in this agreement all sums payable to us will be subject to the Tax at the appropriate rate and such Tax will be payable by you on all such sums.</p>
<p>9.2 Subject to paragraphs 9.3 to 9.5 below, except for breach</p>		

- 3.5 We may deduct and retain for our own benefit from the monies paid by you to us the *Buyer's Premium*, the *Commission* payable by the *Seller* in respect of the *Lot*, any *Expenses* and Tax and any interest earned and/or incurred until payment to the *Seller*.
- 3.6 Time will be of the essence in relation to any payment payable to us. If you do not pay the *Purchase Price*, or any other sum due to us in accordance with this paragraph 3, we will have the rights set out in paragraph 7 below.
- 3.7 Where a number of *Lots* have been knocked down to you, any monies we receive from you will be applied firstly pro-rata to pay the *Purchase Price* of each *Lot* and secondly pro-rata to pay all amounts due to *Bonhams*.
- 4 COLLECTION OF THE LOT**
- 4.1 Subject to any power of the *Seller* or us to refuse to release the *Lot* to you, once you have paid to us, in cleared funds, everything due to the *Seller* and to us, we will release the *Lot* to you or as you may direct us in writing. The *Lot* will only be released on production of a stamped, paid invoice, obtained from our cashier's office.
- 4.2 You must collect and remove the *Lot* at your own expense by the date and time specified in the *Notice to Bidders*, or if no date is specified by 4.30pm on the seventh day after the *Sale*.
- 4.3 For the period referred to in paragraph 4.2, the *Lot* can be collected from the address referred to in the *Notice to Bidders* for collection on the days and times specified in the *Notice to Bidders*. Thereafter, the *Lot* may be removed elsewhere for storage and you must enquire from us as to when and where you can collect it, although this information will usually be set out in the *Notice to Bidders*.
- 4.4 If you have not collected the *Lot* by the date specified in the *Notice to Bidders*, you authorise us, acting as your agent and on your behalf, to enter into a contract (the "*Storage Contract*") with the *Storage Contractor* for the storage of the *Lot* on the then current standard terms and conditions agreed between *Bonhams* and the *Storage Contractor* (copies of which are available on request). If the *Lot* is stored at our premises storage fees at our current daily rates (currently a minimum of HK\$50 plus Tax per *Lot* per day) will be payable from the expiry of the period referred to in paragraph 4.2. These storage fees form part of our *Expenses*.
- 4.5 Until you have paid the *Purchase Price* and any *Expenses* in full the *Lot* will either be held by us as agent on behalf of the *Seller* or held by the *Storage Contractor* as agent on behalf of the *Seller* and ourselves on the terms contained in the *Storage Contract*.
- 4.6 You undertake to comply with the terms of any *Storage Contract* and in particular to pay the charges (and all costs of moving the *Lot* into storage) due under any *Storage Contract*. You acknowledge and agree that you will not be able to collect the *Lot* from the *Storage Contractor's* premises until you have paid the *Purchase Price*, any *Expenses* and all charges due under the *Storage Contract*.
- 4.7 You will be wholly responsible for packing, handling and transport of the *Lot* on collection and for complying with all import or export regulations in connection with the *Lot*.
- 4.8 You will be wholly responsible for any removal, storage, or other charges for any *Lot* not removed in accordance with paragraph 4.2, payable at our current rates, and any *Expenses* we incur (including any charges due under the *Storage Contract*), all of which must be paid by you on demand and in any event before any collection of the *Lot* by you or on your behalf.
- 5 STORING THE LOT**
- We agree to store the *Lot* until the earlier of your removal of the *Lot* or until the time and date set out in the *Notice to Bidders* (or if no date is specified, by 4.30pm on the seventh day after the *Sale*) and, subject to paragraphs 6 and 10, to be responsible as *bailee* to you for damage to or the loss or destruction of the *Lot* (notwithstanding that it is not your property before payment of the *Purchase Price*). If you do not collect the *Lot* before the time and date set out in the *Notice to Bidders* (or if no date is specified, by 4.30pm on the seventh day after the *Sale*) we may remove the *Lot* to another location, the details of which will usually be set out in the *Notice to Bidders*. If you have not paid for the *Lot* in accordance with paragraph 3, and the *Lot* is moved to any third party's premises, the *Lot* will be held by such third party strictly to *Bonhams'* order and we will retain our lien over the *Lot* until we have been paid in full in accordance with paragraph 3.
- 6 RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE LOT**
- 6.1 Only on the payment of the *Purchase Price* to us will title in the *Lot* pass to you. However under the *Contract for Sale*, the risk in the *Lot* passed to you when it was knocked down to you.
- 6.2 You are advised to obtain insurance in respect of the *Lot* as soon as possible after the *Sale*.
- 7 FAILURE TO PAY OR TO REMOVE THE LOT AND PART PAYMENTS**
- 7.1 If all sums payable to us are not so paid in full at the time they are due and/or the *Lot* is not removed in accordance with this agreement, we will without further notice to you be entitled to exercise one or more of the following rights (without prejudice to any rights we may exercise on behalf of the *Seller*):
- 7.1.1 to terminate this agreement immediately for your breach of contract;
- 7.1.2 to retain possession of the *Lot*;
- 7.1.3 to remove, and/or store the *Lot* at your expense;
- 7.1.4 to take legal proceedings against you for payment of any sums payable to us by you (including the *Purchase Price*) and/or damages for breach of contract;
- 7.1.5 to be paid interest on any monies due to us (after as well as before judgement or order) at the annual rate of 5% per annum above the base lending rate of Standard Chartered Bank (Hong Kong) Limited from time to time to be calculated on a daily basis from the date upon which such monies become payable until the date of actual payment;
- 7.1.6 to repossess the *Lot* (or any part thereof) which has not become your property, and for this purpose you hereby grant an irrevocable licence to us, by ourselves, our servants or agents, to enter upon all or any of your premises (with or without vehicles) during normal business hours to take possession of any *Lot* or part thereof;
- 7.1.7 to sell the *Lot Without Reserve* by auction, private treaty or any other means on giving you three months written notice of our intention to do so;
- 7.1.8 to retain possession of any of your other property in our possession for any purpose (including, without limitation, other goods sold to you or with us for sale) until all sums due to us have been paid in full;
- 7.1.9 to apply any monies received from you for any purpose whether at the time of your default or at any time there after in payment or part payment of any sums due to us by you under this agreement;
- 7.1.10 on three months' written notice to sell, *Without Reserve*, any of your other property in our possession or under our control for any purpose (including other goods sold to you or with us for sale) and to apply any monies due to you as a result of such sale in payment or part payment of any amounts owed to us;
- 7.1.11 refuse to allow you to register for a future *Sale* or to reject a bid from you at any future *Sale* or to require you to pay a deposit before any bid is accepted by us at any future *Sale* in which case we will be entitled to apply such deposit in payment or part payment, as the case may be, of the *Purchase Price* of any *Lot* of which you are the *Buyer*.
- 7.2 You agree to indemnify us against all legal and other costs, all losses and all other expenses (whether or not court proceedings will have been issued) incurred by us as a result of our taking steps under this paragraph 7 on a full indemnity basis together with interest thereon (after as well as before judgement or order) at the rate specified in paragraph 7.1.5 from the date upon which we become liable to pay the same until payment by you.
- 7.3 If you pay us only part of the sums due to us such payment shall be applied firstly to the *Purchase Price* of the *Lot* (or where you have purchased more than one *Lot* pro-rata towards the *Purchase Price* of each *Lot*) and secondly to the *Buyer's Premium* (or where you have purchased more than one *Lot* pro-rata to the *Buyer's Premium* on each *Lot*) and thirdly to any other sums due to us.
- 7.4 We will account to you in respect of any balance we hold remaining from any monies received by us in respect of any sale of the *Lot* under our rights under this paragraph 7 after the payment of all sums due to us and/or the *Seller* within 28 days of receipt by us of all such sums paid to us.
- 8 CLAIMS BY OTHER PERSONS IN RESPECT OF THE LOT**
- 8.1 Whenever it becomes apparent to us that the *Lot* is the subject of a claim by someone other than you and other than the *Seller* (or that such a claim can reasonably be expected to be made), we may, at our absolute discretion, deal with the *Lot* in any manner which appears to us to recognise the legitimate interests of ourselves and the other parties involved and lawfully to protect our position and our legitimate interests. Without prejudice to the generality of the discretion and by way of example, we may:
- 8.1.1 retain the *Lot* to investigate any question raised or reasonably expected by us to be raised in relation to the *Lot*; and/or
- 8.1.2 deliver the *Lot* to a person other than you; and/or
- 8.1.3 commence interpleader proceedings or seek any other order of any court, mediator, arbitrator or government body; and/or
- 8.1.4 require an indemnity and/or security from you in return for pursuing a course of action agreed to by you.
- 8.2 The discretion referred to in paragraph 8.1:
- 8.2.1 may be exercised at any time during which we have actual or constructive possession of the *Lot*, or at any time after such possession, where the cessation of such possession has occurred by reason of any decision, order or ruling of any court, mediator, arbitrator or government body; and
- 8.2.2 will not be exercised unless we believe that there exists a serious prospect of a good arguable case in favour of the claim.
- 9 FORGERIES**
- 9.1 We undertake a personal responsibility for any *Forgery* in accordance with the terms of this paragraph 9.
- 9.2 Paragraph 9 applies only if:
- 9.2.1 your name appears as the named person to whom the original invoice was made out by us in respect of the *Lot* and that invoice has been paid; and
- 9.2.2 you notify us in writing as soon as reasonably practicable after you have become aware that the *Lot* is or may be a *Forgery*, and in any event within one year after the *Sale*, that the *Lot* is a *Forgery*; and
- 9.2.3 within one month after such notification has been given, you return the *Lot* to us in the same condition as it was at the time of the *Sale*, accompanied by written evidence that the *Lot* is a *Forgery* and details of the *Sale* and *Lot* number sufficient to identify the *Lot*.
- 9.3 Paragraph 9 will not apply in respect of a *Forgery* if:
- 9.3.1 the *Entry* in relation to the *Lot* contained in the *Catalogue* reflected the then accepted general opinion of scholars and experts or fairly indicated that there was a conflict of such opinion or reflected the then current opinion of an expert acknowledged to be a leading expert in the relevant field; or
- 9.3.2 it can be established that the *Lot* is a *Forgery* only by means of a process not generally accepted for use until after the date on which the *Catalogue* was published or by means of a process which it was unreasonable in all the circumstances for us to have employed.
- 9.4 You authorise us to carry out such processes and tests on the *Lot* as we see in our absolute discretion consider necessary to satisfy ourselves that the *Lot* is or is not a *Forgery*.
- 9.5 If we are satisfied that a *Lot* is a *Forgery* we will (as principal) purchase the *Lot* from you and you will transfer the title to the *Lot* in question to us, with full title guarantee, free from any liens, charges, encumbrances and adverse claims, in accordance with the provisions of Sections 14(1) (a) and 14(1) (b) of the Sale of Goods Ordinance (Chapter 26 of the Laws of Hong Kong) and we will pay to you an amount equal to the sum of the *Purchase Price*, *Buyer's Premium*, Tax and *Expenses* paid by you in respect of the *Lot*.
- 9.6 The benefit of paragraph 9 is personal to, and incapable of assignment by, you.
- 9.7 If you sell or otherwise dispose of your interest in the *Lot*, all rights and benefits under this paragraph will cease.
- 9.8 Paragraph 9 does not apply to a *Lot* made up of or including a Chinese painting or Chinese paintings, a motor vehicle or motor vehicles, a *Stamp* or *Stamps* or a *Book* or *Books*.
- 10 OUR LIABILITY**
- 10.1 We will not be liable whether in negligence, other tort, breach of contract or statutory duty or in restitution or under the Misrepresentation Ordinance (Chapter 284 of the Laws of Hong Kong) or in any other way for lack of conformity with or any inaccuracy, error, misdescription or omission in any *Description* of the *Lot* or any *Entry* or *Estimate* in respect of it, made by us or on our behalf or by or on behalf of the *Seller* (whether made in writing, including in the *Catalogue*, or on the *Bonhams'* Website, or orally, or by conduct or otherwise) and whether made before or after this agreement or prior to or during the *Sale*.
- 10.2 Our duty to you while the *Lot* is at your risk and/or your property and in our custody and/or control is to exercise reasonable care in relation to it, but we will not be responsible for damage to the *Lot* or to other persons or things caused by:
- 10.2.1 handling the *Lot* if it was affected at the time of sale to you by woodworm and any *damage* is caused as a result of it being affected by woodworm; or
- 10.2.2 changes in atmospheric pressure; nor will we be liable for:
- 10.2.3 damage to tension stringed musical instruments; or
- 10.2.4 damage to gilded picture frames, plaster picture frames or picture frame glass; and if the *Lot* is or becomes dangerous, we may dispose of it without notice to you in advance in any manner we think fit and we will be under no liability to you for doing so.
- 10.3 We will not be liable to you for any loss of *Business*, *Business* profits, revenue or income or for loss of *Business* reputation or for disruption to *Business* or wasted time on the part of the *Buyer's* management or staff or, if you are buying the *Lot* in the course of a *Business*, for any indirect losses or consequential damages of any kind, irrespective in any case of the nature, volume or source of the loss or *damage* alleged to be suffered, and irrespective of whether the said loss or *damage* is caused by or claimed in respect of any negligence, other tort, breach of contract, statutory duty, bailee's duty, a restitutionary claim or otherwise.
- 10.4 In any circumstances where we are liable to you in respect of a *Lot*, or any act, omission, statement, representation in respect of it, or this agreement or its performance, and whether damages, for an indemnity or contribution or for a restitutionary remedy or in any way whatsoever, our liability will be limited to payment of a sum which will not exceed by way of maximum the amount of the *Purchase Price* of the *Lot* plus *Buyer's Premium* (less any sum you maybe entitled to recover from the *Seller*) irrespective in any case of the nature, volume or source of any loss or *damage* alleged to be suffered or sum claimed as due, and irrespective of whether the liability arises from negligence, other tort, breach of contract, statutory duty, bailee's duty, a restitutionary claim or otherwise. You may wish to protect yourself against loss by obtaining insurance.
- 10.5 Nothing set out above will be construed as excluding or restricting (whether directly or indirectly) any person's liability or excluding restricting any person's rights or remedies in respect of (i) fraud, or (ii) death or personal injury caused by our negligence (or any person under our control or for whom we are legally responsible), or (iii) acts or omissions for which we are liable under the Occupiers Liability Ordinance (Chapter 314 of the Laws of Hong Kong), or (iv) any other liability to the extent the same may not be excluded or restricted as a matter of law, or (v) under our undertaking in paragraph 9 of these conditions.
- 11 MISCELLANEOUS**
- 11.1 You may not assign either the benefit or burden of this agreement.
- 11.2 Our failure or delay in enforcing or exercising any power or right under this agreement will not operate or be deemed to operate as a waiver of our rights under it except to the extent of any express waiver given to you in writing. Any such waiver will not affect our ability subsequently to enforce any right arising under this agreement.
- 11.3 If either party to this agreement is prevented from performing that party's respective obligations under this agreement by circumstances beyond its reasonable control or if performance of its obligations would by reason of such circumstances give

rise to a significantly increased financial cost to it, that party will not, for so long as such circumstances prevail, be required to perform such obligations. This paragraph does not apply to the obligations imposed on you by paragraph 3.

- 11.4 Any notice or other communication to be given under this agreement must be in writing and may be delivered by hand or sent by registered post or air mail or fax transmission (if to *Bonhams* marked for the attention of the Company Secretary), to the address or fax number of the relevant party given in the *Contract Form* (unless notice of any change of address is given in writing). It is the responsibility of the sender of the notice or communication to ensure that it is received in a legible form within any applicable time period.
- 11.5 If any term or any part of any term of this agreement is held to be unenforceable or invalid, such unenforceability or invalidity will not affect the enforceability and validity of the remaining terms or the remainder of the relevant term.
- 11.6 References in this agreement to *Bonhams* will, where appropriate, include reference to *Bonhams'* officers, employees and agents.
- 11.7 The headings used in this agreement are for convenience only and will not affect its interpretation.
- 11.8 In this agreement "including" means "including, without limitation".
- 11.9 References to the singular will include reference to the plural (and vice versa) and reference to any one gender will include reference to the other genders.
- 11.10 Reference to a numbered paragraph is to a paragraph of this agreement.
- 11.11 Save as expressly provided in paragraph 11.12 nothing in this agreement confers (or purports to confer) on any person who is not a party to this agreement any benefit conferred by, or the right to enforce any term of, this agreement.
- 11.12 Where this agreement confers an immunity from, and/or an exclusion or restriction of, the responsibility and/or liability of *Bonhams*, it will also operate in favour and for the benefit of *Bonhams'* holding company and the subsidiaries of such holding company and the successors and assigns of *Bonhams* and of such companies and of any officer, employee and agent of *Bonhams* and such companies, each of whom will be entitled to avail itself of the same relevant right at law.

12 GOVERNING LAW

12.1 Law

All transactions to which this agreement applies and all connected matters will be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of Hong Kong. *Bonhams* has a disputes procedure in place.

12.2 Language

The *Buyer's Agreement* is published in both Chinese and English. If there is any dispute in its interpretation, the English version will prevail.

DATA PROTECTION - USE OF YOUR INFORMATION

As a result of the services provided by us, we obtain personal data about you (which expression for the purposes of this paragraph only includes your employees and officers, if relevant). You agree to our use of it as follows.

We may use your data to notify you about changes to our services and to provide you with information about products or services that you request from us or which we feel may be of interest to you. Data about you may be analysed to identify your potential preferences for these purposes. We may disclose your data to any member of our group (which means our subsidiaries, our ultimate holding company and its subsidiaries as defined in section 1159 and schedule 6 of the Companies Act 2006, including any overseas subsidiary). Subject to this, we will not disclose your data to any third party but we may from time to time provide you with information about goods and services provided by third parties which we feel may be of interest to you. Any member of our group may use your data for similar purposes. We will keep your data for a period of five years from the date of your last contact with us so as to simplify any future registration. The data may be transferred to and stored outside Hong Kong and you agree to this transfer.

You have the right to request us not to use your information for these purposes by contacting *Bonhams* (Hong Kong) Limited at Montpelier Galleries, Montpelier Street, London, SW7 1HH, United Kingdom (which for the purpose of the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance (Chapter 486 of the Laws of Hong Kong) is the data user) or by e-mail at client.services@bonhams.com.

APPENDIX 3

DEFINITIONS and GLOSSARY

Where these Definitions and Glossary are incorporated, the following words and phrases used have (unless the context otherwise requires) the meanings given to them below. The Glossary is to assist you to understand words and phrases which have a specific legal meaning with which you may not be familiar.

LIST OF DEFINITIONS

- "Additional Premium"** a premium, calculated in accordance with the Notice to Bidders, to cover *Bonhams'* expenses relating to the payment of royalties under the Artists Resale Right Regulations 2006 which is payable by the Buyer to *Bonhams* on any Lot marked [P] which sells for a Hammer Price which together with the Buyer's Premium (but excluding any VAT) equals or exceeds 1000 euros (converted into the currency of the Sale using the European Central Bank Reference rate prevailing on the date of the Sale).
- "Auctioneer"** the representative of *Bonhams* conducting the Sale.
- "Bidder"** a person who has completed a Bidding Form.
- "Bidding Form"** our Bidder Registration Form, our Absentee and Telephone Bidding Form.
- "Bonhams"** *Bonhams* (Hong Kong) Limited or its successors or assigns. *Bonhams* is also referred to in the Buyer's Agreement, the Conditions of Business and the Notice to Bidders by the words "we", "us" and "our".
- "Book"** a printed book offered for sale at a specialist book sale.

"Business" includes any trade, business and profession.

"Buyer" the person to whom a Lot is knocked down by the Auctioneer. The Buyer is also referred to in the Contract of Sale and the Buyer's Agreement by the words "you" and "your".

"Buyer's Agreement" the contract entered into by *Bonhams* with the Buyer (see Appendix 2 in the Catalogue).

"Buyer's Premium" the sum calculated on the Hammer Price at the rates stated in the Notice to Bidders.

"Catalogue" the catalogue relating to the relevant Sale, including any representation of the catalogue published on our Website.

"Commission" the commission payable by the Seller to *Bonhams* calculated at the rates stated in the Contract Form.

"Condition Report" a report on the physical condition of a Lot provided to a Bidder or potential Bidder by *Bonhams* on behalf of the Seller.

"Consignment Fee" a fee payable to *Bonhams* by the Seller calculated at rates set out in the Conditions of Business.

"Contract Form" the contract form, or vehicle entry form, as applicable, signed by or on behalf of the Buyer listing the Lots to be offered for sale by *Bonhams*.

"Contract for Sale" the sale contract entered into by the Seller with the Buyer (see Appendix 1 in the Catalogue).

"Contractual Description" the only description of the Lot (being that part of the Entry about the Lot in the Catalogue which is in bold letters, any photograph (except for the colour) and the contents of any Condition Report) to which the Seller undertakes in the Contract of Sale the Lot corresponds.

"Description" any statement or representation in any way descriptive of the Lot, including any statement or representation relating to its authorship, attribution, condition, provenance, authenticity, style, period, age, suitability, quality, origin, value, estimated selling price (including the Hammer Price).

"Entry" a written statement in the Catalogue identifying the Lot and its lot number which may contain a description and illustration(s) relating to the Lot.

"Estimate" a statement of our opinion of the range within which the hammer is likely to fall.

"Expenses" charges and expenses paid or payable by *Bonhams* in respect of the Lot including legal expenses, banking charges and expenses incurred as a result of an electronic transfer of money, charges and expenses for insurance, catalogue and other reproductions and illustrations, any customs duties, advertising, packing or shipping costs, reproductions rights' fees, Taxes, levies, costs of testing, searches or enquiries, preparation of the Lot for sale, storage charges, removal charges or costs of collection from the Seller as the Seller's agents or from a defaulting Buyer, plus Tax.

"Forgery" an imitation intended by the maker or any other person to deceive as to authorship, attribution, origin, authenticity, style, date, age, period, provenance, culture, source or composition, which at the date of the Sale had a value materially less than it would have had if the Lot had not been such an imitation, and which is not stated to be such an imitation in any description of the Lot. A Lot will not be a Forgery by reason of any damage to, and/or restoration and/or modification work (including repainting or over painting) having been carried out on the Lot, where that damage, restoration or modification work (as the case may be) does not substantially affect the identity of the Lot as one conforming to the description of the Lot.

"Guarantee" the obligation undertaken personally by *Bonhams* to the Buyer in respect of any Forgery and, in the case of specialist Stamp Sales and/or specialist Book Sales, a Lot made up of a Stamp or Stamps or a Book or Books as set out in the Buyer's Agreement.

"Hammer Price" the price in the currency in which the Sale is conducted at which a Lot is knocked down by the Auctioneer.

"Hong Kong" the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China.

"Loss and Damage Warranty" means the warranty described in paragraph 8.2.1 of the Conditions of Business.

"Loss and Damage Warranty Fee" means the fee described in paragraph 8.2.3 of the Conditions of Business.

"Lot" any item consigned to *Bonhams* with a view to its sale at auction or by private treaty (and reference to any Lot will include, unless the context otherwise requires, reference to individual items comprised in a group of two or more items offered for sale as one lot).

"Motoring Catalogue Fee" a fee payable by the Seller to *Bonhams* in consideration of the additional work undertaken by *Bonhams* in respect of the cataloguing of motor vehicles and in respect of the promotion of sales of motor vehicles.

"New Bond Street" means *Bonhams'* saleroom at 101 New Bond Street, London W1S 1SR.

"Notional Charges" the amount of Commission and Tax which would have been payable if the Lot had been sold at the Notional Price.

"Notional Fee" the sum on which the Consignment Fee payable to *Bonhams* by the Seller is based and which is calculated according to the formula set out in the Conditions of Business.

"Notional Price" the latest in time of the average of the high and low estimates given by us to you or stated in the Catalogue or, if no such estimates have been given or stated, the Reserve applicable to the Lot.

"Notice to Bidders" the notice printed at the front of our Catalogues.

"Purchase Price" the aggregate of the Hammer Price and Tax on the Hammer Price. (where applicable) the Buyer's Premium and VAT on the Buyer's Premium and any Expenses.

"Reserve" the minimum price at which a Lot may be sold (whether at auction or by private treaty).

"Sale" the auction sale at which a Lot is to be offered for sale by *Bonhams*.

"Sale Proceeds" the net amount due to the Seller from the sale of a Lot, being the Hammer Price less the Commission, any Tax chargeable thereon, Expenses and any other amount due to us in whatever capacity and howsoever arising.

"Seller" the person who offers the Lot for sale named on the

Contract Form. Where the person so named identifies on the form another person as acting as his agent, or where the person named on the Contract Form acts as an agent for a principal (whether such agency is disclosed to *Bonhams* or not), "Seller" includes both the agent and the principal who shall be jointly and severally liable as such. The Seller is also referred to in the Conditions of Business by the words "you" and "your".

"Specialist Examination" a visual examination of a Lot by a specialist on the Lot.

"Stamp" means a postage stamp offered for sale at a Specialist Stamp sale.

"Standard Examination" a visual examination of a Lot by a non-specialist member of *Bonhams'* staff.

"Storage Contract" means the contract described in paragraph 8.3.3 of the Conditions of Business or paragraph 4.4 of the Buyer's Agreement (as appropriate).

"Storage Contractor" means the company identified as such in the Catalogue.

"Tax" means all taxes, charges, duties, imposts, fees, levies or other assessments, and all estimated payments thereof, including without limitation income, business profits, branch profits, excise, property, sales, use, value added (VAT), environmental, franchise, customs, import, payroll, transfer, gross receipts, withholding, social security, unemployment taxes, as well as stamp duties and other costs, imposed by the Hong Kong government applicable from time to time and any interest and penalty relating to such taxes, charges, fees, levies or other assessments.

"Terrorism" means any act or threatened act of terrorism, whether any person is acting alone or on behalf of or in connection with any organisation(s) and/or government(s), committed for political, religious or ideological or similar purposes including, but not limited to, the intention to influence any government and/or put the public or any section of the public into fear.

"Trust Account" the bank account of *Bonhams* into which all relevant sums received in respect of the Purchase Price of any Lot will be paid, such account to be a distinct and separate account to *Bonhams'* normal business bank account.

"Website" *Bonhams* website at www.bonhams.com.

"Withdrawal Notice" the Seller's written notice to *Bonhams* revoking *Bonhams'* instructions to sell a Lot.

"Without Reserve" where there is no minimum price at which a Lot may be sold (whether at auction or by private treaty).

GLOSSARY

The following expressions have specific legal meanings with which you may not be familiar. The following glossary is intended to give you an understanding of those expressions but is not intended to limit their legal meanings:-

"artist's resale right": the right of the creator of a work of art to receive a payment on sales of that work subsequent to the original sale of that work by the creator of it as set out in the Artists Resale Right Regulations 2006.

"bailee": a person to whom goods are entrusted.

"indemnity": an obligation to put the person who has the benefit of the indemnity in the same position in which he would have been, had the circumstances giving rise to the indemnity not arisen and the expression "indemnify" is construed accordingly.

"interpleader proceedings": proceedings in the Courts to determine ownership or rights over a Lot.

"knocked down": when a Lot is sold to a Bidder, indicated by the fall of the hammer at the Sale.

"lien": a right for the person who has possession of the Lot to retain possession of it.

"risk": the possibility that a Lot may be lost, damaged, destroyed, stolen, or deteriorate in condition or value.

"title": the legal and equitable right to the ownership of a Lot.

"tort": a legal wrong done to someone to whom the wrong doer has a duty of care.

SALE OF GOODS ORDINANCE (Chapter 26 of the Laws of Hong Kong)

The following is an extract from the Sale of Goods Ordinance (Chapter 26 of the Laws of Hong Kong):

*Section 14 **Implied undertaking as to title etc.**

- (1) In every contract of sale, other than one to which subsection (2) applies, there is-
- (a) an implied condition on the part of the seller that in the case of the sale, he has a right to sell the goods, and in the case of an agreement to sell, he will have a right to sell the goods at the time when the property is to pass; and
- (b) an implied warranty that the goods are free, and will remain free until the time when the property is to pass, from any charge or encumbrance not disclosed or known to the buyer before the contract is made and that the buyer will enjoy quiet possession of the goods except so far as it may be disturbed by the owner or other person entitled to the benefit of any charge or encumbrance so disclosed or known.
- (2) In a contract of sale, in the case of which there appears from the contract or is to be inferred from the circumstances of the contract an intention that the seller should transfer only such title as he or a third person may have, there is-
- (a) an implied warranty that all charges or encumbrances known to the seller and not known to the buyer have been disclosed to the buyer before the contract is made; and
- (b) an implied warranty that neither-
- (i) the seller; nor
- (ii) in a case where the parties to the contract intend that the seller should transfer only such title as a third person may have, that person; nor
- (iii) anyone claiming through or under the seller or that third person otherwise than under a charge or encumbrance disclosed or known to the buyer before the contract is made, will disturb the buyer's quiet possession of the goods.

競投人通告

本通告乃由邦瀚斯致任何可能對拍賣品有興趣的人士，包括競投人或潛在競投人（包括拍賣品的任何最終買家）。為便於提述，本文稱該等人士為「競投人」或「閣下」。本競投人通告 附有釋義及詞彙。該等釋義及詞彙載於圖錄後的附錄三內，釋義內所收錄的詞語及用詞在本文內以斜體刊載。

重要事項：有關拍賣會的額外資料可載於拍賣會的圖錄、圖錄的插頁及/ 或於拍賣會場地展示的通告，閣下亦須參閱該等資料。本公司亦可於拍賣會前或於拍賣會上以口頭形式發出會影響拍賣會的公佈，而毋須事先給予書面通知。閣下須注意此等可能變動的情況，並於競投前查詢是否有任何變動。

1. 本公司的角色

作為拍賣品的拍賣人，邦瀚斯 純粹代表賣家及為賣家的權益行事。邦瀚斯的職責為於拍賣會以可從競投人取得的最高價格出售拍賣品。邦瀚斯 並非以這角色為買家或競投人行事，亦不向買家或競投人提供意見。邦瀚斯 或其職員就拍賣品作出陳述或若邦瀚斯提供有關拍賣品的狀況報告時，邦瀚斯 或其職員乃代表賣家行事。本公司強烈建議閣下並非有關拍賣品之專家的買家或競投人須於競投前尋求並取得有關拍賣品及其價值的獨立意見。

賣家已授權邦瀚斯 作為其代理及其代表出售拍賣品，除非本公司明確表示並非如此，邦瀚斯 僅作為賣家的代理行事。除非邦瀚斯 作為主事人出售拍賣品，本公司就拍賣品所作的任何陳述或申述均代表賣家作出而非代表本公司作出，而任何銷售合約乃買家與賣家訂立而非與本公司訂立。倘若邦瀚斯 作為主事人出售拍賣品，本公司會就此情況於圖錄內說明或由拍賣人作出公佈，或於拍賣會的通告或圖錄的插頁說明。邦瀚斯 毋須對閣下承擔亦概無向閣下承諾或同意任何合約或授權法下的義務或責任（不論直接、間接、明示、暗示或以其他方式）。在閣下成功投得並購買拍賣品時，邦瀚斯 會在其時與買家訂立協議，該合約的條款載於買家協議，除非該等條款已於拍賣會前及/ 或於拍賣會上以口頭公佈形式被修訂，閣下可於圖錄後的附錄二查閱該協議。邦瀚斯與買家的關係受該協議所規管。

2. 拍賣品

在圖錄內有關拍賣品的資料內以粗體刊載的合約說明所規限下（見下文第3段），拍賣品乃以其「現況」售予買家，附有各種瑕疵及缺點。在圖錄內並無就拍賣品的任何瑕疵、損壞或修復提供指引。請參考第15段。

圖錄內或其他地方有關任何拍賣品的插圖及照片

（屬合約說明一部份的照片除外）僅供識別之用，可能並不反映拍賣品的真實狀況，照片或插圖亦可能未有準確重現拍賣品的顏色。

拍賣品於拍賣會前可供查看，閣下須自行了解拍賣品的每個和各個方面，包括作者、屬性、狀況、出處、歷史、背景、真實性、風格、時期、年代、適合性、品質、駕駛性能（如適用）、來源地、價值及估計售價（包括成交價）。對閣下有興趣的任何拍賣品進行審查乃閣下的責任。

敬請注意拍賣品的實際狀況可能不及其外觀所顯示的狀況。尤其是可能有部件已置換或更新，拍賣品亦可能並非真品或具有滿意品質；拍賣品的內部可能無法查看，而其可能並非原物或有損壞，例如為機裡或物料所覆蓋。鑑於很多拍賣品出品年代久遠，故可能有損毀及/ 或經過修理，閣下不應假設拍賣品狀況良好。

電子或機械部件或會不能操作或並不符合現時的法定要求。閣下不應假設其設計為使用主電源的電器物品乃適合接上主電源，閣下應在得到合格電工報告其適合使用主電源後，方可將其接上主電源。不適合接上電源的物品乃僅作為擺設物品出售。

若閣下對拍賣品並無專業知識，則應諮詢有該等知識人士的意見。本公司可協助閣下安排進行（或已進行）更詳細的查驗。詳情請向本公司職員查詢。任何人士損毀拍賣品須承擔所導致的損失。

3. 拍賣品的說明及成交價估計

拍賣品的合約說明

圖錄內載有每項拍賣品的資料。賣家僅按資料內以粗體刊載的部份以及（除顏色外，該等顏色可能未有準確重現拍賣品的顏色）圖錄內所載的任何照片，向買家相應出售每項拍賣品。資料內其餘並非以粗體刊載的部份，僅為邦瀚斯代表賣家就拍賣品提供的意見，並不構成合約說明一部份，而賣家乃根據合約說明出售拍賣品。

成交價估計

在大部份情況下，成交價估計會刊載於資料旁邊。成交價估計僅為邦瀚斯代表賣家表達的意見，而邦瀚斯認為拍賣品相當可能會以該價成交；成交價估計並非對價值的估計。成交價估計並無計及任何應付稅項或買家費用。拍賣品實際成交價可能低於或高於成交價

估計。閣下不應依賴任何成交價估計為拍賣品實際售價或價值的指標。

成交價估計採用拍賣會所用的貨幣單位。

狀況報告

就大部份拍賣品而言，閣下可要求邦瀚斯提供拍賣品的狀況報告。若閣下提出該要求，則邦瀚斯會免費代表賣家提供該報告。邦瀚斯 並無就該狀況報告與閣下訂立合約，因此，邦瀚斯並不就該報告向閣下承擔責任。對此份供閣下本身或閣下所指示專家查閱的免費報告，賣家向閣下作為競投人亦不承擔或並無同意承擔任何義務或責任。然而，狀況報告內有關拍賣品的書面說明構成拍賣品的合約說明一部份，賣家乃根據合約說明向買家出售拍賣品。

賣家對閣下的責任

就賣家或其代表所作出以任何形式說明拍賣品或有關拍賣品預測售價或可能售價的任何陳述或申述的準確性或完備性，賣家並無或並無無意作出任何事實陳述或合約承諾、擔保或保證，亦不就其承擔不論合約或侵權法上的任何義務或責任（除上述對最終買家的責任除外）。除以上所述外，以任何形式說明拍賣品或任何成交價估計的陳述或申述概不納入賣家與買家訂立的任何銷售合約內。

邦瀚斯 對閣下的責任

如閣下擬查看拍賣品，閣下會獲得有關安排。有關拍賣品的銷售合約乃與賣家訂立而非邦瀚斯；邦瀚斯 僅作為賣家的代理行事（邦瀚斯作為主事人出售拍賣品除外）。

邦瀚斯 概不向閣下承擔任何對於每件拍賣品進行查驗、調查或任何測試（足夠深入或完全不進行），以確定邦瀚斯或代表邦瀚斯的任何人士在圖錄內或其他地方作出的任何說明或意見的準確性或其他責任。

閣下不應假定已經進行該等查驗、調查或測試。

就邦瀚斯 或其代表所作出以任何形式說明拍賣品或有關拍賣品預測售價或可能售價的任何陳述或申述的準確性或完備性，邦瀚斯 並無或並無無意作出任何事實陳述，亦不就其承擔任何（不論合約或侵權法上的）義務或責任。

邦瀚斯 或其代表以任何形式說明拍賣品或任何成交價估計的陳述或申述概不納入買家協議內。修改邦瀚斯可於拍賣會前或於拍賣會上以口頭或書面形式給予通知下，不時按邦瀚斯的酌情權決定修改說明及成交價估計。

拍賣品可供查看，而閣下必須自行對拍賣品作出判斷。本公司強烈建議閣下於拍賣會前親自或委託他人代閣下查看拍賣品。

4. 拍賣會的規則

本公司舉行的拍賣會為公開拍賣，各界人士均可參加，閣下亦應把握其機會。本公司亦保留權利，可全權酌情拒絕任何人士進入本公司物業或任何拍賣會，而無須提出理由。本公司可全權決定銷售所得款項、任何拍賣品是否包括於拍賣會、拍賣會進行的方式，以及本公司可以按我們選擇的任何次序進行拍賣，而不論圖錄內所載的拍賣品編號。因此，閣下應查核拍賣會的日期及開始時間，是否有拍賣品撤銷或新加入的拍賣品。請注意有拍賣品撤銷或新加入均可能影響閣下對其有興趣的拍賣品的拍賣時間。

本公司可全權決定拒絕任何出價，採用我們認為適合的出價增幅，將任何拍賣品分開拍賣，將兩項或以上拍賣品合併拍賣，撤銷於某個拍賣會上拍賣的任何拍賣品，以及於有爭議時將任何拍賣品重新拍賣。拍賣速度可超過每小時100項拍賣品，而出價增幅一般約為10%。然而，這些都可因不同的拍賣會及拍賣人而有所不同，請向主辦拍賣會的部門查詢這方面的意見。

倘若拍賣品有底價，拍賣人可按其絕對酌情權代表賣家出價（直至金額不等於或超過該底價為止）。本公司不會就任何拍賣品設有底價或不設底價而向閣下負責。

倘若設有底價，並假設底價所用的貨幣單位對成交價估計所用貨幣單位的匯率並無出現不利變動，底價通常不會高於圖錄所載的任何最低成交價估計。任何拍賣品的買家為出價最高者（在符合任何適用的底價的情況下）並為拍賣人以敲打拍賣人槌子形式接納其出價的競投人。任何有關最高可接受出價的爭議由拍賣人以絕對酌情權決定。

所有競投出價須就拍賣人宣佈的實際拍賣品編號作出。

拍賣會上可能會使用電子貨幣換算機。該設備乃為採用若干貨幣的出價而提供與其相等幣值的一般指引，本公司不會就使用該等貨幣換算機的任何錯誤而負責。

本公司謹此知會閣下，本公司可能為保安理由以及協助解決拍賣會上可能在出價方面產生的任何爭議，而以攝錄機錄影拍賣會作為記錄及可能將電話內容錄音。在某些例如拍賣珠寶的拍賣會，我們亦會在銀幕上投

射拍賣品的影像，此服務乃為便於在拍賣會上觀看。銀幕上的影像只應視為顯示當時正進行拍賣的拍賣品，閣下須注意，所有競投出價均與拍賣人實際宣佈的拍賣品編號有關，本公司不會就其使用該等銀幕的任何錯誤而負責。

5. 競投

參加競投的任何人士，必須於拍賣會前填妥並交回本公司的競投表格，競投人登記表格或缺席者及電話競投表格），否則本公司不會接受其出價。本公司可要求閣下提供有關身份、住址、財務資料及介紹人的證明，閣下必須應本公司要求提供該等證明，否則本公司不會接受閣下出價。請攜帶護照、香港身份證（或附有照片的類似身份證明文件）及扣帳卡或信用卡出席拍賣會。本公司可要求閣下交付保證金，方接受競投。

即使已填妥競投表格，本公司仍有權拒絕任何人士進入拍賣會。

親自出席競投

閣下須於拍賣會舉行當日（或，如可以，之前）前往拍賣會的競投人登記櫃檯填寫競投人登記表格。所採用的競投編號制度可稱為「舉牌競投」。閣下會獲發一個註有號碼的大型證件（「號牌」），以便閣下於拍賣會競投。要成功投得拍賣品，閣下須確保拍賣人可看到閣下號牌的號碼，該號碼會用作識別閣下為買家。由於所有拍賣品均會按照競投人登記表格所載的姓名及地址發出發票，故閣下不應將號牌轉交任何其他人士使用。發票一經發出後將不予更改。若對於成交價或閣下是否成功投得某項拍賣品有任何疑問，閣下必須於下一項拍賣品競投前向拍賣人提出。拍賣人的決定得視為最終及不可推翻的決定。拍賣會結束後，或閣下完成競投後，請把號牌交回競投人登記櫃檯。

電話競投

若閣下擬用電話於拍賣會競投，請填妥缺席者及電話競投表格，該表格可於本公司辦事處索取或附於圖錄內。請於拍賣會舉行前最少24小時把該表格交回負責有關拍賣會的辦事處。閣下須負責查核本公司的競投辦事處是否已收到閣下的出價。電話內容可能被錄音。電話競投辦法為一項視情況酌情提供的服務，並非所有拍賣品均可採用。若於拍賣會舉行時無法聯絡閣下，或競投時電話接駁受到干擾，本公司不會負責代表閣下競投。有關進一步詳情請與我們聯絡。

以郵遞或傳真方式競投

缺席者及電話競投表格載於本圖錄後，閣下須填妥該表格並送交負責有關拍賣會的辦事處。由於在兩個或以上競投人就拍賣品遞交相同出價時，會優先接受最先收到的出價，因此，為閣下的利益起見，應盡早交回表格。無論如何，所有出價最遲須於拍賣會開始前24小時收到。請於交回閣下的缺席者及電話競投表格前，仔細檢查該表格是否已填妥並已由閣下簽署。閣下須負責查核本公司的競投辦事處是否已收到閣下的出價。此項額外服務屬免費及保密性質。閣下須承擔作出該等出價的風險，本公司不會就未能收到及/ 或代為出價而承擔任何責任。所有代閣下作出的出價會以盡可能最低的價格作出，惟須受拍賣品的底價及其他出價的規限。在適當時，閣下的出價會下調至最接近之金額，以符合拍賣人指定的出價增幅。新競投人在遞交出價時須提供身份證明，否則可導致閣下的出價不予受理。

網上競投

參與在線競投，首先您必須年滿18歲，並且必須通過邦瀚斯官方應用程式或www.bonhams.com 註冊。一旦註冊，您應嚴格保密您的賬戶及個人信息，防止任何第三方代表您或以任何其他方式登入您的賬戶。您將對通過您的賬戶進行的所有出價負全部責任。請注意，一旦競投成功，您必須從您個人或公司（取決於賬戶類型）名下的銀行賬戶進行付款。個人賬戶：輸入您的全名、電子郵件、居住地址、出生日期和國籍，並提供您名下的有效信用卡。在您能夠競投之前，將通過Stripe進行驗證。如果您的信用卡沒有通過驗證，您將不被允許競投。此時您可以聯繫客戶服務部尋求幫助。此外，我們可能會在允許競投之前要求您提供額外的財務證明和/或存款證明。如果您代表一方競投，您將需要：(i)向客戶服務部做出申請；(ii)提供我們需要的信息，完成對該第三方的身份和反洗錢調查；(iii)如果您競投成功，您將需要與該方共同或承擔擔保品的全部款項。如果您成功拍得拍品的任何落槌價等於或超過5,000英鎊/10,000美元/50,000港幣/10,000澳幣（取決於該場拍賣司法管轄區的貨幣），並且您之前沒有提供過上述文件，您將需要上傳或向客戶服務部提供您通過政府簽署的帶照片的身份證，以及（如上述文件證沒有）您的住址證明。我們只有在收到上述文件後，才能將拍品交給您。我們保留要求任何競拍人或成功買家提供身份證明文件的權利，並保留拒絕釋放任何購買的拍品，直到收到此類文件的權利。

公司賬戶：在建立新賬戶時，您必須選擇建立一個公司賬戶。然後提供您的全名、電子郵件、住址、出生

日期和公司的全名。您必須提供一張以您的名義或公司名義的信用卡進行賬戶驗證。但是在競拍成功後，付款必須從公司名義的銀行賬戶中進行。如果信用卡不能通過驗證，您將不被允許競拍。此時您可以聯繫客戶服務部尋求幫助。此外，在允許競拍之前，我們可能會要求您提供銀行證明或存款證明。在成功拍得拍品後，您還需要提交公司的註冊證書或同類文件，以確認公司的名稱和註冊地址。還有每一家公司25%或以上受益人的文件證明，以及您的交易授權證明。只有在收到全部文件後，我們才能將拍品交給你。我們保留要求任何競拍人向我們提供可能需要的任何進一步信息的權利，以進行任何身份驗證、反洗錢或反恐主義融資檢查。我們可以酌情推遲或取消競拍人的註冊，禁止競拍和/或推遲或取消可能進行的任何購買行為。

透過代理人競投

本公司會接受代表競投表格所示主事人作出的出價，惟本公司有權拒絕代表主事人的代理作出的出價，並可能要求主事人以書面形式確認代理獲授權出價。儘管如此，正如競投表格所述，任何作為他人代理的人士（不論他是否已披露其為代理或其主事人的身份），須將其獲接納的出價而根據此而產生的合約與主事人共同及個別向賣家及邦瀚斯負責。

在上文規限下，倘若閣下是代表他人於拍賣會競投拍品，請知會本公司。同樣，倘若閣下擬委託他人代表閣下於拍賣會競投，亦請知會本公司，但根據閣下所填缺席者及電話競投表格而由本公司代為競投除外。假若本公司並無於拍賣會前以書面形式認可有代理安排，則本公司有權假定該名於拍賣會上競投的人士是代表本身進行競投。因此，該名於拍賣會上競投的人士將為買家，並須負責支付成交價及買家費用以及有關收費。若本公司事先已認許閣下所代表的當事人，則我們會向閣下的主事人發出發票而非閣下。就代理代表其當事人作出的出價，本公司須事先獲得該當事人的身份證明及地址。有關詳情，請參與本公司的業務規則及聯絡本公司客戶服務部。

6. 買家與賣家及買家與邦瀚斯的合約

於買家投得拍品後，賣家與買家須按圖錄後附錄一所載銷售合約的條款，訂立拍賣品的銷售合約，除非該等條款已於拍賣會前及/或於拍賣會上以口頭公佈形式被修訂。閣下須負責支付買價，即成交價加任何稅項。

同時，本公司作為拍賣人亦會與買家訂立另一份合約，即買家協議，其條款載於圖錄後部的附錄二內。若閣下為成功競投人，請細閱本圖錄內銷售合約及買家協議的條款。本公司可於訂立該等協議前修訂其中一份或同時兩份協議的條款，修訂方式可以是在圖錄載列不同的條款，及/或於圖錄加入插頁，及/或於拍賣會場地以通告，及/或於拍賣會之前或之上以口頭形式公佈。閣下須注意此等可能修訂的情況，並於競投前查詢是否有任何修訂。

7. 買家費用及買家須支付的其他收費

根據買家協議，買家須按照買家協議條款及下文所列的費率向本公司支付費用（買家費用），該費用按成交價計算，並為成交價以外的收費。買家亦須按照買家協議的規定支付儲存收費的開支。

買家須就本次拍賣會所購買的每件拍品按以下費率支付買家費用：
成交價首400,000港元的28%
成交價400,001港元以上至7,500,000港元的27%
成交價7,500,001港元以上至50,000,000港元的21%
成交價50,000,000港元以上的14.5%

買家若透過Invaluable、Live Auctioneers、The Saleroom、Lot-Tissimo拍賣平台成功競投，需向上述競投平台支付落槌價的4%作第三方競投平台費用。

8. 稅項

買家支付的成交價及買家費用並不包括任何商品或服務稅或其他稅項（不論香港或其他地方是否徵收該等稅項）。若根據香港法例或任何其他法例而須繳納該等稅項，買家須單獨負責按有關法例規定的稅率及時間繳付該等稅項，或如該等稅項須由本公司繳付，則本公司可把該等稅項加於買家須支付的買價。

9. 付款

於出價競投拍品前，閣下必須確保擁有可動用資金，以向本公司全數支付買家及買家費用（加稅項及任何其他收費及開支）。若閣下為成功競投人，閣下須於拍賣會後第二個工作日下午四時三十分前

向本公司付款，以便所有款項於拍賣會後第七個工作日前已結清。閣下須以以下列其中一種方法付款（所有支票須以Bonhams (Hong Kong) Limited）（邦瀚斯保留於任何時間更改付款條款的權利。除非本公司事先同意，由登記買家以外的任何人士付款概不接受。

邦瀚斯首選的付款方式是通過銀行匯款：

閣下可把款項匯至本公司的信託帳戶。請註明閣下的客戶號碼編號及發票號碼作為參考。本公司信託帳戶的詳情如下：
銀行： HSBC
地址： Head Office
1 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong
帳戶名稱： Bonhams (Hong Kong) - Limited-Client A/C
銀行編號： 004
帳號： 808 870 174001
Swift code: HSBCCHKHHKHH

若以銀行匯款支付，在扣除任何銀行費用及或將付款貨幣兌換為港元後的金額，本公司所收到的金額不得少於發票所示的應付港元金額。

由一家銀行的香港分行付款的私人港元支票：須待支票結清後，閣下方可領取拍品。

銀行匯票/本票：如閣下可提供適當身份證明，而這些資金源自您自己的帳戶，且本公司信納該匯票屬真實，本公司可容許閣下即時領取拍品。

現金：如所購得的拍品總值不超過HK\$80,000，閣下可以使用鈔票、錢幣為這次拍賣會上所購得的拍品支付款項。如所購得的拍品總值超過HK\$80,000，HK\$80,000以外的金額，敬請閣下使用鈔票、錢幣以外的方式付款。

中國銀聯（CUP）借記卡：以此方法付款，將不收取額外的費用。

我們建議，閣下在拍賣前可預先通知發卡銀行，以免您於付款時，由於需要確認授權而造成延誤。

信用卡：美國運通卡，Visa, Mastercard卡及中國銀聯信用卡均可使用。請注意，以信用卡付款的話，本公司每次拍賣接受總數不超過HK\$250,000。如所購得的拍品總值超過HK\$250,000，閣下可使用匯款或以上提及的方式支付。

在符合我們的規定下，如要以通過電話的形式以信用卡支付，本公司每次拍賣接受的總數不超過HK\$250,000，但此方式不適用於第一次成功競拍的買家。

10. 領取及儲存

拍賣品的買家須待全數以已結清款項付款後，方可領取拍品（本公司與買家另有安排除外）。有關領取拍品、儲存拍品以及本公司的儲存承辦商詳情載於圖錄後的附錄二之買家協議。

11. 運輸

有關這方面的問題，請向本公司負責拍賣會的客戶服務部門查詢。

12. 出口/貿易限制

閣下須單獨承擔符合與閣下購買拍品有關的香港所有出口及從海外進口的規例以及取得有關出口及/或進口許可證的責任。各國對發出進出口許可證有不同的規定，閣下應了解所有有關的當地規定及條文。倘若閣下未能或延誤取得該等許可證，閣下不可撤銷任何銷售，亦不容許閣下延遲全數支付拍品。

13. 瀕危野生動植物種國際貿易公約（「CITES」）

建議買家在需要從香港出口任何貨物到進口地時，了解適用的香港出口及海外進口規例。買家亦須注意，除非取得香港漁農自然護理署發出的CITES出口證，香港禁止出口任何以象牙、鯨魚骨、龜甲、犀牛角、珊瑚及其他受限制物品所制成的物品或包含該等原素的物品。辦理該等出口證可能需時八個星期。請注意在圖錄內拍賣品編號旁附有Y的拍賣品包含一個或多個上述的限制物品。但沒有附有Y字樣的，並不自動地表示拍品不受CITES規例所限。本公司建議買家在出價前從有關監管機構取得關於進出口管制的資料、規定及費用。

14. 賣家及/或邦瀚斯的責任

除根據銷售合約買家須對買家承擔的責任外，本公司或賣家（不論是疏忽或其他）概不對拍品說明或拍品的成交價估計的任何錯誤或錯誤說明或遺漏負責，而不論其是載於圖錄內或其他，亦不論是於拍賣會上或之前以口頭或書面形式作出。本公司或賣家亦

不就任何業務、利潤、收益或收入上的損失，或聲譽受損，或業務受干擾或管理層或職工浪費時間，或任何種類的間接損失或相應產生的損害而承擔任何責任，而在任何情況下均不論指稱所蒙受損失或損害賠償的性質、數量或來源，亦不論該等損失或損害賠償是否由於任何疏忽、其他侵權法、違反合約（如有）或法定責任、復還申索或其他而產生或就此而申索。在任何情況下，倘若本公司及/或賣家就任何拍品或對任何拍品的說明或成交價估計，或任何拍品有關拍賣會的進行而須承擔責任，不論其是損害賠償、彌償或責任分擔，或復還補救責任或其他，本公司及/或賣家的責任（倘若本公司及賣家均須負責，雙方聯同負責）將限於支付金額最高不超過拍賣品買價的款項，而不論指稱所蒙受損失或損害賠償或所申索應付款項的性質、數量或來源，亦不論該等責任是於任何疏忽、其他侵權法、違反合約（如有）或法定責任或其他而產生。

上文所述不得解釋為排除或限制（不論直接或間接）本公司就(i)欺詐，或(ii)因本公司疏忽，或因本公司所控制的任何人士或本公司在法律上須代其負責的任何人士（不論直接或間接）的疏忽，致引人身傷亡，或(iii)根據香港法例第314章佔用人法律責任條例，本公司須負責的作為或不作為，或(iv)任何法律上不可排除或限制的其他責任或(v)本公司根據買家協議第9段的承諾，而須承擔的責任，或排除或限制任何人士就上述而享有的權利或補救方法。此段同樣適用於賣家，猶如本段凡提述本公司均以賣家取代。

15. 損壞及修復

競投人須注意本圖錄並無就任何瑕疵、損壞或修復提供指引。邦瀚斯可在拍賣會前24小時提供一份詳細的狀況報告。本公司在提供狀況報告時，不能保證並無任何沒有提及的其他瑕疵。競投人應自行審視拍品，以了解其狀況。請參閱刊載在本圖錄的銷售合約。

16. 書籍

如上文所述，拍品乃以其「現況」售予買家，附有以下拍品說明所列出的各種瑕疵、缺點及錯誤。然而，在買家協議第11段所列出的情況下，閣下有權拒絕領取書籍。請注意：購買包含印刷書籍、無框地圖及裝訂手稿的拍品，將無須繳付買家費用的增值稅。

17. 鐘錶

所有拍品均以拍賣時的「現況」出售；對於鐘錶狀況並沒有提供任何指引，並不代表該拍品狀況良好、毫無缺陷，或未曾維修、修復。大部份鐘錶在其正常使用期內都會維修，或裝進非原裝的配件。此外，邦瀚斯並不表示或保證鐘錶都在正常運轉的狀態中。由於鐘錶通常包含精細而複雜的機械裝置，競投人應當知悉鐘錶或需接受保養、更換電池或進行維修，以上全是買家的責任。競投人應當知悉勞力士、法穆蘭及崑崙等品牌的腕錶進口至美國是有嚴格限制的，或不能經船運而只能由個人帶進。

18. 珠寶

寶石

根據以往經驗，很多寶石都經過一系列的處理去提升外觀。藍寶石及紅寶石慣常會作加熱處理以改良色澤及清晰度；為了類似原因，綠寶石會經過油或樹脂的處理。其他寶石則會經過如染色、輻照或鍍膜等的處理。此等處理有些是永久的，有些則隨著年月需要不斷維護以保持其外觀。競投人應當知悉估計拍品成交價時，已假設寶石或接受過該等處理。有數家鑑定所可發出說明更詳盡的證書；但就某件寶石所接受的處理與程度，不同鑑定所的結論並不一定一致。倘若邦瀚斯已取得有關任何拍品的相關證書，此等內容將於本圖錄裡披露。雖然根據內部政策，邦瀚斯將盡力為某些寶石提供認可鑑定所發出的證書，但因為每件拍品都獲取相關證書，實際上並不可行。倘若本圖錄裡並沒有刊出證書，競投人應當假設該等寶石已經過處理。邦瀚斯或賣家任何一方在任何拍品出售以後，即使買家取得不同意見的證書，也概不負責。

估計重量

如該寶石重量在本圖錄內文裡以大寫字母顯示，表明該寶石未經鑲嵌，並且是由邦瀚斯稱重量的。如果該寶石的重量以「大約」表示，以及並非以大寫字母顯示，表明該寶石由我們依據其鑲嵌形式評估，所列重量只是我們陳述的意見而已。此資料只作為指引使用，競投人應當自行判別該資料的準確度。

署名

1. 鑽石胸針，由韋青斯基製造

當製造者的名字出現在名稱裡，邦瀚斯認為該物件由該製造者製作。

2. 鑽石胸針，由韋青斯基署名

邦瀚斯認為有署名的該是真品，但可能包含非原裝的寶石，或該物件經過改動。

3. 鑽石胸針，由韋青斯基裝嵌

邦瀚斯認為物件由該珠寶商或寶石匠創作，但所用寶石或設計是由客戶提供的。

19. 圖畫

拍賣品目錄詞彙解釋

以下詞彙在本圖錄裡有下列意義，但以銷售合約內跟拍賣品說明相關的一般條文為準：

「**巴薩諾**」：我們認為這是該藝術家的作品。倘若該藝術家的名字不詳，其姓氏後附有一串星號，不論前面有沒有列出名字的首字母，表示依我們的意見這乃是該藝術家的作品；

「**出自巴薩諾**」：我們認為這很可能是該藝術家的作品，但其確定程度不如上一個類別那麼肯定；

「**巴薩諾畫室/ 工作室**」：我們認為這是該藝術家畫室裡不知名人士的作品，是否由該藝術家指導下創作則不能確定；

「**巴薩諾圈子**」：我們認為這是由與該藝術家關係密切的人士所創作，但不一定是其弟子；

「**巴薩諾追隨者**」：我們認為這是以該藝術家風格創作的畫家的作品，屬當代或接近當代的，但不一定是其弟子；

「**巴薩諾風格**」：我們認為這是該藝術家風格的、並且屬較後期的作品；

「**仿巴薩諾**」：我們認為這是該藝術家某知名畫作的複製作品；

「**由……署名及/ 或註上日期及/ 或題詞**」：我們認為署名及/ 或日期及/ 或題詞出自該藝術家的手筆；
「**載有……的署名及/ 或日期及/ 或題詞**」：我們認為為簽署及/ 或日期及/ 或題詞是由他人加上的。

20. 瓷器及玻璃

損毀及修復

在本圖錄裡，作為閣下的指引，在切實可行的範圍內，我們會詳細記述所有明顯的瑕疵、裂痕及修復狀況。此等實際的損毀說明不可能作為確定依據，而且提供狀況報告後，我們不保證該物件不存在其他沒有提及的瑕疵。競投人應當透過親自檢查而自行判別每件拍賣品的狀況。請參閱刊載於本圖錄裡的銷售合約。由於難以鑑別玻璃物件是否經過磨光，本圖錄內的參考資料只列出清晰可看的缺口與裂痕。不論程度嚴重與否，磨光狀況均不會提及。

21. 葡萄酒

凡在本公司總部拍賣場的以及需繳納增值稅的拍賣品，或不能立刻領取。

檢驗葡萄酒

對於較大批量（定義見下文）的拍賣品，偶爾可進行拍賣前試酒。通常，這只限於較新的及日常飲用的葡萄酒。

我們一般不會開箱檢驗未開箱的葡萄酒。酒齡超過20年的酒通常已經開箱，缺量水平及外觀如有需要會在本圖錄內說明。

酒塞與缺量

缺量指瓶塞底與液面之間的空間。波爾多酒瓶的缺量水平一般在瓶頸下才會注意到；而對於勃艮第、阿爾薩斯、德國及干邑的酒瓶，則要大於4厘米（公分）。可接受的缺量水平會隨著酒齡增加，一般的可接受水平如下：

15年以下一瓶頸內或等於4厘米

15-30年一瓶肩頂部 (ts) 或最多5厘米

30年或以上一瓶肩高處 (hs) 或最多6厘米

請注意：缺量水平在本圖錄發行至拍賣會舉行期間有所改變，而且瓶塞或會在運輸過程中出現問題。本圖錄發行時，我們只對狀況說明出現差異承擔責任，而對瓶塞問題所招致的損失，不論是在圖錄發行之前或之後，我們概不負責。

批量購買的選擇

批量拍賣品乃指一定數目批次的、包含同款葡萄酒、相同瓶款、相同瓶款及相同說明的拍賣品。批量拍賣品內任何某批次的買家，可選擇以同樣價錢購買該批拍賣品其餘部份或全部的拍賣品，雖然該選擇權最終由拍賣官全權酌情決定。因此，競投批量拍賣品時，缺量的競投人最好能從第一批開始競投。

酒瓶細節及酒箱詞彙

本圖錄內下列詞彙有以下的意義：

CB — 酒莊瓶裝

DB — 葡萄酒瓶裝

EstB — 莊園瓶裝

BB — 波爾多瓶裝

BE — 比利時瓶裝

FB — 法國瓶裝

GB — 德國瓶裝

OB — 奧波爾圖瓶裝

UK — 英國瓶裝

owc — 原裝木箱

iwc — 獨立木箱

oc — 原裝紙板箱

符號

以下符號表明下列情況：

Y 此拍品含有一種或多種受管制的植物或動物物種，並受 CITES 規定的約束。買方有查查詢此類規定並取得任何必要的進出口證書。買方若無法獲得此

類證書不能成為延遲付款或取消購買的正當理由。請參閱第13條。

- 賣家獲邦瀚斯或第三方保證能取得拍賣品的最低價格。第三方或會因此提供一個不可撤銷的出價；如銷售成功，該第三方將可獲利，否則將有損失。
- ▲ 邦瀚斯全部或部份擁有該拍賣品，或以其他形式與其經濟利益相關。
- Ⓞ 此拍品含有象牙，因此受 CITES 規定的約束。含有非洲象牙的物件不能進口到美國。歐盟和英國對處理含有象牙的物件實施了廣泛的限制，包括對進口或出口的限制。買方有責任獲得任何出口或進口許可證、執照和任何其他所需文件。邦瀚斯無法協助買家將任何包含象牙的拍品運往美國、英國或歐盟。買方若無法出口或進口這些拍品並不能成為延遲付款或取消購買的正當理由。

22. 語言

本競投人通告以中英文刊載。如就譯本競投人通告有任何爭議，以英文條款為本。

保障資料 - 閣下資料的用途

本公司以提供服務為目的，本公司取得有關閣下的個人資料（就本段而言，此詞僅包括閣下的僱員及高級職員，如有）。閣下同意本公司以該等資料作下述用途。

本公司可利用閣下的資料向閣下發出有關本公司服務變動的通知，以及向閣下提供有關產品或服務的資料，而該等資料乃閣下要求本公司提供或本公司認為閣下可能對該等產品及服務感興趣。有關閣下的資料可能用作分析，以了解閣下在這方面的潛在喜好。本公司可能向本集團任何成員公司（指本公司的附屬公司、本公司最終控股公司及其附屬公司，定義見二零零六年英國公司法第1159條及附表6，包括任何海外附屬公司）披露閣下的資料。除此之外，本公司不會向任何第三方披露閣下的資料，惟本公司可能不時向閣下提供我們相信閣下可能感興趣的第三方貨品及服務的有關資料。本集團任何成員公司亦可以閣下的資料作類似用途。

本公司將保留閣下的資料為期五年，由閣下最後與我們聯繫的日期起計，以便簡化任何日後再辦理登記時的手續。該等資料可轉移及儲存在香港以外地方，而閣下同意此轉移。閣下有權要求不以閣下的資料作此等用途，有關要求請聯絡 Bonhams (Hong Kong) Ltd (就香港法例第486章個人資料(私隱)條例而言，為資料的使用者) (地址：Montpelier Galleries, Montpelier Street, London, SW7 1HH, United Kingdom) 或以電郵聯絡 client.services@bonhams.com。

附錄一

銷售合約

重要事項：此等條款可能會於向閣下出售拍賣品前予以修訂，修訂的方式可以是在圖錄載列不同的條款，及/ 或於圖錄加入插頁，及/ 或於拍賣會場地上以通告，及/ 或於拍賣會之前或之上以口頭形式公布。閣下須注意此等可能修訂的情況，並於競投前查詢是否有任何修訂。

根據本合約，賣家對拍賣品的質量、任何用途的適用性及其與說明是否一致而須承擔有限的責任。本公司強烈建議閣下於購買拍賣品前親自查看拍賣品，及/ 或尋求對拍賣品進行獨立的查驗。

1 合約

- 1.1 此等條款乃規管賣家向買家出售拍賣品的銷售合約。
- 1.2 圖錄內附錄三所載的釋義及詞彙已納入本銷售合約，邦瀚斯亦可應要求提供獨立的版本。釋義內所收錄的詞語及用詞在本合約內以斜體刊載。
- 1.3 賣家作為銷售合約的主事人出售拍賣品，該合約為賣家及閣下透過邦瀚斯而訂立，而邦瀚斯僅作為賣家的代理理人，而並非額外的主事人。然而，倘若圖錄說明邦瀚斯以主事人身份出售拍賣品，或拍賣人作出公佈如此說明，或於拍賣會的通告或圖錄的插頁說明，則就本協議而言，邦瀚斯為賣家。

1.4 拍賣人就閣下的出價落槌即表示成交時，本合約即告成立。

2 賣家的承諾

- 2.1 賣家向閣下承諾：
 - 2.1.1 賣家為拍賣品的擁有人或由擁有人正式授權出售拍賣品；
 - 2.1.2 除在圖錄內所載有關拍賣品的資料有披露以外，賣家出售的拍賣品將附有全面所有權的保證，或如果賣家為遺囑執行人、受託人、清盤人、接管人或管理人，則他擁有因該身份而附於拍賣品的任何權利，業權或權益。
 - 2.1.3 除非賣家為遺囑執行人、受託人、清盤人、接管人或管理人，賣家在法律上有權出售拍賣品，及能授予閣下安寧地享有對拍賣品的管有。

- 2.1.4 賣家已遵從任何與拍賣品進出口有關的所有規定（不論是法律上或其他），拍賣品內所有關進出口的稅及稅項均已繳付（除非圖錄內說明其未付或拍賣人公佈其未付）。就賣家所悉，所有第三方亦已在過往遵從該等規定；
- 2.1.5 除任何於拍賣會場地以公佈或通告，或以競投人通告，或以圖錄插頁形式指明的任何修改外，拍賣品與拍賣品的合約說明相應，即在圖錄內有關拍賣品的資料內以粗體刊載的部份（顏色除外），連同圖錄內拍賣品的照片，以及已向買家提供的任何狀況報告的內容。

3 拍賣品的說明

- 3.1 第2.1.5段載述何謂拍賣品的合約說明，尤其是拍賣品並非按圖錄內資料當申沒有以粗體刊載的內容出售，該等內容僅載述（代表賣方）邦瀚斯對拍賣品的意見，而不構成拍賣品售出時所投的合約說明的一部份。任何並非第2.1.5段所述該份資料的任何陳述或申述，包括任何說明或成交價估計，不論是口頭或書面，包括載於圖錄內或於邦瀚斯的網站上或以行為作出或其他，不論由或代表賣家或邦瀚斯及是否於拍賣會之前或之上作出，一概不構成拍賣品售出時所投的合約說明的一部份。
- 3.2 除第2.1.5段的規定外，對於可能由賣家或代表賣家（包括由邦瀚斯）作出有關拍賣品的任何說明或其任何成交價估計，賣家並無作出或發出亦無同意作出或發出任何合約允諾、承諾、責任、擔保、保證或事實陳述或承諾任何謹慎責任。該等說明或成交價估計一概不納入本銷售合約。

- 4 對用途的合適程度及令人滿意的品質
- 4.1 賣家並無亦無同意對拍賣品的令人滿意品質或其就任何用途的合適程度作出任何合約允諾、承諾、責任、擔保、保證或事實陳述。
- 4.2 對於拍賣品的令人滿意品質或其就任何用途的合適程度，不論是香港法例第26章貨品售賣條例所隱含的承諾或其他，賣家毋就違反任何承諾而承擔任何責任。

5 風險、產權及所有權

- 5.1 由拍賣人落槌表示閣下投得拍賣品起，拍賣品的風險即轉由閣下承擔。不管閣下是否已向邦瀚斯或儲存承辦商閣下作為賣家與儲存承辦商另有合約領取拍賣品，賣家隨即無須負責。由拍賣人落槌起至閣下取得拍賣品期間，閣下須就拍賣品的任何損傷、遺失及損壞而產生的所有索償、程序、費用、開支及損失，向賣家作出彌償並使賣家獲得仕數彌償。

直至買價及閣下就拍賣品應付予邦瀚斯的所有其他款項已全數支付並由邦瀚斯全數收到為止，拍賣品的所有權仍然由賣家保留。

6 付款

- 6.1 在拍賣人落槌表示閣下投得拍賣品後，閣下即有責任支付買價。
- 6.2 就支付買價及閣下應付予邦瀚斯的所有其他款項而言，時限規定為要素。除非閣下與邦瀚斯（代表賣家）以書面另有協定（在此情況下，閣下須遵守該協議的條款），閣下必須最遲於拍賣會後第二個工作日下午四時三十分，以拍賣會採用的貨幣向邦瀚斯支付所有該等款項，閣下亦須確保款項在拍賣會後第七個工作日前已結清。閣下須採用在競投人通告所述之其中一種方法向邦瀚斯付款，閣下與邦瀚斯以書面另有協定除外。倘若閣下未有根據本段支付任何應付款項，則賣家將享有下文第8段所述的權利。

7 領取拍賣品

- 7.1 除非閣下與邦瀚斯以書面另有協定，只可待邦瀚斯收到金額等於全數買價及閣下應付予賣家及邦瀚斯的所有其他款項的已結清款項後，閣下或閣下指定的人士方可獲發放拍賣品。
- 7.2 賣家有權保持管有閣下同一或任何另外的拍賣會向閣下出售的任何其他拍賣品，不論其目前是否由邦瀚斯管有，直至以已結清款項全數支付該拍賣品的買價及閣下應付予賣家及/ 或邦瀚斯的所有其他款項為止。
- 7.3 閣下須自費按照邦瀚斯的指示或規定領取由邦瀚斯保管及/ 或控制或由儲存承辦商保管的拍賣品，並將其移走。
- 7.4 閣下須全面負責領取拍賣品時的包裝、處理及運輸，以及全面負責遵從與拍賣品有關的所有進出口規定。
- 7.5 倘閣下未有按照本第7段提走拍賣品，閣下須全面負責賣家涉及的搬運、儲存或其他收費或開支。閣下並須就賣家因閣下未能提走拍賣品而招致的所有收費、費用，包括任何法律費及費用、開支及損失，包括根據任何儲存合約的任何收費，向賣家作出彌償。所有此等應付予賣家的款項均須於被要求時支付。

8	未有支付拍賣品的款項	支付金額最高不超過拍賣品買價的款項，不論該損失或損害賠償或所申索應付款項的性質、數量或來源，亦不論該等責任是否由於任何疏忽、其他侵權法、違反合約、法定責任、受託保管人責任、復還申索或其他而產生。	1.3	於拍賣人落槌表示閣下投得拍賣品時，閣下與賣家就拍賣品的銷售合約即告訂立，而在那時刻，閣下與邦瀚斯亦已按本買家協議條款訂立另一份獨立的合約。
8.1	倘若閣下未有按照銷售合約向邦瀚斯支付拍賣品的全數買價，則賣家有權在事先得到邦瀚斯的書面同意下，但無須另行通知閣下，行使以下一項或多項權利（不論是透過邦瀚斯或其他）：	9.6	1.4	本公司乃作為賣家的代理行事，無須就賣家之任何違約或其他失責而對閣下負責或承擔個人責任，邦瀚斯作為主事人出售拍賣品除外。本公司對閣下的個人責任受本協議規管，在下文條款所規限下，本公司同意下列責任：
8.1.1	因閣下違反合約而即時終止銷售合約；		1.5	本公司會按照第5段儲付拍賣品，直至競投人通告所指定的日期及時間或另行通知閣下為止；
8.1.2	在給予閣下七日書面通知，如會閣下擬重新出售拍賣品後，以拍賣、私人協約或任何其他方式重新出售拍賣品；		1.5.1	在賣家或本公司拒絕向閣下發放拍賣品的任何權力所規限下，本公司會於閣下以已結清款項向本公司及賣家所須支付之所有款項後，即按照第4段向閣下發放拍賣品；
8.1.3	保留拍賣品的管有權；		1.5.2	本公司會按照第9段所載條款提供擔保。
8.1.4	遷移及儲存拍賣品，費用由閣下承擔；		1.6	不論於此協議之前或之後或於拍賣會之前或之上，對由本公司或由賣家或代表賣家所作出的任何拍賣品的說明或其成交價估計（不論其是以口頭或書面，包括載於圖錄內或於邦瀚斯的網站上，或以行為作出或其他），或對該等拍賣品的說明或其成交價估計的準確性或完備性，本公司一概不作出或發出任何無同意作出或發出任何合約允諾、承諾、責任、擔保、保證或事實陳述。該等說明或成交價估計一概不納入閣下與本公司訂立的本協議。任何由本公司或代表本公司作出該等說明或成交價估計，均是代賣家而作出（邦瀚斯作為主事人出售拍賣品除外）。
8.1.5	就閣下於銷售合約所欠的任何款項及/或違約的損害賠償，向閣下採取法律程序；		10	一般事項
8.1.6	就任何應付款項（於頒布判決或命令之前及之後）收取由應付款項日期起至實際付款日期止的利息，按渣打銀行（香港）有限公司不時的利率加5厘的年利率每日計息；	10.1	10.1	閣下不得轉讓銷售合約的利益或須承擔的責任。
8.1.7	取回並未成為閣下財產的拍賣品（或其任何部份）的管有權，就此而言（除非買家作為消費者向賣家購買拍賣品而賣家於業務過程中出售該拍賣品），閣下謹此授予賣家不可撤銷特許，准許賣家或其受權人或代理於正常營業時間進入閣下所有或任何物業（不論是否連同汽車），以取得拍賣品或其任何部份的管有權；保留賣家於該拍賣會或任何其他拍賣或以私人協約向閣下出售的任何其他財產的管有權，直至根據銷售合約應付的所有款項已以結清款項全數支付為止；	10.2	10.2	倘若賣家未能或延遲強制執行或行使任何銷售合約下的權力或權利，這不得作為或視其作為賣家放棄其根據銷售合約所賦予的權利，任何以書面形式給予閣下的明確放棄除外。任何該等放棄並不影響賣家其後強制執行根據銷售合約所產生任何權利的能力。
8.1.8	保留賣家於該拍賣會或任何其他拍賣或以私人協約向閣下出售的任何其他財產的管有權，直至根據銷售合約應付的所有款項已以結清款項全數支付為止；	10.3	10.3	倘銷售合約任何一方，因在合理控制範圍以外的情況下而無法履行該訂約方根據銷售合約的責任，或倘在該等情況下履行其責任會導致其增加重大財務成本，則該訂約方只要在該情況仍然持續時，不會被要求履行該等責任。本段並不適用於第6段對閣下施加的責任。
8.1.9	保留由賣家及/或邦瀚斯（作為賣家的受託保管人）因任何目的（包括但不限於其他已售予閣下的貨品）而管有的閣下任何其他財產的管有權，並在給予三個月書面通知下，不設底價出售該財產，以及把因該等出售所得而應付閣下的任何款項，用於清償或部份清償閣下欠負賣家或邦瀚斯的其他款項；	10.4	2	履行銷售合約
8.1.10	只要該等貨品仍然由賣家或邦瀚斯作為賣家的受託保管人管有，撤銷賣家於該拍賣會或任何其他拍賣或以私人協約向閣下出售任何其他貨品的銷售合約，並把已收到閣下就該等貨品支付的任何款項，部份或全部用於清償閣下欠負賣家或邦瀚斯的其他款項；	10.5	3	付款
8.2	就因邦瀚斯根據本第8段採取行動而招致賣家負上的所有法律及其他強制執行費用、所有損失及其他開支及費用（包括為獲發還拍賣品而應付邦瀚斯的任何款項）（不論是否已採取法律行動），閣下同意按全數彌償基準並連同其利息（於頒布判決或命令之前及之後）向賣家作出彌償，利息按第8.1.6段的利率由賣家應付款項日期起計至閣下支付該款項的日期止。	10.6	3.1	除非閣下與本公司另有書面協定或競投人通告另有規定外，閣下最遲須於拍賣會後第二個工作日下午四時三十分向本公司支付：
8.3	於根據第8.1.2段重新出售拍賣品後，賣家須把任何在支付欠負賣家或邦瀚斯的所有款項後所餘下的款項，於其收到該等款項的二十八日內交還閣下。	10.7	3.1.1	拍賣品的買價；
9	賣家的責任	10.8	3.1.2	每件所購買之拍品按照競投人通告規定費率的買家費用；及
9.1	在拍賣人落槌表示拍賣品成交後，賣家無須再就拍賣品所引致的任何損傷、損失或損害負責。	10.9	3.1.3	若拍賣品註明[AR]，一項按照競投人通告規定計算及支付的額外費用，連同該款項的增值稅（如適用），所有應付本公司款項須於拍賣會後七個工作日或之前已以結清款項收悉。
9.2	在下文第9.3至9.5段的規限下，除違反第2.1.5段所規定的明確承諾外，不論是根據香港法例第26章貨品售賣條例而默示的條款或其他，賣家無須就違反拍賣品須與拍賣品的任何說明相應的條款而負責。	10.10	3.2	根據本協議，閣下亦須應要求向本公司支付任何開支。
9.3	就賣家或其代表於本協議之前或之後或於拍賣會之前或進行期間，所作出（不論是以書面，包括在圖錄或網站，或口頭形式或以行為或其他）的任何拍賣品說明或資料或拍賣品的成交價估計，出現不符合或不準確、錯誤、錯誤說明或遺漏，賣家均無須承擔任何相關的責任（不論為疏忽、其他侵權法、違反合約或法定責任或復還或根據香港法例第284章失責陳述條例的責任，或任何其他責任）。	10.11	3.3	除非本公司以書面方式另行同意，所有款項必須以拍賣會所用貨幣，按競投人通告所列其中一種方法支付。本公司發票只發給登記競投人，除非競投人乃作為指明主事人的代理，且本公司已認可該安排，在該情況下，本公司會將發票發給主事人。
9.4	就賣家或買家管理層或職工之任何業務、業務利潤或收益或收入上的損失，或聲譽受損，或業務受干擾或浪費時間，或任何種類的間接損失或相應產生的損害，賣家均無須承擔任何相關的責任，不論該指稱所蒙受損失或損害的性質、數量或來源，亦不論該等損失或損害賠償是否由於任何疏忽、其他侵權法、違反合約、法定責任、復還申索或其他而產生或就此而申索；	10.12	3.4	除非本協議另有規定，所有應付本公司款項須按適當稅率繳付稅項，閣下須就所有該等款項支付稅款。
9.5	在任何情況下，倘若賣家就拍賣品，或任何其他就拍賣品所作的作為、不作為、陳述、或申述，或就本協議或其履行而須對閣下負責，則不論其為損害賠償、彌償或責任分擔，或復還補救，或以其他任何形式，賣家的責任將限於	11	3.5	本公司可從閣下付給本公司的任何款項中，扣除並保留有關拍賣品的買家費用、賣家應付的佣金、任何開支及稅項以及任何賺得及/或產生的利息，利益歸本公司，直至將款項付予賣家時止。
		11.1	3.6	就向本公司支付應付的任何款項而言，時限規定為要素。倘若閣下未能按照本第3段向本公司支付買價或任何其他應付本公司款項，本公司將擁有下文第7段所載的權利。
		11.2	3.7	若閣下投得多項拍賣品，本公司收到閣下的款項將首先用於按比例支付每項拍賣品的買價，然後按比例支付應付邦瀚斯的所有款項。
			4	領取拍賣品
			4.1	在賣家或本公司可拒絕向閣下發放拍賣品的任何權力所規限下，閣下一旦已以結清款項向賣家及本公司支付應付的款項後，本公司可即向閣下或按閣下的書面指示發放拍賣品。領取拍賣品時，必須出示從本公司的出納員的辦公室取得已加蓋印章的發票，方獲發行。
			4.2	閣下須按競投人通告指定的日期及時間，自費領取拍賣品，倘未有指定任何日期，則為拍賣會後第七日下午四時三十分或之前。
			4.3	於第4.2段所述的期間內，可按競投人通告指定的日期及時間到競投人通告所述地址領取拍賣品。其後拍賣品可能遷移至其他地點儲存，屆時閣下必須向本公司查詢可在何時何地領取拍賣品，儘管此資料通常會列於競投人通告內。
			4.4	若閣下未有於競投人通告指定的日期領取拍賣品，則閣下授權本公司作為閣下代理，代表閣下與儲存承辦商訂立合約（「儲存合約」），
				11 規管法律
				11.1 法律
				本協議下的所有交易以及所有有關事宜，均受香港法例規管並據其解釋。
				11.2 語言
				本銷售合約以中英文刊載。如就詮釋本銷售合約有任何爭議，以英文條款為本。
				附錄二
				買家協議
				重要事項： 此等條款可能會於向閣下出售拍賣品前予以修訂，修訂的方式可以是在圖錄載列不同的條款，及/或於圖錄加入插頁，及/或於拍賣會場地上以通告，及/或於拍賣會之前或之上以口頭形式公布。閣下須注意此等可能修訂的情況，並於競投前查詢是否有任何修訂。
				合約
				1.1 此等條款規管乃邦瀚斯個人與買家的合約，買家即拍賣人落槌表示其投得拍賣品的人士。
				1.2 拍賣會圖錄內附錄三所載的釋義及詞彙已納入本協議，本公司可應要求提供獨立版本。釋義內所收錄的詞語及用詞在本協議內以斜體刊載。本協議提述刊印於拍賣會圖錄開始部份的競投人通告的資料，而該等被提述的資料已納入本協議。

	條款及條件按邦瀚斯當時與儲存承辦商協定（可應要求提供副本）的標準條款及條件儲存拍賣品。倘拍賣品儲存於本公司物業，則須由第4.2段所述期間屆滿起，按本公司目前的每日收費（目前最低為每項拍賣品每日50港元另加稅項）支付儲存費，該等儲存費為本公司開支的一部份。		
4.5	於直至閣下已全數支付買價及任何開支為止，拍賣品將由本公司作為賣家的代理持有，或由儲存承辦商作為賣家及本公司的代理按照儲存合約的條款持有。		
4.6	閣下承諾遵守任何儲存合約的條款，尤其是支付根據任何儲存合約應付的收費（及所有搬運拍賣品入倉的費用）。閣下確認並同意，於直至閣下已支付買價、任何開支及所有儲存合約下的收費為止，閣下不得從儲存承辦商的物業領取拍賣品。		
4.7	閣下須全面負責領取拍賣品時的包裝、處理及運輸，以及全面負責遵從與拍賣品有關的所有進出口規定。		
4.8	倘閣下未有按照第4.2段提走拍賣品，閣下須全面負責本公司涉及的任何搬運、儲存或其他收費（按照本公司的目前收費率）及任何開支（包括根據儲存合約的任何收費）。所有此等款項須於本公司要求時由閣下支付，並無論如何，於閣下或閣下的代表領取拍賣品前必須支付。		
5	拍賣品儲存 本公司同意把拍賣品儲存，直至閣下提取拍賣品或直至競投人通告指定的時間及日期（或若無指定日期，則為拍賣會後第七日下午四時三十分之前）為止，以較早日期為準，並在第6及第10段規限下，作為受託保管人而就拍賣品的損壞或損失或毀壞向閣下負責（儘管在支付買價前，拍賣品仍未為閣下的財物）。若閣下於競投人通告所規定的時間及日期（或若無指定日期，則為拍賣會後第七日下午四時三十分之前）前仍未領取拍賣品，本公司可將拍賣品遷往另一地點，有關詳情通常會載於競投人通告內。倘若閣下未有按第3段就拍賣品付款，而拍賣品被移送至任何第三者物業，則該第三者會嚴格地以邦瀚斯為貨主而持有拍賣品，而本公司將保留拍賣品留置權，直至已按照第3段向本公司支付所有款項為止。		
6	對拍賣品的責任		
6.1	待閣下向本公司支付買價後，拍賣品的所有權會移交閣下。然而，根據銷售合約，拍賣品的風險則由閣下投得拍賣品之時起由閣下承擔。		
6.2	閣下應於拍賣會後盡快為拍賣品投買保險。		
7	未能付款或提取拍賣品及部份付款		
7.1	倘若應付予本公司的所有款項未有於其到期支付時全數支付，及/或未有按照本協議提取拍賣品，則本公司可行使以下一項或多項權利（在不損害本公司可以代賣家行使的任何權利下），而無須另行通知閣下：		
7.1.1	因閣下違反合約而即時終止本協議；		
7.1.2	保留拍賣品的管有權；		
7.1.3	遷移及/或儲存拍賣品，費用由閣下承擔；		
7.1.4	就閣下所欠的任何款項（包括買價）及/或連約的損害賠償，向閣下採取法律程序；		
7.1.5	就任何應付款項（於頒布判決或命令之前及之後）收取由應支付款項日期起至實際付款日期止的利息，按渣打銀行（香港）有限公司不時的基準借貸利率加5厘的年利率每日計息；		
7.1.6	取回並未成為閣下財產的拍賣品（或其任何部份）管有權，就此而言，閣下謹此授予本公司不可撤銷特許，准許本公司或其受僱人或代理於正常營業時間進入閣下所有或任何物業（不論是否連同汽車），以取回拍賣品（或其任何部份）的管有權；		
7.1.7	在給予閣下三個月書面通知，如閣下向本公司擬出售拍賣品後，以拍賣、私人協約或任何其他方式按不設底價形式出售拍賣品；		
7.1.8	保留由本公司因任何目的（包括，但不限於，其他已售予閣下或交予本公司出售的貨品）而管有的閣下任何其他財產的管有權，直至所有應付本公司款項已全數支付為止；		
7.1.9	以本公司因任何目的而收到的閣下款項，無論該等款項於閣下失責時或其後任何時間收到，用作支付或部份支付閣下於本協議下應付予本公司的任何款項；		
7.1.10	在給予三個月書面通知下，把本公司因任何目的（包括其他已售予閣下或交予本公司出售的貨品）而管有的閣下任何其他財產不設底價出售，並把因該等出售所得而應付予閣下的任何		
	款項，用於支付或部份支付閣下欠負本公司的任何款項；		
7.1.11	於日後拍賣會拒絕為閣下登記，或於日後任何拍賣會拒絕閣下出價，或於日後任何拍賣會在接受任何出價前要求閣下先支付按金，在該情況下，本公司有權以該按金支付或部份支付（視情況而定）閣下為買家的任何拍賣品的買價。		
7.2	就因本公司根據本第7段採取行動而招致的所有法律及其他費用、所有損失及其他開支（不論是否已採取法律行動），閣下同意按全數彌償基準連同其利息（於頒布判決或命令之前及之後）向本公司作出彌償，利息按第7.1.5段訂明的利率由本公司應支付款項日期起計至閣下支付該款項的日期止。		
7.3	倘閣下僅支付部份應付予本公司的款項，則該等付款將首先用於支付該拍賣品的買價（或若閣下購買多於一項拍賣品，則按比例支付每項拍賣品的買價），然後支付買家費用（或若閣下購買多於一項拍賣品，則按比例支付每項拍賣品的買家費用），再然後用以支付應付予本公司的任何其他款項。		
7.4	本公司根據本第7段的權利出售任何拍賣品所收到的款項，於支付應付予本公司及/或賣家的所有款項後仍由本公司持有的餘款，將於本公司收到該等款項的二十八日內交還閣下。		
8	其他人士就拍賣品的申索		
8.1	倘本公司知悉除閣下及賣家外有人就拍賣品提出申索（或可合理地預期會提出申索），本公司有絕對酌情權決定以何方式處理拍賣品，以確立本公司及其他涉及人士的合法權益及在法律上保障本公司的地位及合法權益。在不損害該酌情權的一般性原則下，並作為舉例，本公司可：		
8.1.1	保留拍賣品以調查就拍賣品提出或本公司合理地預期會提出的任何問題；及/或		
8.1.2	向閣下以外的其他人土交付拍賣品；及/或		
8.1.3	展開互爭權利訴訟或尋求任何法院、調解人、仲裁人或政府機關的任何其他命令；及/或		
8.1.4	就採取閣下同意的行動，要求閣下提供彌償保證及/或抵押品。		
8.2	第8.1段所述的酌情權：		
8.2.1	可於本公司對拍賣品擁有實際或推定管有權時隨時行使，或倘若該管有權因法院、調解人、仲裁人或政府機關的任何判決、命令或判決而終止，於該管有權終止後隨時行使；及		
8.2.2	除非本公司相信該申索真正有希望成為有良好爭辯證據的個案，否則不會行使。		
9	贖品		
9.1	本公司根據本第9段的條款就任何贖品承擔個人責任。		
9.2	第9段僅於以下情況適用：		
9.2.1	閣下為本公司就拍賣品發出原有發票的抬頭人，而該發票已被支付；及		
9.2.2	閣下於知悉拍賣品為或可能為贖品後，在合理地切實可行範圍內盡快，並無論如何須於拍賣會後一年內，以書面通知本公司拍賣品為贖品；及		
9.2.3	於發出該通知後一個月內，閣下把拍賣品退回本公司，而拍賣品的狀況須與拍賣會時的狀況一樣，並連同證明拍賣品為贖品的書面證明，以及有關拍賣會及拍賣品編號的資料以識別該拍賣品。		
9.3	於下述情況下，第9段不適用於贖品：		
9.3.1	圖錄所載有關該拍賣品的資料已反映當時學者及專家的公認意見，或已公平地指出該等意見有衝突，或已反映公認為有關範疇主要專家在當時的意見；或		
9.3.2	僅可採用於刊印圖錄日期前一般不會採用的方法才能確定拍賣品為贖品，或採用該確定方法在所有情況下本公司若採用則屬不合理。		
9.4	閣下授權本公司在絕對酌情權下決定採取本公司認為要讓本公司信納拍賣品並非贖品而必需進行的程序及測試。		
9.5	倘本公司信納拍賣品為贖品，本公司會（作為事主人）向閣下購買該拍賣品，而閣下須按照香港法例第26章貨品買賣條例第14(1)(a)及14(1)(b)條規定，向本公司轉讓有關拍賣品的所有權，並附有全面所有權的保證，不得有任何留置權、質押、產權負擔及敵對申索，而本公司將向閣下支付相等於閣下就拍賣品已支付的買價、買家費用、稅項及開支總數的款項。		
9.6	第9段的利益為僅屬於閣下個人的利益，閣下不能將其轉讓。		
9.7	倘若閣下出售或以其他方式出售閣下於拍賣品的權益，則根據本段的所有權利及利益即告終止。		
9.8	第9段不適用於由或包括一幅或多幅中國畫、一輛或多輛汽車、一個或多個郵票或一本或多本書籍構成的拍賣品。		
10	本公司的責任		
10.1	就本公司或代表本公司或賣家或代表賣家於本協議之前或之後或於拍賣會之前或之後，所作出（不論是以書面，包括在圖錄或邦瀚斯的網站上或口頭形式或以行為或其他）任何拍賣品說明或資料或拍賣品的成交價估計，出現不符合或不準確、錯誤、錯誤說明或遺漏，本公司無須就此而承擔任何責任，不論是否為疏忽、其他侵權法、違反合約或法定責任或復還或根據香港法例第284章失責陳述條例的責任。		
10.2	當拍賣品由閣下承擔風險時及/或當拍賣品已成為閣下的財產並由本公司保管及/或控制時，本公司對閣下之責任限於對閣下行使合理程度的謹慎，惟本公司無須就因下述原因對拍賣品或其他人士或物件造成的損害負責：		
10.2.1	處理拍賣品，倘若於閣下出售拍賣品已受到蟲蛀，而任何損壞乃由於拍賣品受蟲蛀所導致；或		
10.2.2	大氣壓力改變；		
10.2.3	本公司亦不就以下負責：		
10.2.4	弦樂器的損壞；或		
10.2.4	金箔畫架、石膏畫架或畫架玻璃的損壞；而倘若拍賣品構成或變為有危險，本公司可以其認為適合的方法予以棄置而無須事先通知閣下，而本公司無須就此對閣下負責。		
10.3	就買家管理層或職工之任何業務、業務利潤或收益或收入上的損失，或業務聲譽受損，或業務受干擾或營業時間，或倘若閣下於業務過程中購買拍賣品，就任何種類的間接損失或相應產生的損害，本公司均無須向閣下承擔任何相關的責任，不論指稱所蒙受損失或損害的性質、數量或來源，亦不論該等損失或損害賠償是由於任何疏忽、其他侵權法、違反合約、法定責任、受託保管人責任、復還申索或其他而產生或就此而申索。		
10.4	在任何情況下，倘若本公司就拍賣品，或任何就拍賣品的作為、不作為、陳述，或本協議或其履行而須對閣下負責，則不論其為損害賠償、彌償或責任分擔，或復還補救，或不論任何形式，本公司的責任將限於支付金額最高不超過拍賣品買價加買家費用（減除閣下可能有權向賣家收回的款項）的款項，不論指稱所蒙受損失或損害賠償或所申索應付款項的性質、數量或來源，亦不論該等責任是否由於任何疏忽、其他侵權法、違反合約、法定責任、受託保管人責任、復還申索或其他而產生。閣下宜購買保險以保障閣下的損失。		
10.5	上文所述不得解釋為排除或限制（不論直接或間接）任何人士就(i)欺詐，或(ii)因本公司疏忽（或因本公司所控制的任何人士或本公司在法律上須代其負責的任何人士的疏忽）引致人身傷亡；或(iii)根據香港法例第314章佔用人法律責任條例，本公司須負責的作為或不作為，或(iv)任何法律上不可排除或限制的其他責任，或(v)本公司根據此等條件第9段的承諾，而須承擔的責任，或排除或限制任何人士就上述而享有的權利或補救方法。		
11	一般事項		
11.1	閣下不得轉讓本協議的利益或須承擔的責任。		
11.2	倘若本公司未能或延遲強制執行或行使任何本協議下的權利或權利，這不得作為或視其作為本公司放棄根據本協議所賦予的權利，任何以書面形式給予閣下的明確放棄除外。任何該等放棄並不影響本公司其後強制執行根據本協議所產生任何權利的能力。		
11.3	倘本協議任何一方，因在其合理控制範圍以外的情況下而無法履行該訂約方根據本協議的責任，或倘在該等情況下閣下履行其責任會導致其增加重大財務成本，則該訂約方只要在該情況仍然持續時，不會被要求履行該等責任。本段並不適用於第3段對閣下施加的責任。		
11.4	本協議下的任何通知或其他通訊，必須以書面形式作出，並可由專人送交或以掛號郵件或空郵或以傳真方式（如發給邦瀚斯，註明交公司秘書收），發送至合約表格所示有關訂約方的地址或傳真號碼（除非已以書面形式通知更改地址）。通知或通訊發出後須確保其清晰可讀並於任何適用期間內收到。		
11.5	倘若本協議的任何條款或任何條款的部分被裁定為不可強制執行或無效，則該等不可強制執行或無效並不影響本協議其餘條款或有關條款其餘部份的強制執行能力或有效性。		
11.6	本協議內凡提及邦瀚斯均指，倘適用，包括邦瀚斯的高級職員、僱員及代理。		

- 11.7 本協議內所用標題僅為方便參考而設，概不影響本協議的詮釋。
- 11.8 本協議內「包括」一詞指「包括，但不限於」。
- 11.9 單數詞語包括眾數詞語（反之亦然），任何一個性別的詞語包括其他性別。
- 11.10 凡提述第某段，即指本協議內該編號的段落。
- 11.11 除第11.12段有明確規定外，本協議概無賦予（或表示賦予）非本協議訂約方的任何人士，任何本協議條款所賦予的利益或強制執行該等條款的權利。
- 11.12 本協議凡賦予賣家豁免、及/或排除或限制邦瀚斯責任時，邦瀚斯的控股公司及該控股公司的附屬公司，邦瀚斯及該等公司的後繼公司及承讓公司，以及邦瀚斯及該等公司的任何高級職員、僱員及代理的承繼人及受讓人亦可享有同樣的法律上利益。

12 規管法律

12.1 法律

本協議下的所有交易以及所有有關事宜，均受香港法律規管並根據其解釋。

12.2 語言

本買家協議以中英文刊載。如就詮釋本買家協議有任何爭議，以英文條款為本。

保障資料 — 閣下資料的用途

由於本公司提供的服務，本公司取得有關閣下的個人資料（就本段而言，此詞僅包括閣下的僱員及職員（如有））。閣下同意本公司以該等資料作下述用途。本公司可利用閣下的資料向閣下發出有關本公司服務變動的資料，以及向閣下提供有關產品或服務的資料，而該等資料乃閣下要求本公司提供或本公司認為閣下可能對該等產品及服務感興趣。有關閣下的資料可能用作分析，以了解閣下在這方面的潛在喜好。本公司可能向本集團任何成員公司（指本公司的附屬公司、本公司最終控股公司及其附屬公司，定義見二零零六年英國公司法第1159條及附表6，包括海外附屬公司）披露閣下的資料。除此以外，本公司不會向任何第三方披露閣下的資料，惟本公司可能不時向閣下提供我們相信閣下可能感興趣的第三方貨品及服務的有關資料。本集團任何成員公司亦可以閣下的資料作類似用途。

本公司將保留閣下的資料為期五年，由閣下最後與我們聯繫的日期起計，以便簡化任何日後再辦理登記時的手續。該等資料可轉移及儲存於香港以外地方，而閣下同意此轉移。

閣下有權要求不以閣下的資料作此等用途，有關要求請聯絡Bonhams 1793 Limited（地址：Montpelier Galleries, Montpelier Street, London, SW7 1HH, United Kingdom）（就香港法例第486章個人資料(私隱)條例而言，為資料的使用者）或以電郵聯絡client.services@bonhams.com。

附錄三

釋義及詞彙

倘納入此等釋義及詞彙，下列詞語及用詞具有（除文義另有所指外）以下所賦予的涵義。詞彙乃為協助閣下了解有特定法律涵義的詞語及用詞而設，閣下可能對該等涵義並不熟悉。

釋義

「**額外費用**」按照競投人通告計算的費用，以彌補邦瀚斯須根據二零零六年藝術家轉售權規例支付版權費的開支，買家須就任何註有[AR]且其成交價連同買家費用（但不包括任何增值稅）等於或超過1,000歐元（按拍賣會當日的歐洲中央銀行參考匯率換算為拍賣會所用貨幣）的拍賣品。

「**拍賣人**」主持拍賣會的邦瀚斯代表。

「**競投人**」已填妥競投表格的人士。

「**競投表格**」本公司的競投人登記表格、缺席者及電話競投表格。

「**邦瀚斯**」邦瀚斯拍賣有限公司（Bonhams (Hong Kong) Limited）或其後繼公司或承讓公司。於買家協議、業務規則及競投人通告內，邦瀚斯亦稱為我們。

「**書籍**」於專門書籍拍賣會提供以作銷售的印刷書籍。

「**業務**」包括任何行業、業務及專業。

「**買家**」拍賣人落槌表示由其投得拍賣品的人士。於銷售合約及買家協議內，買家亦稱為「閣下」。

「**買家協議**」邦瀚斯與買家訂立的合約（見圖錄內附錄二）。

「**買家費用**」以成交價按競投人通告訂明的費率計算的款項。

「**圖錄**」有關拍賣會的圖錄，包括任何於本公司網站刊載的圖錄陳述。

「**佣金**」賣家應付予邦瀚斯的佣金，按照合約表格訂明的費率計算。

「**狀況報告**」由邦瀚斯代表賣家向競投人或潛在競投人提供有關拍賣品狀況的報告。

「**寄售費**」賣家應付予邦瀚斯的費用，按照業務規則

訂明的費率計算。

「**合約表格**」由賣家或代表賣家簽署的合約表格或汽車資料表（按適用），載有供邦瀚斯提供以作銷售的拍賣品清單。

「**銷售合約**」賣家與買家訂立的銷售合約（見圖錄內附錄一）。

「**合約說明**」唯一的拍賣品說明（即圖錄內有關拍賣品的資料內以粗體刊載的部份、任何照片（顏色除外）以及狀況報告的內容），賣家於銷售合約承諾拍賣品與該說明相符。

「**說明**」以任何形式對拍賣品所作的陳述或申述，包括有關其作者、屬性、狀況、出處、真實性、風格、時期、年代、適合性、品質、來源地、價值及估計售價（包括成交價）。

「**資料**」圖錄內識別拍賣品及其編號的書面陳述，可能包括有關拍賣品的說明及圖示。

「**成交價估計**」本公司對成交價可能範圍的意見的陳述。

「**開支**」邦瀚斯就拍賣品已付或應付的收費及開支，包括法律開支、因電匯而產生的銀行收費及開支、保險收費及開支、圖錄及其他製作及說明、任何關稅、宣傳、包裝或運輸費用、轉載權費、稅項、徵費、測試、調查或查詢費用、出售拍賣品的預備工作、儲存收費、來自賣家作為賣家代理或來自失實賣家的遷移收費或領取費用，加稅項。

「**贗品**」其製作者或其他人士意圖在其作者、屬性、來源地、真實性、風格、日期、年代、時期、出處、文化、來源或成份方面進行欺騙的偽造品，而該產品於拍賣會日期的價值大幅低於其若非偽造的價值。且其任何拍賣品說明一概無指明其為偽造。拍賣品不會因其損壞、及/或對其進行修復及/或修改（包括重畫或覆畫）而成為贗品，惟該損壞或修復或修改（視情況而定）並無實質影響拍賣品與拍賣品說明符合的特性。

「**保證**」在任何贗品上邦瀚斯對買家全力承擔的責任，以及在專門郵票拍賣會及/或專門書籍拍賣會當中，根據買家協議內訂立，由郵票或書籍組成的拍賣品。

「**成交價**」拍賣人落槌表示拍賣品成交的價格，其貨幣為拍賣會所採用的貨幣。

「**香港**」中華人民共和國香港特別行政區。

「**遺失或損壞保證**」指業務規則第8.2.1段所述的保證。

「**遺失或損壞保證費用**」指業務規則第8.2.3段所述的費用。

「**拍賣品**」任何託付予邦瀚斯，供以拍賣或私人協約形式出售的任何物品（而凡提述任何拍賣品，均包括（除非文義另有所指）作為由兩項或以上物品組成的一項拍賣品內的個別項目）。

「**汽車圖錄費**」作為邦瀚斯製作汽車的圖錄及就出售汽車進行推廣而須承擔額外工作的代價，而應由賣家付予邦瀚斯的費用。

「**New Bond Street**」指邦瀚斯位於 101 New Bond Street, London W1S 1SR的拍賣場。

「**名義收費**」倘拍賣品已按名義價格出售，則為應付的佣金及稅項。

「**名義費用**」賣家應付予邦瀚斯的寄售費所依據的金額，該費用按照業務規則訂明的公式計算。

「**名義價格**」本公司向閣下提供或載於圖錄的最近期高、低估價的平均數，或若並無提供或載列該等估價，則為拍賣品適用的底價。

「**競投人通告**」刊印於本公司圖錄前部的通告。

「**買價**」成交價與成交價的稅項相加的總數。

「**底價**」拍賣品可予出售的最低價格（不論以拍賣或私人協約形式）。

「**拍賣會**」由邦瀚斯提供以作銷售拍賣品的拍賣會。

「**出售所得款項**」拍賣品售出後賣家所得的款項淨額，即成交價扣除佣金、其任何應繳稅項、開支及任何其他應付予本公司的款項不論以何身份及如何產生。

「**賣家**」合約表格所列明提供拍賣品以作銷售的人士。若該列名人士在表格上指明另一人士作為其代理，或若合約表格所列明人士作為主事人的代理行事（不論該代理關係是否已向邦瀚斯披露），則「賣家」包括該代理及主事人，而彼等須就此共同及個別負責。業務規則內亦稱賣家為「閣下」。

「**專家查驗**」由專家對拍賣品進行目視查驗。

「**郵票**」指於專門郵票拍賣會提供以作銷售的郵票。

「**標準查驗**」由並非專家的邦瀚斯職員對拍賣品進行目視查驗。

「**儲存合約**」指業務規則第8.3.3段或買家協議第4.4段（按適用）所述的合約。

「**儲存承辦商**」於圖錄指明的公司。

「**稅項**」指香港政府所實施不時適用的所有稅項、收費、關稅、費用、徵費或其他評稅，以及所有其估計付款，包括，但不限於，收入、業務利潤、分行利潤、貨物稅、財產、銷售、使用、增值（增值稅）、

環保、特許、海關、進口、薪金、轉讓、總收入、預扣、社會保障、失業稅項及印花稅及其他收費，以及就該等稅項、收費、費用、徵費或其他評稅的任何利息及罰款。

「**恐怖主義**」指任何恐怖主義行為或該等行為的威脅，無論任何人單獨行動或代表或與任何組織及/或政府有關而行動，為政治、宗教或思想或類似目的，包括，但不限於，企圖影響任何政府或使公眾或任何部份公眾陷入恐慌。

「**信託帳戶**」邦瀚斯的銀行帳戶，就任何拍賣品所收買價的所有有關項款均收入該帳戶，該帳戶為與邦瀚斯正常銀行帳戶有所區別及獨立的帳戶。

「**網站**」網址為www.bonhams.com的邦瀚斯網站。

「**撤銷通知**」賣家向邦瀚斯發出的書面通知，以撤銷由邦瀚斯出售拍賣品的指示。

「**不設底價**」指並無規定拍賣品可予出售的最低價格（不論以拍賣或私人協約形式）

詞彙

以下詞句有特定法律涵義，而閣下可能對該等涵義並不熟悉。下列詞彙乃為協助閣下了解該等詞句，惟無意就此而限制其法律上的涵義：

「**藝術家轉售權**」：按二零零六年藝術家轉售權規例的規定，藝術家作者於原出售該作品後，就出售該作品而收取款項的權利。

「**受託保管人**」：貨品所交託的人士。

「**彌償保證**」：為保證使該彌償保證受益人回復其猶如導致須予彌償的情況並無發生時所處狀況的責任，「彌償」一詞亦按此解釋。

「**互爭權利訴訟**」：由法院裁定拍賣品擁有權誰屬的訴訟。

「**投得**」：拍賣品售予一名競投人之時，於拍賣會上以落槌表示。

「**留置權**」：管有拍賣品的人士保留其管有權的權利。

「**風險**」：拍賣品遺失、損壞、損毀、被竊，或狀況或價值惡化的可能性。

「**所有權**」：拍賣品擁有權的法律及衡平法上的權利。

「**侵權法**」：對他人犯下法律上的過失，而犯過者對該人士負有謹慎責任。

香港法例第26章貨品售賣條例

以下為香港法例第26章貨品售賣條例的摘錄：

「第14條有關所有權等的隱含責任承擔

(1) 除第(2)款適用的售賣合約外，每份售賣合約均有一

(a) 一項賣方須符合的隱含條件：如該合約是一宗售賣，他有權售賣有關貨品，如該合約是一項售賣協議，則他在貨品產權轉移時，將有權售賣該等貨品；及

(b) 一項隱含的保證條款：該等貨品並無任何在訂立合約前未向買方披露或未為買方所知的押記或產權負擔，而在產權轉移前亦不會有這樣的押記或產權負擔；此外，買方將安寧地享有對該等貨品的管有，但如對該項管有的干擾是由有權享有已向買方披露或已為買方所知的任何押記或產權負擔的利益的擁有人或其他有權享有該等利益的人作出的，則不在此限。

(2) 如售賣合約所顯示或從合約的情況所推定的意向，是賣方只轉讓其本身的所有權或第三者的所有權，則合約中有一

(a) 一項隱含的保證條款：賣方所知但不為買方所知的所有押記或產權負擔，在合約訂立前已向買方披露；及

(b) 一項隱含的保證條款：下列人士不會干擾買方安寧地管有貨品—

(i) 賣方；及

(ii) 如合約雙方的意向是賣方只轉讓第三者的所有權，則該第三者；及

(iii) 任何透過或者賣方或第三者提出申索的人，而該項申索並非根據在合約訂立前已向買方披露或已為買方所知的押記或產權負擔而提出的。

Registration and Bidding Form

(Attendee / Absentee / Telephone Bidding)
Please circle your bidding method above.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Paddle number (for office use only)

Bonhams

The Sale, including all bidding and buying, is governed by Bonhams' Conditions of Sale. You should read the Conditions and any Sales Information prior to bidding and ensure you understand the charges payable on any purchase you make. The Conditions also set out certain undertakings by bidders and buyers and limits Bonhams' liability to you. Please note an invoice for a purchased lot will be made out in the name as shown on this form and payment will only be accepted from an account in that name (or the name of the company if the bid is on behalf of that company).

Data protection

Where we obtain any personal information about you when you register or bid with us, we shall only use it in accordance with the terms of our Privacy Policy. A copy of our Privacy Policy can be found on our website (www.bonhams.com) or requested by post from Customer Services Department, Bonhams (Hong Kong) Limited, 11th Floor, Six Pacific Place, No. 50 Queen's Road East, Hong Kong or by e-mail to info.hk@bonhams.com.

We may from time to time provide you with information about goods and services that we believe may interest you, based on your previous interactions with us. You can opt out of receiving these communications at any time. If you do not want to receive such communications, please tick this box

Notice to Bidders.

At least 24 hours prior to the Sale, you must provide government issued photo ID, e.g., a passport or driving licence and - if not included on the ID document - proof of address, e.g., a current utility bill, or bank/credit card statement. Corporate clients must also provide their company registration documents, documentary proof of beneficial owners owning 25% or more of the company and confirmation of the named individual's authority to act. Failure to provide these documents may result in your bids not being processed. Clients who are not able to provide documents prior to Sale may opt to bid online using our credit card verification option. Please note we reserve the right to request a bank reference or deposit.

If successful

I will collect the purchases myself

Please arrange shippers to contact me with a quote and I agree that you may pass them my contact details.

Sale title: The Trudy & John Cohen Collection	Sale date: 5 May 2025
Sale no. 31422	Sale venue: Hong Kong

If you are not attending the sale in person, please provide details of the Lots on which you wish to bid at least 24 hours prior to the sale. Bids will be rounded down to the nearest increment. Please refer to the Notice to Bidders in the catalogue for further information relating to Bonhams executing telephone, online or absentee bids on your behalf. Bonhams will endeavour to execute these bids on your behalf but will not be liable for any errors or failing to execute bids.

General Bid Increments HK\$:

\$10,000 - 20,000.....by 1,000s	\$200,000 - 500,000.....by 20,000 / 50,000 / 80,000s
\$20,000 - 50,000.....by 2,000 / 5,000 / 8,000s	\$500,000 - 1,000,000.....by 50,000s
\$50,000 - 100,000.....by 5,000s	\$1,000,000 - 2,000,000.....by 100,000s
\$100,000 - 200,000.....by 10,000s	\$2,000,000.....at the auctioneer's discretion

The auctioneer has discretion to split any bid at any time.

Customer Number	Title
First Name	Last Name
Company name (if applicable)	
Company Registration number (if applicable)	
Address	
	City
Post / Zip code	County / State
Telephone (mobile)	Country
Telephone (landline)	
E-mail (in capitals)	

Please answer all questions below

1. ID supplied: Government issued ID and (if the ID does not confirm your address) current utility bill/ bank statement. If a company, please provide the Certificate of Incorporation, your ID (as above) (plus, if not a director, a letter authorising you to act), and documentary evidence of the company's beneficial owners

2. Are you representing the Bidder? If yes, please complete question 3.

3. Bidder's name, address and contact details (phone and email):
Bidder's ID: Government issued ID and (if the ID does not confirm their address) current utility bill/bank statement

Are you acting in a business capacity? Yes No If registered for VAT in the EU please enter your registration here: / - -

Please note that all telephone calls may be recorded.

Telephone or Absentee (T / A)	Lot no.	Brief description	MAX bid in HK\$ (excluding premium)	Covering bid *

FOR WINE SALES ONLY	
Please leave lots "available under bond" in bond <input type="checkbox"/>	Please include delivery charges (minimum charge of £20 + VAT) <input type="checkbox"/>

BY SIGNING THIS FORM, YOU CONFIRM THAT YOU HAVE REVIEWED THE CATALOGUING FOR THE ABOVE LOTS, YOU AGREE TO THE CONDITIONS OF SALE INCLUDING THE WARRANTIES LISTED THEREIN, AND AGREE TO PAY THE APPLICABLE BUYER'S PREMIUM, VAT AND ANY OTHER CHARGES DUE. THIS AFFECTS YOUR LEGAL RIGHTS.	
Bidder/Agent's (please delete one) signature:	Date:

* Covering Bid: A maximum bid (exclusive of Buyers Premium and VAT) to be executed by Bonhams only if we are unable to contact you by telephone, or should the connection be lost during bidding.

Please email or post the completed Auction Registration form and requested information to:

Bonhams, Customer Services, 11/F, Six Pacific Place, 50 Queen's Road East, Hong Kong. Tel: +852 2918 4321, bids.hk@bonhams.com
Bonhams (Hong Kong) Limited, 11/F, Six Pacific Place, 50 Queen's Road East, Hong Kong. Company Number 1426522.

登記及競投表格

邦瀚斯
(出席者 / 書面競投 / 電話競投) 請選擇競投方法



號牌 (僅供本公司填寫)

Bonhams

此次拍賣會，包括所有投標和購買，均受邦瀚斯的銷售條件約束。您應該在出價前閱讀相關銷售信息及條款，並確保您了解任何購買應支付的費用。本條款還規定了投標人和買家的某些承諾，並限制邦瀚斯對您的責任。請注意，所購拍品的發票將以本表格所示的姓名開具，並且只接受從該姓名(或公司名稱，如果代表該公司出價)名下的賬戶中付款。

數據保護

如果我們在您註冊或向我們投標時獲得有關您的任何個人信息，我們將僅根據我們的隱私政策的條款使用它。您可以在我們的網站(www.bonhams.com)上找到我們隱私政策的副本，或通過郵寄方式向客戶服務部索取，地址為香港皇后大道東50號太古廣場六座十一樓Bonhams (Hong Kong) Limited. 公司編號1426522，或通過電子郵件發送至info.hk@bonhams.com。

根據您之前與我們的互動，我們可能會不時向您提供我們認為您可能感興趣的商品和服務信息。您可以隨時選擇不接收這些通信。如果您不想收到此類通訊，請勾選此框

投標人須知

在銷售前至少24小時，您必須提供政府簽發的帶照片的身份證件，例如護照或駕駛執照，以及 - 如果身份證件中未包含 - 地址證明，例如當前的水電費賬單或銀行卡/信用卡賬單。公司客戶還必須提供公司註冊文件、實益擁有人擁有公司 25% 或以上股份的證明文件以及指定個人行事權力的確認書。未能提供這些文件可能會導致您的投標不被處理。無法在銷售前提供文件的客戶可以選擇使用我們的信用卡驗證選項在線投標。請注意，我們保留要求銀行賬單或押金的權利。

若成功購買拍品

本人將自行提取貨品

請安排運輸公司聯繫我提供報價，
我同意將本人聯繫資料交予運輸公司。

* 任何人士、競投人及買家必須年滿18歲方可於拍賣會

上參與競投葡萄酒、烈酒及酒精飲料等拍賣品。

拍賣會標題: The Trudy & John Cohen Collection	拍賣會日期: 5 May 2025
拍賣會編號: 31422	拍賣會場地: 香港
如閣下未能親身出席拍賣會，請最遲於拍賣會前24小時提供閣下欲競投的拍賣品詳情。競投將被下調至最接近的競投增幅。請參閱圖錄中「競投者須知」內有關指示邦瀚斯代表閣下執行電話、網上或書面競投的進一步資料。邦瀚斯將代表閣下盡力執行該等競投，但本公司並不對任何錯誤或未能執行競投承擔責任。	
一般競投價遞增幅度(港元): HK\$10,000 - 20,000.....按 1,000s HK\$20,000 - 50,000.....按 2,000 / 5,000 / 8,000s HK\$50,000 - 100,000.....按 5,000s HK\$100,000 - 200,000.....按 10,000s HK\$200,000 - 500,000.....按 20,000 / 50,000 / 80,000s HK\$500,000 - 1,000,000.....按 50,000s HK\$1,000,000 - 2,000,000.....按 100,000s HK\$2,000,000以上.....由拍賣官酌情決定	
拍賣官可隨時酌情決定把任何競投價拆細。	
客戶編號	稱銜
名	姓
公司名稱(如適用的話將作為發票收票人)	
地址	
城市	縣 / 郡
郵編	國家
流動電話	日間電話
夜間電話	
競投電話號碼(包括電話國家區號)	
電郵(大楷)	
請回答以下所有問題	
1. 已提供身份證件: 政府頒發的身份證件 <input type="checkbox"/> 以及(如果該身份證件中的地址與您當前住址不符) <input type="checkbox"/> 當前住址的水電費賬單/銀行賬單。如果本賬號為公司賬號，請提供公司註冊證書、您的身份證件(如上)如果不是董事，請提供授權您代理行事的信件)，以及公司受益人的文件證據。	
2. 您是否為第三方代理競拍? <input type="checkbox"/> 如果是，請填寫問題3。	
3. 競拍人的姓名、地址和聯繫方式(電話和電子郵件)。競拍人的身份證件: 政府頒發的身份證件以及(如果該身份證件中的地址與當前住址不符) <input type="checkbox"/> 當前住址的水電費賬單/銀行賬單。	
您是否以商業身份競拍? 是 <input type="checkbox"/> 否 <input type="checkbox"/>	如果您在歐盟註冊了增值稅，請在此輸入您的註冊信息: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> - <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> - <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

電話或書面競投	拍賣品編號	拍賣品說明	最高港元競投價(不包括買家費用)	應急競投價*

通過簽署本表格，您確認您已查看上述拍品的目錄，同意銷售條件，包括其中列出的保證，並同意支付適用買方佣金、增值稅和任何其他應付費用。這會影響您的合法權益。

簽字:

日期:

請電郵或郵寄發送已經填寫妥的拍賣註冊表格

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